

CATALOGUE OF COINS
IN THE
PANJAB MUSEUM, LAHORE

BY

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VOL. II
COINS OF THE MUGHAL EMPERORS

هر که شمشیر زند سکه بنامش خوانند

‘Men read coins in the name of each one who smites with the sword.’

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PREFACE

THERE were two separate Collections of Indian coins in the Panjab Museum, Lahore. One was the Government Collection proper, and the other was the Cabinet of the well-known numismatist Mr. C. J. Rodgers, which was purchased by the Panjab Government. At the time of the purchase Mr. Rodgers was asked to prepare official Catalogues of his Collection, and these were produced by the Baptist Mission Press, Calcutta, in the years 1893 and 1894. A Catalogue of the coins in the Government Collection had already been compiled by Mr. Rodgers, and appeared from the Baptist Mission Press in the year 1892. Neither of these works was illustrated, a fact which has detracted much from their value.

The Cabinet of Mr. C. J. Rodgers was strongest in the coins of the Mughal Emperors of India. It abounded in fine specimens in silver and copper, some of which still remain unique. The Government Collection had been accumulated in a more haphazard manner, but it was not wanting in good coins, especially in the Indo-Greek series, and in the monetary issues of the Sultans of Dehli, and of the Mughal Emperors. During the eighteen years which have elapsed since the close of Mr. Rodgers' activities, a large number of Mughal coins have been acquired by the Museum, partly from treasure trove, and partly by purchase. In the latter category come the rare gold coins bought from the Bahawalpur State in the year 1909. Then in the year 1911 the fine Bleazby Collection of Indo-Greek coins was obtained for Lahore, half the cost being defrayed by the Panjab Government, and half by the Govern-

ment of India. It was felt that the time had arrived for the production of new Catalogues of the combined Indo-Greek coins, and of those of the Mughal Emperors of India, and I was asked to carry out this work.

Research in that branch of Indian numismatics comprising the issues of the Mughal Emperors of India, is a growth of recent date. Mr C J Rodgers of Amritsar was the first regular worker on these important coins. As his Mughal Cabinet has now been merged into a combined Collection of all the coins of this series in the Museum, the Catalogue of which will supersede his own, I feel that this is a fitting place in which to pay a tribute to his work. He inherited the numismatic traditions of General Cunningham, and was at first a worker in the same field, that of the ancient coins of India. He soon quitted this to specialize in the coins of Dehli, and the numerous papers on this subject from his pen which appeared principally in the *Journal of the Asiatic Society of Bengal* between the years 1880 and 1895, testify to his industry and enthusiasm. They were beautifully illustrated from his own drawings. The Supplements to Edward Thomas's *Chronicles of the Pathan Kings of Dehli* deserve special mention. Mr Rodgers numismatic labours were crowned by the production of Catalogues of the Indian Museum Collections, and of the Government Collection and his own Cabinet in the Lahore Museum. These were completed by the year 1894, and were followed by one or two more papers. Mr Rodgers died in the year 1897.

The British Museum Catalogue of Mughal coins appeared in 1892. Contributions from various workers in the field were published from time to time in the Asiatic and numismatic journals, and this scattered information was first collected and systematized by the Hon. Mr R. Burn, L.C.S., in his monograph 'The Mints of the Mughal Emperors', which appeared in the *Journal of the Asiatic Society of Bengal* for 1904. This year also saw the production of the first Numismatic Supplement

to that Journal under the editorship of Mr. H. Nelson Wright, I C.S. The Supplements continue to appear at regular intervals, and have absorbed much of the recent original work done on the numismatics of Northern India, especially in connexion with the coins of the Mughals. Another aid to the study of Indian coins is the newly-founded Numismatic Society of India. It is hoped that this will become a permanent and useful body. In the year 1906 appeared the first volume of the new Catalogue of the coins in the Indian Museum, Calcutta, by Mr Vincent A. Smith, on the pre-Muhammadan series, and this has been followed by the second and third volumes dealing respectively with the issues of the Sultans of Dehli and their independent contemporaries, and with those of the Mughal Emperors of India. Both have been written by Mr. H. Nelson Wright, I.C.S. This new Catalogue has been produced and published for the Trustees of the Indian Museum by the Clarendon Press, Oxford. The Catalogue of the coins of the Mughal Emperors is well supplied with good Plates, and no pains have been spared either by its author or by the Press to render it as complete and accurate as possible. I felt that I could not do better than adopt Mr. Nelson Wright's work as the general model for the new Lahore Museum Catalogue of Mughal Coins. My classification by mints is the same, but I have preferred the Persian alphabetical order; and I have adhered to the same definition of the obverse side of a Mughal coin. Where the *Kalima* or Muhammadan profession of faith is present, the side containing it is counted the obverse as being the more honourable. Otherwise the obverse is that side containing the name of the emperor, or the first half of a coin couplet. If both the *Kalima* and the emperor's name is absent, the mint side comes first. On the *ilāhī* coins of Akbar the side containing Akbar's creed has been treated as the obverse.

It will be noted that I have incorporated into the text of the Catalogue itself a metrical version of each coin couplet

as it occurs, and have added English translations. These quaint Persian couplets are very characteristic of the Indian Mughal issues. The first are found, but very rarely, on the coins of Akbar. It was under his successor Jahāngīr that the coin distich attained its greatest vogue. Each important mint had its own special couplet, and some had more than one. The title *Nūru-d-dīn*, 'Light of the Faith', which the emperor adopted on his accession, easily lent itself to the manufacture of couplets, and the Court poets showed much ingenuity in their varied treatment of the subject. After Jahāngīr's time it may be stated as a general rule that each of the emperors who used couplets adopted his own distich, and had it stamped on all the coins of his reign.

It is well known that many coins bearing the names of the Mughal emperors were not struck by their authority. For instance, the East India Company struck millions of rupees in the name of Shah 'Ālam II. The rise of independent States, which accompanied the gradual decay of the Mughal Empire, was signalized by the issue of coin, Mughal in nothing but name. In the earlier stages each new power preferred to shelter under the aegis of Delhi, and to take advantage of what still remained of the imperial prestige by striking coin in the name of the regnant emperor, and by imitating the imperial issues. These imitations can usually be distinguished by their style and local devices. It is necessary to decide what are to be accepted as Mughal coins, and to distinguish the imperial issues from the early currencies of Native States and of the various East India Companies. Mr H. Nelson Wright has made an allusion to the matter in his Preface, and has accepted as Mughal issues all coins down to the close of the reign of Shah 'Ālam II which bear the name of the ruling emperor, excluding only obvious issues of the East India Companies.

It is clear that imperial coins should satisfy the following criteria —

(i) They should be of the imperial type, and bear legible inscriptions ;

(ii) They should have legible mints, and their regnal and *hijrī* dates should be in accord ;

(iii) Local mint-marks, devices, and symbols should be absent.

The matter was discussed by a Coin Conference held at Allahabad in December, 1910. It was pointed out that other features in addition to those just described ought to be carefully scrutinized. The fabric and workmanship of a coin, if crude and clumsy, would be evidence of origin other than imperial. A coin with a collar, rim, or milled edge, could with certainty be assigned to an East India Company. Then, too, inquiry ought to be made whether history supplies corroborative evidence of a Mughal emperor having exercised direct control over the locality from which issued any coins assigned to him. As it would be impossible in many cases to obtain the requisite historical information, it was felt that a practical working plan could not be arrived at on these lines. Finally, the Conference passed the following Resolution :—

‘Resolved, that for the purpose of the compilation of a comprehensive treatise on the coins of the Mughal Emperors of India, it is advisable to confine the scope of the work to coins bearing the names of the Mughal Emperors which were struck up to and including the year A.D. 1803 (A. H. 1218), the date of the British occupation of the capital Dehlī. As this date is close to the end of the reign of Shāh ‘Ālam II, and as many issues bearing the name of this emperor proceed unchanged till the end of the reign, it is convenient to regard these as Mughal during the period intervening between the year A.D. 1803 and the date of the death of Shāh ‘Ālam II. Only those coins of Muhammad Akbar II and Bahādur Shāh II shall be deemed Mughal issues, which were struck at Dehlī (Shāhjahanābād).’

It was hoped that this simple and absolute rule would

meet with general acceptance I have adopted it in the compilation of this volume.

The coins of each emperor are classified according to their mints, and the issues of each mint are arranged chronologically. In this classification I have followed Mr H. Nelson Wright, but the mints are arranged in the Persian alphabetical order. In the mint and date columns a line means that the coin is defective in consequence of the fact that the die was often too large for the *flan*, or is illegible in these particulars. If, on the other hand, a coin is mintless or dateless, or both, the spaces provided in the Catalogue for these details are left entirely blank.

It will be noted that the Mughal emperors were fond of re-naming towns after themselves, or their exploits, or by names having a religious significance. Sometimes the new name, instead of superseding the old one, was coupled together with it, e. g. Muḥammadābād Banāras, Mūminābād Bīndraban. In my mint classification I have given precedence to the original name. For instance, Muḥammadābād Banāras must be looked for, not under Muḥammadābād, but under Banāras.

The coins of the Great Mughals Akbar and Jahangīr conform to an average weight of 168 grains for the gold mohar, and 178 grains (173 to 177 for the used specimens) for the silver rupee, but are surprisingly divergent in shape and size. This is less true for the coins of Shāh Jahān, and from the time of Aurangzeb the coinage becomes very monotonous as far as the weights and sizes of the issues are concerned. I have therefore omitted, except in particular cases, to chronicle the weights and sizes of the silver coins of Aurangzeb and his successors.

I have adhered to the familiar Hunterian system of transliteration in preference to the more scientific system advocated by the Royal Asiatic Society. Under the latter scheme the transliteration equivalents for the three Arabic letters ث, ص, and و are *th*, *ḍ*, and *dh*, as differentiated from the Hunterian

s, z, and z respectively. The Society's rendering represents the correct Arabic pronunciation of these letters, but they are not so pronounced in Persian and Urdu. In this work it is almost entirely place-names in India that are transliterated into English, and their equivalents by the Society's system would be not only unfamiliar but incorrect. I have thought it unnecessary to add any separate Table showing the system of transliteration adopted in the Catalogue because in the Mint Notes and mint columns, both Persian and English forms of each mint-name are given together.

The total number of coins in the combined Collection here catalogued is 3,283—195 gold, 2,544 silver, and 544 copper—from 134 different mints. The Rodgers Cabinet of Mughal coins contained 1,559 specimens—53 gold, 1,021 silver, and 485 copper—from 99 mints. The Lahore Collection is now on the whole thoroughly representative of the various issues. It is very strong in the copper series, and the silver coins of Bābur and Humāyūn are particularly good. The zodiacal coins of Jahāngīr are poor, and there are none of the extremely scarce large pieces of the early Mughals, but, on the other hand, the rare small silver coins and silver largesse money are well to the front. The only emperors unrepresented are the three pretenders or claimants, Dāwar Bakhsh, Shāh Shujā', and 'Azīmu-sh-shān.

As an Introduction I have written a few general remarks on the coins of the Mughal Emperors, and these are followed by Notes on the Mints whose issues are described in this work. In both Introduction and Notes I have incorporated materials from my papers 'The Mint Towns of the Mughal Emperors of India' (*J A S B*, 1912), 'The Place of Coins in Indian History' (*Journal of the Panjab Historical Society*), and from my Catalogue of the Collection of Coins in the Dehlī Museum of Archaeology. Mr H Nelson Wright has very kindly allowed me to make use of the Mint Notes in the Indian Museum Catalogue. I have endeavoured to make this Introduction

thoroughly up to date and trustworthy. In the list of emperors who issued coin, 'Azimu-sh-shān makes an appearance for the first time. The silver coin in the British Museum Collection which bears the name of this eldest son of Shāh 'Ālam Bahādur, was struck in furtherance of a definite claim to the throne of his dead father, and he has an equal right with the other pretenders and claimants who issued coin to be included in the list. A reference is invited to my paper 'A Coin of 'Azimu-sh-shān in the seventeenth Numismatic Supplement to the *Journal of the Asiatic Society of Bengal*, 1912. On the other hand, Muḥammad Nekosiyar disappears from the list, as it is now certain that the coins formerly attributed to him are issues of Muḥammad Shāh. It is definitely stated by historians that money was issued in the name of Nekosiyar, but his coins have yet to be found.

In the body of the Catalogue I have incorporated lists of the mints and metals of each emperor unrepresented in the Museum, and in the Appendix I have included a Glossary of the words and phrases used on the coins. A supplementary Plate contains reproductions of coins of the emperors unrepresented in this Collection, and of some rare and interesting pieces in other Cabinets. For permission to reproduce these I am indebted to the kindness of Mr G F Hill, Keeper of the Coins, British Museum, the late Monsieur de la Tour, Conservateur Adjoint au Dép^t des Médailles et Antiques de la Bibliothèque Nationale, Paris, and the Librarian, Bodleian Library, Oxford.

Mr H Nelson Wright, with the permission of the Indian Museum Trustees, has very generously allowed me to adopt some of the features of his Catalogue, and I am greatly indebted to him for the use of his Mint Notes. I am very grateful to Mr J Allan of the British Museum for general help in the compilation of this work, all the concluding stages of which have been done at the British Museum. The casts for the Plates are from the expert hands of Mr A. P. Ready,

electrotypist to the British Museum, while the Plates themselves have been produced by the collotype process at the Clarendon Press. Dr. G. P. Taylor of Ahmadābād has kindly permitted me to use the following papers from his pen which have appeared from time to time in the Numismatic Supplements to the *Journal of the Asiatic Society of Bengal*—‘Some Dates relating to the Mughal Emperors of India’, ‘On the Symbol *Sāhib ʿl-Qurʾān*’, and ‘Ilāhī Synchronisms of some Hijrī New Year’s Days’. I am further indebted to Mr J. Allan for kind help in reading through and correcting the proofs of this Catalogue. Finally, I wish to thank the Staff of the Clarendon Press for the promptitude and accuracy of their work.

R B WHITEHEAD.

BOOTLE RECTORY, CUMBERLAND,
June, 1913.

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LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

A. D	Anno Domini.
Æ	copper including bronze
A. H	year of the Hijri Era.
Ṣ	silver
Ḡ	gold.
<i>B M Cat</i>	<i>Catalogue of the Coins of the Mughal Emperors in the British Museum.</i>
ex.	exergue.
I	Ilahi Era.
<i>I M Cat.</i>	<i>Vol. III of the Catalogue of the Coins in the Indian Museum, Calcutta (Mughal Emperors).</i>
<i>J A S B</i>	<i>Journal of the Asiatic Society of Bengal</i>
<i>J R. A. S.</i>	<i>Journal of the Royal Asiatic Society</i>
M	mint-mark or ornament.
N S	Numismatic Supplement to the <i>Journal of the Asiatic Society of Bengal.</i>
<i>Num. Chron.</i>	<i>Numismatic Chronicle and Journal of the Royal Numismatic Society</i>
Pl.	Plate.
R. or R.Y	regnal year
S	size (in decimals of an inch)
Sq	square.
W	weight (in grains).

LIST OF THE MUGHAL EMPERORS OF INDIA

	A H	A D
I. Bābur, Zahīru-d-dīn .	932	1526
II Humāyūn, Nasīru-d-dīn	937	1530
III Akbar, Jalālu-d-dīn	963	1556
IV Jahāngīr, Nūru-d-dīn	1014	1605
Dāwar Bakḥsh .	1037	1627
V Shāh Jahān, Shihābu-d-dīn	1037	1628
Murād Bakḥsh (in Gujarāt) .	1068	1657-8
Shujā' (in Bengal) . . .	1068-70	1657-60
VI Aurangzeb 'Ālamgīr, Muhayyīu-d-dīn (Muhīu-d-dīn)	1068	1658
A'zam Shāh	1118-19	1707
Kām Bakḥsh	1119	1707-8
VII. Shāh 'Ālam Bahādur	1119	1707
'Azīmu-sh-shān	1124	1712
VIII Jahāndār Shāh	1124	1712
IX Farrukḥsiyar	1124	1713
X Rafī'u-d-darjāt	1131	1719
XI Rafī'u-d-daula, Shāh Jahān [II]	1131	1719
Ibrāhīm	1132-3	1720
XII Muhammad Shāh	1131	1719
XIII Ahmad Shāh Bahādur	1161	1748
XIV 'Ālamgīr II, 'Azīzu-d-dīn	1167	1754
Shāh Jahān [III]	1173-4	1759-60
XV Shāh 'Ālam II	1173	1759
Bedār Bakḥt	1202-3	1788
XVI Muhammad Akbar II	1221	1806
XVII Bahādur Shāh II	1253	1837
Deposed by the British Government .	1274	1858

GENEALOGICAL TABLE

TAHMÜR (died A. H. 807)

1 BĀBUR (born A. H. 888)

2 HUMĀYŪN

3 AKBAR

4 JAHĀNGIR

5 SHĀH JAHĀN

Dāwar Bakhsh — *Shayb* — *Murād Bakhsh*

6 AUBANGSIB

7 SHĀH ĀLAM BĀLDUR

8 JAHĀNGĪR

14 ĀLAGĪR II

15 SHĀH ĀLAM II

16 MUTAKKĪM AKBAR II

17 RAJĀDUR II

11 SHĀH JAHĀN II

(Rāṣṭu-d-daula)

10 RĀṢṬU D-DĀWĀṢ

Ibrāhīm

9 FARRUKHSIYAR

Rāṣṭu-sh shāh

'Aṣṭu sh-shāh

Khujista Akhtar

12 MUHAMMAD

13 AHMAD

Bedār Bakhsh

Akbar

Nekosiyar

Kām Bakhsh

Mubayyin-d-daula

Shāh Jahān III

NOTE.—The names in italics are those of claimants to the throne who issued coins.

LIST OF PLATES

- I. BĀBUR, HUMĀYŪN.
- II KĀMRĀN, SULAIMĀN
- III AKBAR
- IV AKBAR
- V AKBAR, JAHĀNGĪR.
- VI JAHĀNGĪR
- VII JAHĀNGĪR, JAHĀNGĪR WITH NŪR JAHĀN
- VIII JAHĀNGĪR, SHĀH JAHĀN.
- IX SHĀH JAHĀN, MURĀD BAKHSH
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- XXI. SUPPLEMENTARY

NUMERICAL SUMMARY OF COINS CATALOGUED

	GOLD	SILVER	COPPER
Bābur	—	81	6
Humāyūn	2	25	49
Kāmrām	—	4	—
Mirza Sulaimān	—	1	—
Akbar	41	392	337
Jahāngīr	31	269	22
Dāwar Bakhsh	—	—	—
Shāh Jahān	14	232	16
Murād Bakhsh	—	3	—
Shāh Shujā	—	—	—
Aurangzeb	32	445	41
A'zam Shāh	—	1	—
Kām Bakhsh	—	1	—
Shāh Ālam I	7	94	2
Azīm-sh-shāh	—	—	—
Jahāndār	3	30	1
Farrukhsiyar	9	133	1
Ra'f'u-d-darjāt	5	15	—
Shāh Jahān II	4	18	—
Muḥammad Ibrāhīm	—	4	—
Muḥammad Shāh	15	299	6
Aḥmad Shāh	5	87	3
Ālamgīr II	7	106	5
Shāh Jahān III	3	5	—
Shāh Ālam II	13	326	52
Bedār Bekht	2	—	—
Akbar II	2	21	3
Behādur Shāh II	—	1	—
Unassigned	—	1	—
	195	2544	544

Total coins

3283

INTRODUCTION

MUHAMMADAN coins as a rule exhibit nothing beyond the Muhammadan profession of faith, the name and conventional titles of the ruler, the date, and the name of the mint. These issues cannot vie with such coins as those of the ancient Greeks in the appeal they make to collectors and to those of artistic and antiquarian taste. Being what they are, they cannot give us the portraits of the rulers who issued them, nor are they ornamented with realistic pleasing designs. On the other hand, they are invaluable adjuncts to historical study, and Muhammadan history is peculiarly susceptible to illustration and rectification from numismatic sources. The value of the evidence inscribed on these contemporary documents in metal is greatly enhanced by the exaggerated importance attached by the Muhammadans to that department of the conventional regal functions involved in the right to coin. 'Among these peoples, the recitation of the public prayer in the name of the aspirant to the throne, associated with the issue of money bearing his superscription, was unhesitatingly received as the overt act of accession. Unquestionably, in the state of civilization here obtaining, the production and facile dispersion of a new royal device was singularly well adapted to make manifest to the comprehension of all classes the immediate change in the supreme ruling power. In places where men did not print, these stamped moneys obtruding into every *bāzār* constituted the most effective manifestoes and proclamations human ingenuity could have devised. readily multiplied, they were individually the easiest and most naturally transported of all official documents. . . . On the occasion of new conquests, the reigning Sultan's titles were ostentatiously paraded on the local money, ordinarily in the language and alphabet of the indigenous races, to secure the more effective announcement of the fact that they themselves had passed under the sway of an alien suzerain.'¹

That branch of Muhammadan numismatics comprising the issues of the Mughal Emperors of India, conforms to the general rule with a few rare exceptions under those unorthodox monarchs Akbar and Jahāngīr. On the other hand, a high level of artistic achievement is attained by means of the decorative adaptivity of the Persian script, combined with pleasing geometrical and floral designs. The

¹ Edward Thomas, *The Chronicles of the Pathān Kings of Delhi*, pp. 1, 2.

coins issued from the Āgra mint in the fifth and sixth years of Jahāngir's reign are particularly fine and in boldness of execution and artistic merit challenge comparison with the best issues of other countries. The coins of the Great Mughals Akbar, Jahāngir, and Shāh Jahān abound in types varieties and sizes and although the issues of Aurangzeb and his successors cannot make such a claim to the favourable notice of collectors, the interest is maintained by the abundance and variety of the mint-names found on these coins.

The coins of the Mughal Emperors were struck in gold, silver, and copper. The silver issues of Babar and Humāyūn are broad thin pieces which follow the fashion of the coins struck in Afghanistan by the descendants of Taimūr. The copper coins are of the standard devised by Bahlol Lodi, Sultan of Dehli. Humāyūn's able conqueror, the Suri chieftain Sher Shāh initiated important currency reforms. It is from his reign that we must date the introduction of the gold mohar and silver rupee in the form and size they maintain throughout the Mughal dynasty and to the present day.

Akbar modelled his coinage on that of Sher Shāh, and like that monarch he issued a great number of large and thick copper coins known as *dāms* from many mints. Throughout the first thirty years of Akbar's life the currency shows but little change. The gold and silver coins exhibit the Kalima, together with the names of the four Imāms, Ali, Umr Usmān and Abu Bakr accompanied by their epithets or qualities. These were the four orthodox *khālifas* and immediate successors of the Prophet. The epithets vary slightly but are usually

أبو بكر المدي Abū Bakr, the faithful witness

عمر القاروق Umr the meek

عثمان أبو نورين 'Usmān, the father of two lights.

علي المرتضى Ali the chosen.

The Kalima is the Muhammadan profession of faith

لا إله إلا الله محمد رسول الله

There is no god but God Muhammad is the Prophet of God.

Akbar continued the use of square rupees and mohars, probably in imitation of the coinage of Malwa. In the thirtieth year of his reign a change which had been long foreshadowed showed itself in Akbar and on his currency. He began to date his coins from the first year of his reign, and this new era was called the *shak* (الهى) or Divine Era. The inference was that Akbar's person was also divine and a new creed was invented, which henceforth appeared on his coins. It was a short one

الله أكبر حل حلاله (Allāhu Akbar Jalla Jalāla).

The translation is 'God is most great, eminent is His glory', but the same words slightly rearranged can mean 'Akbar is God, let His brightness shine forth'. The names of the months and days of the Ilāhī Era were identical with those of the old Persians. The twelve months as found on the coins are

1 Farwardīn.	5. Amardād	9 Āzar
2 Aīdībīhsht.	6 Shāhnewar	10 Dī
3 Khurdād.	7 Mīhr	11 Bahman
4 Tī	8 Ābān	12. Isfandārmuz

In further token of his partial desertion of the Muhammadan Faith, we find that some very rare issues of Akbar's Ilāhī coinage are decorated with designs taken from life. There are the celebrated hawk mohar from Asīr mint, a duck mohar from Āgra mint, and the well-known half-mohar bearing the figures of Rāma and Sītā, two or three specimens of which are extant. All three coins are to be seen in the British Museum.

All the Ilāhī coins of Akbar are of good, clear workmanship, and care was taken to see that the die was not bigger than the flan. In the latter respect these coins are in favourable contrast with the earlier Akbar issues from which the marginal details are so often and so exasperatingly absent. The Ilāhī Era was used by Akbar's successors Jahāngīr, Shāh Jahān, and Murād Baksh, often in combination with the Hīrī date.

Jahāngīr struck round and square coins in gold and silver. His copper money is rare. It was never the custom of any Indian ruler to recall the monetary issues of his predecessors, and the *bāzārs* were still encumbered with the enormous copper issues of Sher Shāh and Akbar. These had been minted in such numbers and were so durable that they seem to have satisfied the need for copper money down to the end of the dynasty. The only emperors after Akbar whose copper money is at all common are Aurangzeb and Shāh 'Ālam II.

It was under Jahāngīr that the Mughal coinage attained its highest level of excellence. I have already asserted that the Āgra coins of this emperor's fifth and sixth years can challenge comparison in boldness of execution and artistic merit with the best issues of other countries. Jahāngīr's money is full of variety and interest. The coins in both gold and silver, which were struck in the first few years of the reign, are generally some forty grains heavier than the usual average weights of 168 grains for the mohar, and 173 or 174 for the rupee. An interesting reference to these heavy coins is contained in Mr. C. J. Rodgers' paper 'Jahāngīr's Mohurs and Rupees', *J. A S B*, 1894. As a rule each mint had its own Persian

couplet. In one or two cases the coinage changed shape every month being alternately round and square. We know of the issue of not only five and ten mohar pieces, but also of such enormous medals as one and two-hundred mohar pieces. Unfortunately the five-mohar piece seems to be the largest gold coin which has survived the lapse of time. Mr J Gibbs in one of his numismatic papers mentions an enormous silver coin of Aurangzeb which is in one of the Continental Museums. In contrast to these we have the tiny fractions of the rupee, and the lovely little *nişārs* or largesse money with the even rarer *nūr afshāns* and *khair qabūls*. There are the fine and interesting portrait mohars, and the well known bacchanalian mohar struck at the Ajmer mint. Then again, we have the gold and silver coins containing the name of Nūr Jahān, the able and beautiful consort of Jahāngir. The most striking series of the coins of Jahāngir are his zodiacal mohars and rupees. The months in which they were struck are indicated by the signs of the zodiac they bear. As a rule the mohars issued from Āgra, and the rupees from Ahmadābād mint but a few extremely scarce pieces were struck at three or four other mints. One or two coins of Nūr Jahān are zodiacal. Owing to their beauty and scarcity these zodiacal coins have always been much in demand by collectors and visitors to India from the time of Tavernier downwards and the demand has been met to a large extent by forgery. Intending buyers should especially beware of complete sets, and half rupees. Apart from the zodiacal coins of Jahāngir, Mughal issues are scarcely forged at all. The extensive modern imitations of Akbar's square Kalima issues are not forgeries intended to deceive the collector but are amulets made for sale to the Faithful.

Dāwar Bakhsh, son of Khusrū, was a stop-gap who ruled for three months. Four only of his coins are known all of the same type, rupees from the Lahor mint.

Most of Shāh Jahān's coins bear the Kalima, but there is an abundance of varieties and types. The British Museum Catalogue of Mughal coins contains an illustration of a two-hundred mohar piece from the Shāhjahānābād mint. This was taken from a cast, the original of which has disappeared. Shāh Jahān issued more *nişārs* than any other emperor.

The termination of Shāh Jahān's reign was marked by the rebellions of his four sons Aurangzeb, Shāh Shujā Murād Bakhsh and Dārī Shikoh. Aurangzeb was ultimately successful but two of his brothers, Shāh Shujā and Murād Bakhsh, sometimes called Amurath definitely asserted their claim to the throne by striking coins the one in Bengal, and the other in Gujarat. Only five coins, all rupees, of Shāh Shujā have as yet been found but the rupees

of Murād Bakhsh are much more common. His gold and copper pieces are extremely scarce.

The monetary issues of Aurangzeb are monotonous in character. As a rule they bear his characteristic couplet, while the reverse side is occupied by a formula which was almost invariably used by all his successors. This is .

سنہ جلوس میمنت مانوس

‘In the year of the reign associated with prosperity’

From the time of Aurangzeb the Kalima was dropped from the coinage, and its use was only revived by the pious ‘Ālamgīr II on a few rare coins issued from the capital.

The death of Aurangzeb was followed by the inevitable struggle between his sons, and the ultimate victor was Mu‘azzam, afterwards Shāh ‘Ālam Bahādur. While the victory remained in the balance, his two brothers Kām Bakhsh and A‘zam Shāh issued coins, one in the Dakhan and the other in Gujarāt and Central India. Their issues are very rare.

The reign of Aurangzeb marks the commencement of the decline of the Mughal Empire, and this is reflected in the currency of the succeeding emperors. Shāh ‘Ālam Bahādur reigned for five years, and died in camp outside Lāhor. His four sons, each with his respective adherents, were all present, and their father’s death was the signal for a series of battles which speedily ended in the death of three of the brothers, and the succession of the survivor Jahāndār. Farrukhsiyar, governor of Bengal, son of the eldest brother ‘Azīmsh-shān, was advancing to the aid of his father, and struck coins in the name of ‘Azīm. Only one of these is known, of Jahāngīrnagar mint. I have alluded to it in the Preface. On hearing of the death of his father, Farrukhsiyar was at first minded to retire from the field, but was persuaded to advance, and finally Jahāndār was overcome and slain, after a reign of less than a twelvemonth.

Farrukhsiyar reigned six years, and the year in which he was assassinated, A. H. 1131, saw the successive accessions of three emperors, Rafī‘u-d-darjāt, Rafī‘u-d-daula, and Muḥammad Shāh. About this time Muḥammad Nekosiyar and Muḥammad Ibrāhīm were the figure-heads of rebellions, but their revolts were short-lived. The coins of Muḥammad Ibrāhīm issued from Shāhjahanābād only, and are very rare. It is stated by historians that Nekosiyar struck coin, but his issues have yet to be discovered. No *nasārs* or legal drachms are known after Farrukhsiyar. Rafī‘u-d-daula always called himself Shāh Jahān on the coinage, so is known as Shāh Jahān II to distinguish him from the son of Jahāngīr.

It was in the time of Muḥammad Shāh that Nādir Shāh, the Persian, invaded India, and sacked Dehli. He struck coins at a few places in India including the capital.

Aḥmad Shāh, called Bahādur on his coins, and Ālamgīr II each reigned for about six years. At this period the country was overrun by Aḥmad Shāh Durrāni, the successor of Nādir Shāh. Both Aḥmads began to reign in the same year. Ālamgīr II was followed by the second Shāh Ālam, but not without a rival claim on the part of the pretender Shāh Jahān III. Shāh Ālam reigned in Dehli nearly forty nine years, but his power was very limited. The East India Company struck millions of rupees in his name, and his capital was taken by the British in the year A. D. 1803.

Bedār Bakht was the figure-head of a conspiracy in A. H. 1202-3.

Akbar II had for his empire the Fort of Dehli (Shāhjahanābād) from which he issued coins. Large issues were struck in his name by the rulers of States which had shaken off their allegiance to him.

The last of the house of Bābur who sat on the throne of Dehli was Bahādur Shāh II. His coins are a few rare rupees struck in Shāhjahanābād, though again, many issues were struck elsewhere in his name.

It was the custom for each emperor on his accession to discard his birth name, and to adopt some magniloquent title, combined as a rule with some name having a religious significance. Thus the prince Salīm, son of Akbar became Nūru-d-dīn Jahāngīr 'the world seizer light of the Faith'. Khurram, son of Jahāngīr, blossomed into Shihābu-d-dīn Shāh Jahān, the meteor of the Faith king of the world. It is of course the kingly names and titles that are given on the coins, but occasionally the princely names are used. Examples are the well known Salīm coins of Aḥmadābād mint, the very scarce coins of Mu'azzam—the pre-accession name of Shāh Ālam Bahādur—and the still unique Khurram rupee of Shāh Jahān of Lāhor mint, in the British Museum.

The names of the emperors on the coins are coupled with conventional epithets. The commonest of these are

بادشاہ (not the Persian form پادشاه) suzerain king

غازی 'fighter of infidels' and

صاحب قراں ثانی second Lord of the Conjunctions

There is a Note on the last epithet in the Glossary.

The coins do not usually bear any particular monetary denomination. If any such word is present it is merely the general term سکہ 'stamped coin' and this is found on issues in all three metals. The large gold coin of Jahāngīr in the British Museum calls itself a five-

mohar piece, but it is in only one or two rare instances that the Mughal mohars or fractions of the mohar exhibit any denominational epithet. One example is the unique couplet *dīnār* و *jalālī* of Akbar in the White King Collection—White King Sale Catalogue, Part III, No. 3,499. In the case of the silver coins there is the unique specimen in the Bodleian Library Collection, and figured in the supplementary Plate to this Catalogue, which bears the word روبيه, 'rupee'. One or two very rare *ulāhī* issues of Akbar are called درب, 'darb', and we are told that a *darb* was half a *jalāla*, the *jalāla* being the square *ulāhī* rupee. But the only coins yet found which bear this denominational epithet are a few round *ulāhī* rupees of Sītpūr mint, and a round *ulāhī* half-rupee of Āgra mint. The largesse money with its names of *nīsār*, *nūr afshān*, and *kharr qabūl*, and the legal drachms stand in a class by themselves. *Nīsārs* are found in both gold and silver, and as a rule are coins much smaller and thinner than the ordinary currency. Their weights often do not correspond with any fraction of the rupee expressed by the usual powers of two. One or two *nīsārs* of the diameter of a rupee are known of Shāh-jahānābād and Akbarābād mints, but they are thinner than the rupee. *Nīsārs* are of dainty and superlative execution. They are all very scarce, but are known from several mints. Some unrepresented here are Daulatābād, Itāwa, Patna, Ahmadnagar, Akbarnagar, Urdū Zafar Qarīn, and Chīnāpatan. The first *nīsārs* are those of Jahāngīr, and the last were struck by Farrukhsiyar. Only a single *nīsār* of Jahāndār has yet been found, while *nīsārs* of Shāh 'Ālam Bahādur are unknown¹.

The *nūr afshān* is peculiar to the reign of Jahāngīr. The name means 'light scattering', and may be derived from Nūru-d-dīn, the *laqab* of Jahāngīr, or from Nūr Jahān, the name of his famous consort. I am inclined to the former belief because *nūr afshāns* are known of dates nine or ten years before coins began to issue in the name of Nūr Jahān. The coins themselves are beautiful and tiny silver pieces of great rarity, equivalent to one-twentieth of a rupee in weight, and are known from the mints of Āgra, Ajmer, and Lāhor only.

The *kharr qabūl*, literally 'may these alms be accepted (by God)', is also peculiar to the reign of Jahāngīr. It is a very scarce small piece of silver, generally mintless, but one or two pieces of Lāhor mint are known.

The legal drachms are square silver coins, though a round one is known, weighing about forty-six grains. They bear on one side the words درهم شرعى, and on the other the name of the mint. Apparently

¹ *Nīsārs* are described in Mr C J Rodgers' paper, *Notes on a List of Silver Coins of Aurangzeb*, J A.S B, 1883.

they had some bearing on dowry and the Muhammadan Law, and were struck by the intensely orthodox Aurangzeb¹. One is known of the reign of Farrukhsiyar. These strange coins are very rare, but come from some half-dozen mints. I may instance Ilahābād, Lāhor Multān, Katak, and Patna.

Copper coins are generally denoted by the word *فلس*, *fulūs*, the broken plural of the Arabic word *fals*, which means a small copper coin, also the scale of a fish. The word *fulūs* may be translated copper money. Often we get the combination *سکه فلس* 'stamped copper money'. The copper coins of Akbar abound in denominational epithets. The mint masters adopted the large thick coin known as the *dām*, from Sher Shāh. Only one issue of Akbar the extremely scarce half-*dām* from Srinagar mint, formerly attributed to Bandar Shāhi actually bears the word *دام* and its weight shows that the *dām* is equivalent to the half-*tanka*. Then we have the full *tanka*, and its fractions the half, quarter eighth, and sixteenth of a *tanka*. The coin called a *naṣṭ* is half a *dām*, and there are also the small denominations, the *damrā* and *damrī*. Late in Akbar's reign came the *ilāḥī* issues of four two and one *tānke* or *tanke* pieces from the Āgra, Aḥmadābād, Kābul, and Lāhor mints. The meaning of the word *tānke* (*tānkt*) is obscure. Apparently it was a weight which had little or no connexion with the *tanka*.

The words *راوی*, *rawāns* and *راعی*, *rā'y* found on the copper coins of Jahāngir simply mean current (coin). The first epithet is found on coins in this Collection equivalent to the *dām*, and the words *راعی* occur on pieces equal to an eighth of a *dām*. After the time of Jahāngir copper coins are merely denoted by the words *فلس* and *سکه*.

The dates on Mughal coins belong to the Hijrī Era, and are expressed as a rule in Persian figures. On the copper coins of Akbar they are often expressed in words. The Hijrī Era dates from the flight of the Prophet Muhammad from Mecca to Medina in the year A.D. 622. The Muhammadan year is a lunar year, and so is a little shorter than our solar year. Hence a convenient rule for the conversion of any year in the Hijrī Era to the corresponding date in the Christian Era, is to subtract three per cent. from it, and then to add 622. The coins of Bābur and Humāyūn, and those of Akbar with Hijrī dates, merely exhibit the date of the Era. Akbar's *ilāḥī* coins have the *ilāḥī* year counting from the commencement of his reign, with or without the Persian month. In no single instance throughout the Mughal coinage do I know of the use of the name of any of the Muhammadan months. From the beginning of Jahāngir's reign wo

¹ See Note in the Glossary

have the insertion of the additional detail of the regnal year. Then on many of the coins of Jahāngīr and Shāh Jahān, and on some rupees of Murād Bakhsh, there are not only the *ilāhī* date and the Persian month, but also the Hīrī year. Aurangzeb dropped the Ilāhī Era, and with him and all the succeeding emperors it was customary to have the Hīrī date on the obverse, and the regnal date on the reverse side of the coinage

The mints from which the coins of the Mughal Emperors issued, are treated in detail in the Mint Notes which follow these introductory remarks. They naturally constitute one of the chief interests of this remarkable coinage, and if we were totally bereft of all written histories on this period, it would be possible to trace the rise, decline, and fall of the Empire, to reconstruct with accuracy its geographical extent under each reign, and to estimate with certainty the length of occupation of each town, from the coins alone.

The Indian mints of Bābur are only seven in number, the best known of them being Āgra, Lāhor, Jaunpūr, Lakhnau, and Tatta. Humāyūn has nine mints, and then by the extensive conquests of Akbar the number rises to seventy-two. In the reign of Aurangzeb the Mughal dominions attained their greatest extent, and the mints of this emperor reach a total of sixty-eight. This is less than the number of Akbar's mints, but those of Aurangzeb are more widely distributed. Then began the decay of the Empire, which is reflected in the gradual diminution of the number of the Southern Indian mints. By the reign of 'Ālamgīr II the total number of mints has dwindled to fifty-one, but it increases to eighty-one under Shāh 'Ālam II. This is explained by the fact that a very large number of the coins of Shāh 'Ālam II merely express the nominal allegiance of independent States and of European Companies. Also several small towns in the vicinity of the capital appear for the first time in the Mughal Mint List. I may instance Hāthras, Bindraban, Chhachraulī, Nāhan, Pānīpat, Najafgarh, and Dāmla. The figures given above are taken from my paper 'The Mint Towns of the Mughal Emperors', *Journal of the Asiatic Society of Bengal*, December, 1912. They will be modified as the work of discovery and research proceeds. The total number of mints known at present is two hundred, and of these one hundred and thirty-four are represented in the Lahore Museum. Without further remark I will proceed to treat the coins from the point of view of the mints at which they were struck. The issues are described mint by mint in separate Notes. The statements in the Notes are perfectly general in character, and in every case in which the remarks apply to coins in this Museum only, I have stated the fact.

MINT NOTES

ITĀWA (ITĀWĀ) اٹوا

Lat. 26° 47' Long 79° 3'

	G	S	C
Aurangzeb	—	30	—
Shāh 'Ālam I	—	6	—
Jahāndār	1	3	—
Farrukhsiyar	—	7	—
Raḥī'ū-d-darjāt	—	1	—
Shāh Jahān II	—	1	—
Muḥammad Shāh	—	12	—
Aḥmad Shāh	—	2	—
'Ālamgīr II	—	1	—
Shāh 'Ālam II	—	1	—

Itāwa is the head-quarters of a District in the United Provinces. A mint was established there by Aurangzeb the earliest coin known being a silver *nisār* of this reign dated 1097-28 in Mr H. Nelson Wright's Cabinet. The rupees of Aurangzeb are broad pieces of good and characteristic execution, and cover every year from 1098 to the end of the reign. The name Itāwa is first spelt اٹوا, but in 1109-42 it finally appears as اٹوا (Itāwā). In this Collection there is a rupee of Aḥmad Shāh dated 2 R.—Coin No. 2642—which has the mint-name in its original form. It is the only exception known to me.

Rupees of all the regular emperors after Aurangzeb down to and including Shāh 'Ālam II, are known. These are normal coins of the usual types, the only pieces worthy of notice being those of Jahāndār Shāh. The rupees of this emperor exhibit both the usual couplets, but what I may term the 'Šāhib 1 Qirān' couplet has a moon or silver instead of the usual gold. See Coin No. 2101.

There is a rare mohar of Jahāndār Shāh in this Collection. Gold coins are also known of Aurangzeb Shāh 'Ālam I, Farrukhsiyar Muḥammad Aḥmad Shāh and 'Ālamgīr II.

No copper coins have yet been found.

ATAK اٲك

Lat. 33° 53' Long. 72° 16'

	G.	S.	C.
Akbar	—	—	5 (Atak Banāras)
Muhammad Shāh	—	1	—

Atak is the well-known fortified frontier post on the River Indus. The fort was built by the emperor Akbar, who visited the place more than once. *Dāms* were struck there in Akbar's thirty-seventh year, and are known of all the years up to the forty-third. There is a specimen of the forty-eighth year in the Indian Museum, Calcutta. On all these pieces the mint-town is called Atak Banāras.

After Akbar, Atak is represented in the Mughal series by one solitary piece, the rupee of Muhammad Shāh in this Collection. It then becomes a mint-town of the Durrānī dynasty.

AJMER اٲمر

Lat. 26° 27' Long. 74° 43'

	G	S	C
Akbar	—	—	15
Jahāngīr	2	2	1
Aurangzeb	—	13	—
Shāh 'Ālam I	—	2	—
Farrukhsiyar	—	4	—
Muhammad Shāh	—	5	—

Ajmer was the head-quarters of the Rajput Tomāra dynasty in the tenth and eleventh centuries of our Era. A celebrated pre-Muhammadan ruler was Prithvī Rājā, the opponent of Muhammad bin Sām. In the days of Akbar it was best known as the abode of the Chishtī Saiyids, and it was for long the annual custom of that emperor to make a pilgrimage to the tomb of the great Muhammadan saint Khwāja Mu'ayyanu-d-dīn Chishtī, who died at Ajmer in A.D. 1236, and was buried there.

Copper *dāms* issued from Ajmer in every year from A.H. 979 to 1005, which is the latest date known to me. Coin No. 557 is a solitary specimen exhibiting the isolated and very early date 970. On a coin dated 979—*I.M. Cat.*, No. 358—Ajmer is given an epithet which has not been satisfactorily read.

The representative of the Chishtīs in the earlier years of Akbar's reign was Shaikh Salīm Chishtī, from whom Salīm, afterwards the

emperor Jahāngir took his name. Prince Salim was born in 977, and Shaikh Salim Chishtī died in 979. In 982 appeared an interesting *dām* struck at Salimābād Ajmer while in 1007 a *dām* was issued of the normal Ajmer type but on which the name Ajmer is replaced by the new honorific title of Salimābād. No gold or silver coins of Akbar are known.

Jahāngir struck at Ajmer in all three metals, but these are very rare. There is the celebrated bacchanalian portrait mohar—Coin No. 889—and a few couplet gold and silver pieces. A noteworthy coin is the unique Cancer zodiacal mohar struck at Ajmer in 1034, 20 R., which contains the name of Nūr Jahān. This was published by J Gibbs in *J A S B* 1888.

There is a unique and unpublished zodiacal mohar of Ajmer mint in the Cabinet de France Paris, which I proceed to describe

Oboverse	Reverse
۱۸ غار	Aquarius. (Male figure
حہا نگیر ناساء	leaning to r., emptying
۱۳۲	water vessel.)
احمیر	
عرب	

I must also mention the unique square gold *niṣār* formerly in the Bledzby Collection, now in the British Museum. The small silver *niṣār* of Ajmer in this Collection has remained unique till quite recently. Two *nūr afshāns* of this mint are known one in the Bodleian Collection, and the other in the Cabinet of Mr H. Nelson Wright.

Shāh Jahān can have struck but little at Ajmer as his issues are represented by a single rupee which is in the Lucknow Museum. The mint was revived by Aurangzeb about the thirtieth year of his reign and was working regularly for the production of rupees down to its close. On these coins, and generally till the end of the Mughal series, Ajmer is associated with the epithet دارالمر abode of well being. Gold and copper of Aurangzeb are known.

Rupees of all the succeeding regular emperors exist. In the reigns of Shāh 'Ālam I and Farrukhsiyar, Ajmer is given the epithet of *Mustaqirru-l-khilāfat*, as well as that already mentioned.

A gold coin of Farrukhsiyar has been published, and a mohar of Shāh 'Ālam II is mentioned in the Da Cusiba Sale Catalogue.

No copper coins are known after Aurangzeb

UJAIN (UJAINPŪR) اُجین

Lat. 23° 10' Long 75° 47'

	G.	S	C.
Akbar	—	6	{ 3 1 (Ujainpūr)
Shāh Jahān	—	3	1
Aurangzeb	—	5	1
Shāh 'Ālam I	1	2	—
Farrukhsiyā	—	2	—
Muhammad Shāh	—	3	—
Shāh 'Ālam II	—	2	—

Ujain, the ancient capital of the Province of Mālwa, is one of the most famous sacred cities of the Hindus. When Akbar conquered the Province, it became the head-quarters of a *sarkār*. But Humāyūn had previously issued *dirhams* from this mint-town, and Mr. G. Bleazby possessed a heavy rupee of this emperor, which must have been struck after his restoration.

The earliest known coin of Akbar is No. 160 of year A.H. 968, the date of the conquest of Mālwa. Although it is of light weight and peculiar in style, I have no reason to doubt its authenticity. Square rupees of inferior workmanship issued from 987 to 1001, while similar pieces are known, probably of this mint, of regnal years 37 to 43. Dr. White King had a half-rupee of this type, dated 987. In Akbar's forty-second and following years, rupees were issued of the *ulāhī* type. Specimens in this Collection exhibit both spellings of the name—Ujain and Ūjain.

What I may term the ordinary *dām* type of Akbar struck at Ujain, represented in the Indian Museum Cabinet—*I. M. Cat.*, No 526—is absent from this Collection, but the square pieces modelled on the old local copper currency of Mālwa, are present, and there is a square piece exhibiting the name of the mint in the form Ujainpūr—No. 575. No gold coins of Akbar have been found.

There is a rupee of Jahāngīr in the Lucknow Museum, while all three metals of Shāh Jahān are known. On the earliest silver issues of this emperor, Ujain is associated with the epithet of اُجین 'town'—*I. M. Cat.*, No. 1084. The later pieces are of the 'square areas' type; No. 1227 is a good specimen of a half-rupee. The copper pieces are again of the old Mālwa model. In nearly every instance during this reign the mint-name is spelt Ūjain.

In the reign of Aurangzeb, Ujain became associated with the epithet دار الفتح, by which it was distinguished on the coinage throughout the

remainder of the dynasty The combination is found on a gold coin of the year 1078—*I M Cat.*, No 1153—but the mint-name occurs alone on rupees as late as 1102—see Coin No. 1552. A noteworthy piece is the Ujain rupee belonging to Mr Nelson Wright, on which the usual reverse formula of Aurangzeb is replaced by the words *حلوس مبارک*, not unlike the *حلوس مبارک* of Aurangzeb's copper issues. The square copper coin of this emperor is the first one published.

No *nigārs* of Ujain are known.

There is a fine Ujain rupee of the claimant Aʿzam Shāh in the Lucknow Museum.

I do not think that the later Mughal issues merit any special mention. Rupees are known of the emperors from Shāh Ālam I to Shāh Ālam II except Shāh Jahān II and Aḥmad Shāh, while gold coins of Shāh Ālam I, Farrukhsiyar Shāh Jahān II, and Muḥammad Shāh have been found. In the reign of Aḥmad Shāh, Ujain came into the possession of Sindhia, whose capital it remained till A.D. 1810. The rupees struck in the name of Shāh Ālam II can only by courtesy be termed Mughal coins.

UJAINPŪR. See UJAIN

AHSANĀBĀD (GULBARGA) احسن آباد

Lat. 17° 18' Long. 76° 54'

	G	S.	C
Aurangzeb	1 (Aḥsanābād)	1 (Aḥsanābād)	—
	1 (Gulbarga)	1 (Gulbarga)	—

Aḥsanābād—known later as Kulbarga or Golbarga—was the capital of the Bahmanī dynasty of the Dakhan in the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries of our Era. On the decay of that dynasty it became part of the Ādil Shāhī kingdom of Bijāpūr. It was taken by Prince Anrangzeb in A.H. 1067 but was not effectually occupied by the Mughals till 1098. Coin No. 1829 is dated 1098 31 R., and is one of the first issues of the mint under the name Gulbarga, while No. 1498 is a similar gold piece of Aurangzeb dated 1105 40 R. At Bahāwalpūr I found Gulbarga mohars of dates from 1098 31 R. to 1111 44 R. From 1115 to the end of the reign the Bahmanī name of the town was revived on both gold and silver coins.

Mr Rodgers published a Gulbarga copper coin of Aurangzeb.

Kām Bahāsh issued rupees from this mint town with both its

names, and Mr. Framji Jamasji Thanawala has an Aḥsanābād rupee of Shāh 'Ālam I

The latest known coin of the mint is a Gulbarga mohar of Jahāndār Shāh—*I. M. Cat*, No 1710—but the attribution is not quite certain

AḤMADĀBĀD احمد آباد

Lat 23° 1' Long. 72° 38'

	G	S	C
Akbar	4	51	5
Jahāngīr	1	20	—
Jahāngīr and Nūr Jahān	1	1	—
Jahāngīr as Salīm	—	6	—
Shāh Jahān	—	9	—
Murād Bakhsh	—	1	—
Aurangzeb	—	4	—
Shāh 'Ālam I	—	1	—
Jahāndār	—	1	—
Farrukhsiyar	—	1	—
Rafī'u-d-darjāt	—	1	—
Muhammad Shāh	—	5	—
Shāh 'Ālam II	1	1	—
Bedār Bakht	1	—	—

'According to the *Mur'āt i Ahmadī*, it was in the year A.H. 813 (A.D. 1411) that Ahmad Shāh, having received "the assent and leave of that Moon of the Faithful and Sun of the Righteous, Shaikh Ahmad Ganj Bakhsh", began to build and establish the Shahr i Muazzam, "the Great City", Aḥmadābād, in the immediate vicinity of Asāwal' [*The Coins of the Gujarāt Saltanat*, Dr G P Taylor, *Journal of the Bombay Branch of the R A S*, 1902] This Ahmad Shāh was sovereign of the independent kingdom of Gujarāt in Western India, and Ahmadābād became its capital

The Mughal coinage of Ahmadābād has been excellently described in a monograph by Dr G P. Taylor, which was published in Vol XX of the *Journal of the Bombay Branch of the R A S*, and which he supplemented by an article on 'Akbar's Copper Coins of Aḥmadābād', in N. S. IV.

As a Mughal mint, the history of Ahmadābād starts in A.H. 980, when Gujarāt was annexed by Akbar, and it remained a favourite mint till the end of the dynasty. All the regular emperors and several of the claimants and pretenders are represented, while there is an abundance of coin types and varieties

The first coins issued by Akbar both in gold and silver, are represented in this Collection, but the type struck in the same year, 980 on which the town is called *Dāru-l-khilāfat* is missing. In 981 Ahmadābād became associated on the coins with a new epithet *Dāru-s-saltanat*. Six years later Akbar introduced a square coinage both in gold and silver. No. 122 is a mohar of this type dated A.H. 988 but the square rupees continued till A.H. 1000. We also have square silver pieces of regnal years 87 and 38 with which may be compared the similar coins of Ujain mint of dates 87 to 43. On the former the mint-name occurs without any epithet. Some time during the regnal year 38, the regular *ilāhi* type of Akbar, with his creed Persian month and divine year makes its first appearance in the square form the ornamental title of the mint being finally dropped. Coin No. 184 is an early example. The shape changed to round between the months Tir and Ābān of the 39th year, and so continued till the end of the reign. For a few months of the 47th year, a more ornate design was tried—see No. 208. Fractions of the *ilāhi* rupees are known, but no gold *ilāhi* coins have been found.

Akbar's extensive copper coinage is very poorly represented in this Collection. No. 576 is the type struck at the conquest, and this was followed in 982 by that of No. 577. Then came the *ilāhi* type, represented by No. 579 to be succeeded by two varieties. The *tanka* issue from years 44 to 46 is totally absent here. Whole tankas, halves, quarters, and eighths are known, but the subdivisions are not expressed on the coins the inscription remaining invariable. From 46 to 50 we have the *tānkā* issue of four two- and one-*tānkā* pieces. This issue is peculiar to the mints of Ahmadābād Āgra, Kābul and Lahor. Coin No. 580 is a four-*tānkā* piece. A similar piece was published in N S XVIII on which the word *چار* is spelt *چهار*.

There are two silver pieces of Akbar I desire to mention. One is the extremely rare square four anna piece of *ilāhi* type, but bearing the *hiyri* year 987. The legends are — *Obverse* *الله أكبر ۱۸۷*, *Reverse* *سرب احمد آباد*. A Lahor piece now in the British Museum of exactly similar type and size is described and illustrated in N S V § 32 now in the British Museum and a similar quarter rupee of Fathpūr mint is in the Bodleian Collection.

The second piece is Coin No. 540. Several rupees and one or two half rupees of this type are known all of year 981 and all bearing a unique mint-mark. Though I hesitate to give a definite opinion I feel tolerably certain that these were struck at *Dāru-s-saltanat Shahr i Mu'azzam Ahmadābād*. These words are contained in the reverse marginal legend. If the mint is Ahmadābād I cannot explain why such a piece differing so widely in arrangement and style from

all other pieces of this mint should have been struck. The title *Shahr i Mu'azzam* has been read on a few copper coins struck by Muzaffar III of Gujarāt in the years 977 and 978, but does not occur on any other Mughal coin.

Ahmadābād was one of Jahāngīr's principal silver mints, and is noteworthy for its connexion with the famous zodiacal issues of this emperor. With the exception of a few very rare pieces from some half-dozen other mints, it may be said that Jahāngīr's zodiacal mohars issued from Āgra, and his zodiacal rupees from Ahmadābād. The latter usually bear the first five signs of the zodiac only—Aries, Taurus, Gemini, Cancer, and Leo—and nearly all belong to the year 1027, 13 R. Of the remaining seven signs, two only—Scorpio and Pisces—seem to be known in silver.

On the silver coins that issued from the Ahmadābād mint during the first nine months of Jahāngīr's reign, the emperor is called by his pre-accession name of Salīm—see No. 921. The first five coins starting from the month Ābān are dated '50', referring to the fiftieth year of Akbar's reign, while the other four are of the regnal year 2. Salīmī copper coins are known. These coins and their dates are discussed in N S I, X, and XII.

They were followed by heavy rupees of the Kalima type, succeeded in 1017 by heavy coins containing the characteristic Ahmadābād couplet—No. 929. These were current for three years only, but the inscription was revived in the lighter series of coins struck from 1027 to 1033. The intervening period was occupied by coins well represented in this Collection. During the last four years of the reign, while the influence of Nūr Jahān was predominant, the coinage was restricted to issues with the usual couplet bearing her name. Coin No. 919 is a unique Ahmadābād mohar of Nūr Jahān. The Museum has no copper coins after Akbar.

There is a rare Ahmadābād *nīsār* of Jahāngīr in this Collection. I do not know of the existence of the other kinds of largesse money—*khar qabūl*, *nūr afshān*—or of legal drachms from this mint.

Shāh Jahān's first issues are of the Kalima type, that is to say, they exhibit the Kalima, the emperor's name and conventional titles, and the mint, with the *hijrī* and regnal years, but in his second year Shāh Jahān changed the regnal to the *ilāhī* year, and began to record the names of the Persian months. I have called this second type the Kalima-Ilāhī type [see Note on Akbarnagar].

The 'square areas' type began in 1043, and continued till the end of the reign. At that time Murād Bakhs̄h was governor of Gujarāt, and we find Ahmadābād issuing coins of both gold and silver in the

name of that claimant. A rupee of the second regnal year was in the Da Cusiha Collection.

The ordinary couplet silver issues of Aurangzeb continue through the reign. On a rupee of the first year, the mint-name is at the top of the coin, but afterwards it invariably occupies the last line.

Two rupees of A'zam Shāh are known.

Coins are known in all three metals of Akbar and the three succeeding emperors and rupees of every emperor to Shāh 'Ālam II have been found, but gold of the later Mughals is very rare. Only Rafi'u-d-darjāt, Muḥammad Shāh, and Shāh 'Ālam II are represented in this metal. One or two rupees of Shāh 'Ālam I are known which bear in the reverse formula the words *حوس ظفر مانوس* instead of the usual *حوس ميمب مانوس*. Coin No 2095 was the first of this type to be recognized—see N. S. XI, § 67 and my Note below on Khambāyat Mint—and though the mint-name is cut I suspect it is Aḥmadābād. On the coins of Rafi'u-d-darjāt, Aḥmadābād is associated with an epithet *رب البلاد* ornament of towns. It is a moot point whether the mint of Muḥammad Shāh, *رب البلاد*, is or is not Aḥmadābād.

Aḥmadābād recognized the right of the pretender Shāh Jahān III to strike coins, and Bedar Bakht the titular emperor set up by Ghulām Qādir in 1202 was permitted to exercise a similar privilege—No. 3248. Mr Nelson Wright has a copper coin of this pretender.

The Aḥmadābād issues of the later Mughal emperors, and the copper currencies in particular are inadequately represented in this Collection.

AḤMADNAGAR احمد نگر

Lat. 23° 38' Long 72° 54'

	G	S.	O.
Akbar	—	1	—
Jahāngīr	—	3	—
Shāh Jahān	—	1	—
Aurangzeb	—	4	—
Shāh 'Ālam I	—	1	—

Aḥmadnagar was founded in the sixteenth century and became the capital of the Nizām Shāhī dynasty. In the fortieth year of Akbar's reign the Mughal armies invaded the Dakhan, and Aḥmadnagar was besieged but not taken. It eventually capitulated to Akbar in person in 1008 but it was not till Shāh Jahān's reign that the Nizām Shāhī kingdom was annexed to the Mughal empire.

A few Aḥmadnagar *shāhī* rupees of Akbar are known

Jahāngīr struck at Ahmadnagar in gold and silver. The only mohar known is *I. M. Cat.*, No. 585, and on this the mint-name is spelt Ahmadānagar. The word is a little uncertain on this coin, but Mr Nelson Wright has an unpublished rupee of Jahāngīr containing a new couplet, which was undoubtedly struck at Ahmadānagar. As regards this form of the name, comparison can be made with the place-name Muḥammadānagar, which was the capital of a *sarkār* in the Province of Haidarābād. There is a very rare rupee of the year 1036 in the Indian Museum.

The early Kahma-Ilāhī type of Shāh Jahān's silver currency is very rare, but the later 'square areas' type rupees are sometimes met with. No gold or copper pieces of this emperor have been found.

Coins No. 1561 and 1562 are the only known rupees of Aurangzeb's first year, but from the twenty-eighth year, rupees began to issue more freely from Ahmadnagar. I possess a *nīsār* of the year 1118. Aurangzeb is represented in gold in the British Museum Collection.

Rupees are known of Shāh 'Ālam I, Jahāndār, and Farrukhsīyar, while A'zam Shāh struck at Ahmadnagar in both gold and silver. On all these coins the mint-name is at the top.

Copper coins of both Shāh 'Ālam I and Farrukhsīyar were in the White King Cabinet. After the latter reign this mint disappears from the Mughal list.

AHMADNAGAR FARRUKHĀBĀD. See FARRUKHĀBĀD.

AKHTARNAGAR AWADH See AWADH.

UDAIPŪR اُداپور

Lat 24° 35' Long 73° 42'

	G	S	C
Akbar	1	—	—
Shāh Jahān	—	—	1

The city of Udaipūr was founded by Banbīr, Rānā of Mewār, in A. D. 1559. Coin No 123 bears witness to the victorious invasion of Mewār by Akbar in A. D. 1576. This was quickly followed by the defeat and expulsion of the Mughal forces, but in the time of Jahāngīr, Mewār was again subjugated. The only other Mughal coins beside the rare gold piece of Akbar, are one or two copper coins of Jahāngīr and Shāh Jahān.

URDŪ اردو

	G	S	C.
Bābur	—	1	—

Under the Muhammadans, the striking of coin was one of the most jealously guarded of royal prerogatives and in ages when the printing press did not exist, the circulation of money was one of the principal means by which the names and attributes of new rulers became known to their subjects. Whenever a town or province was conquered, the victorious king had coins struck there in his own name, with the name of the town as mint. The royal commanders must have carried their mint apparatus along with them and their armies, and in the case of the Mughal rulers this is borne out by the fact that we have coins struck at the royal Camp, or اردو. In addition to the simple mint-name Urdū, there is Urdu Zafar Qarīn or the Camp associated with Victory' and Urdū dar rāh i Dakhan, or 'the Camp on the road to the Dakhan. For convenience I have treated these as three different mints. Urdū dar rāh i Dakhan is a mint on a unique rupee of Jahāngir in the Lucknow Museum, but the other two Camps are represented here.

The mint-name Urdū occurs on a rupee of Bābur in the Museum. I know of no other specimen. This mint is also found on one or two very rare square coins in both gold and silver of Akbar and on the very interesting and unique zodiacal mohar of Jahāngir in Mr H. Nelson Wright's Cabinet, which was published in *N. S. I.*, § 4. The zodiacal sign is the Ram, the dates are 1036, 22 R. and the Persian couplet is

ناد رواں تا کہ نود مهر و ماه
سکه اردو جهانگیر ساء

May the Urdū coin of Jahāngir Shāh
Remain current while last the sun and moon

URDŪ ZAFAR QARĪN اردو ظفر قرینی

	G	S.	C.
Akbar	1	9	17

The introductory remarks of the Note on Urdū must have an equal bearing on that of Urdū Zafar Qarīn the Camp associated with Victory. The phrase was coined by Akbar and is found on pieces of this emperor in all three metals.

The earliest coin of Akbar is the round gold mohar—one of two known specimens—described under No. 100 of the *I. M. Cat*, and dated 984. There are some undated square rupees, and undated copper coins. Apart from these, all Akbar's issues from Urdū Zafar Qarīn mint bear the date الف = 1000, until the thirty-fifth year. It is open to question whether all these الف coins were issued in the year 1000, and it is possible that such a striking event as the millennium of the Islamic dispensation may have been anticipated on the coinage. This point is discussed by Mr H. Nelson Wright in his 'Urdū' Mint Note—*I. M. Cat*, p. lxxxı. From the thirty-fifth year, the coins, in copper only, begin again to record the real dates, and these *dāms* with *lāhī* dates proceed till the fiftieth year, the *tanka* issue being unknown.

The only other known coin of Urdū Zafar Qarīn mint is a silver *nīsār* of Shāh Jahān.

ARKAT (ARCOT) اركات

	Lat 12° 55'	Long 79° 24'		
			G	S C
Shāh 'Ālam I	—	1	—	—
Jahāndār	—	1	—	—
Farrukhsiyai	—	6	—	—
Shāh Jahān II	1	—	—	—
Muhammad Shāh	—	1	—	—
'Ālamgīr II	—	8	—	—
Shāh 'Ālam II	—	6	—	—

The Southern Indian town of Arkāt, known to fame as Arcot, first appears as a Mughal mint on the coins of Shāh 'Ālam I. Coin No 2014, dated 1122, 4 R, and a rupee described in the Sale Catalogue of the Cabinet of Mr Eugene Leggett, Karachi, dated 1120, 2 R, are the earliest examples known. Coin No 2104 is one of two published silver coins of Jahāndār. On the earliest coin of Farrukhsiyai the mint is at the top—No 2153—but subsequently it takes its normal position. Coin No 2292 is a unique mohar of Shāh Jahān II.

By Muhammad Shāh the East India Company were granted permission to coin rupees in imitation of the Mughal issues. This was in A D 1742, equivalent to A H 1154-5. All the coins of 'Ālamgīr II and Shāh 'Ālam II in this Collection, are issues of either the East India Company or of the French Compagnie des Indes.

ISLĀMĀBĀD اسلام آباد

Lat. 22° 21' Long 91° 52'

	G	S.	C.
Aurangzeb	1	6	—
Farukhsiyar	—	2	—
Shāh Jahān II	—	1	—
Muhammad Shāh	—	3	—
Ālamgīr II	1	—	—
Shāh Jahān III	1	—	—
Shāh 'Ālam II	—	—	1

It is still uncertain what place was designated by the name of Islāmābād. We know that Chittagong was renamed Islāmābād in 1076 on the Mughal conquest of Arakan, and the same name was given to two captured forts in the Province of Aurangābād, Chākna, and Rāiri (etc)—see Jadunath Sarkar's *India of Aurangzeb*. Then later still Mathurā appears on the coins of Shāh Ālam II with its Muhammadan name of Islāmābād but on other coins of this emperor, the mint-name of Islāmābād appears alone. Probably the Islāmābād of Aurangzeb's currency was Chittagong and we know that on the coins of Shāh Ālam II is Mathurā, but it is impossible to say when the change took place. No distinct break in style is noticeable, nor are there different kinds of Islāmābād money belonging to any single reign except those of Shāh 'Ālam II already mentioned.

On Aurangzeb's earlier Islāmābād coins, the mint-name is at the top, but later it comes down to the last line. I do not know of any coin earlier than that of A. H. 1079 in the British Museum.

The later issues from this mint are not noteworthy. No Islāmābād coins of Shāh Ālam I Jahāodār, or Rafī'u-d-darjāt are known but the pretender Shāh Jahān III is represented in gold.

ISLĀMĀBĀD MATHURĀ. See MATHURĀ.

ISMA'ILGARH اسماعیل گڑھ

	G	S.	C.
Shāh Ālam II	—	—	1

The mint-name of Isma'ilgarh has been read on one or two silver and copper coins of Shāh Ālam II. I do not know where the place was. The copper coin in this Collection is dated A. H. 1104 while a published rupee—see N. S. XV, § 89—bears the dates 1203 31 R.

ĀSAFĀBĀD BARELI. *See* BARELI.

A'ZAMNAGAR GOKULGARH اعظم نگر گوکل نرہ

	G.	S.	C.
Muhammad Shāh	—	1	—

The earliest coin published of the rare Southern Indian mint of A'zamnagar is a rupee of Aurangzeb, dated 50 R—N S. XV, § 89. The position of the mint-name, coming as it does on the same line with the word حارس, and above the word ضرب, is characteristic of the A'zamnagar coins. A rupee of Farrukhsiyar—*B M. Cat*, No 936—is in the British Museum. Copper coins of Aurangzeb, and Shāh 'Ālam II, of this mint, are recorded as having been in the White King Collection, but I have not been able to verify them.

There are one or two other A'zamnagar rupees exactly resembling those already mentioned, but where the mint-name is accompanied by a second name coming under the word ضرب, and this latter name, mainly on the strength of two published coins of Kām Baksh, has been read as Gokulgarh. This place, which must have been in the Dakhan, should not be confounded with the Gokulgarh near Dehlī. The double name occurs on a rupee of Farrukhsiyar published in N S XIV, and on two known silver coins of Muhammad Shāh, which merit a more extended notice. Mohars and rupees of Sūrat mint, dated A H 1131 and 1132, and of the first regnal year, are known, which bear the following couplet

سکہ زد درجہاں نطفہ الہ
نادرشاہ زمان محمد شاہ

No other coins were known with this couplet, so Mr C J. Rodgers ascribed them to that unfortunate scion of the royal house, Muhammad Nekosiyar, who is known to have reigned at Āgra for two or three months in the troublous year 1131. This attribution met with general acceptance, but later on Mr W Irvine showed that the couplet in question really belonged to Muhammad Shāh, and that these Sūrat coins must be regarded as the first issues of Muhammad Shāh from the Sūrat mint—*J. A S B*, 1899. More recently still a rupee has been discovered, now in the Cabinet of Mr Framji Jamsji Thanawala, bearing the same couplet, but of A'zamnagar Gokulgarh mint, and dated 1166, 6 R. The dates make it perfectly certain that the couplet refers to Muhammad Shāh. A second specimen in this Collection is in very poor condition, but shows the same dates.

The two Gokulgarh rupees of Kām Bahsh are described and illustrated respectively by Mr C J Rodgers in his paper 'On Miscellaneous Coins J A S B, 1888 and by Dr G P Taylor in N S. VIII, § 56

Mr Jadunath Sarkar, in his *India of Aurangzeb* gives an Azam nagar, or Malkāpūr (sic), as one of the forts in the Province of Bijāpūr See also N S VIII, § 56

AKBARĀBĀD See ĀGRA.

AKBARPŪR اکبرپور

	G	S.	O
Akbar	—	—	4

There are coins of Akbar bearing the mint-names of Akbarpūr, and Akbarpūr Tānda. The legends are different in style and arrangement, and it is probable that they belong to two different mints. I have treated them accordingly

Akbarpur is found on copper *dāms* of Akbar of which there are four in the Museum. The type of Coin No. 601, dated 984 is different from that of the first three all of year 981 the specimen—No. 364—in the Indian Museum belongs also to the year 981

The only other coin of Akbarpur mint is a rupee of Jahandar which was in the Bleasby Collection. This mint-name was also read on a copper coin of Shāh 'Ālam II in the White King Cabinet, but I have not verified it.

The locality of Akbarpur is doubtful. There is an Akbarpūr at the junction of the Rivers Jamna and Chambal and another Akbarpūr in the Cawnpore District—p 18 of Jadunath Sarkar's *India of Aurangzeb*. On p. cxii of the same work an important ferry over the Narbada River is mentioned, called Akbarpūr

AKBARPŪR TĀNDA اکبرپور تاندا

Lat. 26° 25' Long 82° 34'

	G	S	O
Akbar	—	2	3

The mint of Akbarpūr Tānda is only found on a few rare silver and copper coins of Akbar. The mint-mark on the rupees is quite characteristic. The phrase نامر الدنيا و الدين on the copper coins recalls

the silver and copper currency of Jaunpūr Akbarpūr Tānda is termed *Dāru-l-ḥilāfat* on the copper pieces

This mint-town has been identified with the Akbarpūr near Tānda in the Faizābād District of Oudh.

AKBARNAGAR اکبرنگر

Lat 25° 2' Long 82° 34'

	G	S	C
Akbar	1	—	—
Jahāngīr	—	10	—
Shāh Jahān	—	12	—
Aurangzeb	—	19	—
Shāh 'Ālam I	—	2	—

Akbarnagar, the modern Rājmahal, was the provincial capital of Bengal for the last few years of Akbar's reign, and again for the last twenty years of the reign of Shāh Jahān. One or two very rare *ḥālī* silver coins of Akbar struck at Akbarnagar have been found, and a copper *dām* was in the White King Collection. Coin No 125 is one of two known gold mohais of Akbar. The other, an exactly similar specimen, is in the Bodleian Collection. These are peculiar in exhibiting no date beyond the Persian month.

Only silver coins are known of Jahāngīr. They begin with heavy pieces of the usual Kalima type, and of what I may term the *ساخت نورانی* type—see No. 950—but these give way in the year 1019 to rupees of normal weight bearing the rare couplet exhibited on No 957. The ordinary *ḥālī* type is found for the last fourteen years of the reign. Coin No 951 is an isolated specimen dated 1017. There is an Akbarnagar rupee of Nūr Jahān in the Lucknow Museum.

The rupees of Shāh Jahān commence as usual with the Kalima type, which is followed in the second year by the anomalous Kalima-Ilāhī type. Shāh Jahān implies his devotion to the tenets of Islām by the presence on these coins of the Kalima, the Hīrī year, and the conventional Muslim regal title of *عاری*, but traverses them by also including his own *ḥālī* or divine year, and the Persian month. By the seventh year, the 'square areas' type holds the field, and endures till the end of the reign.

A gold 'square areas' coin of Shāh Jahān, dated 1067, 30 R, was published in N.S. XI. Mr G. B. Bleazby had a silver Akbarnagar *nisār*, dated 1068, 32 R. Two others are in the Cabinet de France, Paris, together with a copper coin of Shāh Jahān of this mint.

I have written a paper which will be published in the *J A S B*, to show that Shāh Shujā who disputed the succession with his brothers Aurangzeb and Murād Baksh, struck rupees at Akbarnagar. Shāh Shujā was governor of Bengal and Akbarnagar was the seat of his Court, and his principal residence.

There is a unique 'square areas' type gold mohar of Aurangzeb of the twelfth year in the British Museum, but mohars are known of the thirteenth and fourteenth years of what I may term the Muḥṭu-d dīn type so characteristic of Aurangzeb's earliest issues. The earliest silver coin known to me is dated 1070 8 R. and is of the usual couplet type, but with *مهر مسر* instead of *بدر مسر*. This gold couplet on the silver issues continues till the forty second year when it changes to the normal silver couplet. The Akbarnagar rupees are also peculiar in having both Hijri and regnal years on the reverse side. Mr Bleasby had a copper coin of Aurangzeb.

Akbarnagar rupees of the usual types are known of all the succeeding emperors except Jahāndār Rafī'u-d-darjāt, Shāh Jahān II and Shāh Ālam II. No other gold or copper pieces have been found.

ĀGRA (آگرہ)

Lat. 27° 10' Long 78° 5'

	G	S.	C
Bābur	—	2	6
Humāyūn	—	4	21
Akbar	12	22	17
Jahāngīr	17	19	10
Jahāngīr and Nūr Jahān	—	1	—
Shāh Jahān	{ 1 (Āgra) 2 (Akbarābād)	{ 4 (Āgra) 13 (Akbarābād)	{ — 6 (Akbarābād)
Aurangzeb	—	23	2
Shāh Ālam I	1	7	—
Jahāudār	—	2	—
Farrukhsiyar	—	9	—
Rafī'u-d-darjāt	—	1	—
Shāh Jahān II	—	2	—
Muḥammad Shāh	2	16	—
Aḥmad Shāh	—	3	—
Ālamgir II	—	4	—
Shāh Ālam II	—	12	—

The chief mints of the Mughal Emperors were Āgra, Delhi and Lahor and in beauty of design, and multiplicity of type the coins of Āgra are pre-eminent.

In pre-Mughal times the mint-name of Āgra has been read on one of the anonymous copper coins ascribed to Shamsu-d-dīn Eltutmish (Altamsh).

Bābur struck at Āgra both in silver and copper, and Āgra is the only copper mint of this emperor. There are three types of copper coin in this Collection, and Āgra is called both *Dāru-l-khīlāfat*, and *Dāru-z-zarh Qil'a*. The money containing the latter epithet is dated 936 and 937, and I have followed Mr C. J. Rodgers in ascribing the 937 coins of this type, which is characteristic of Bābur, to that emperor. Mr. Nelson Wight has attributed them to Humāyūn—see *I M Cat*, No 45.

The silver Āgra coins of Humāyūn resemble those of Bābur in being thin *dirhams* of the Central Asian type. The copper coins, again like those of Bābur, are pieces of the Bahlolī weight and size. On them Āgra is called *Dāru-l-khīlāfat*, *Dāru-l-'adl*, and *Dāru-l-amān*. In addition there are some smaller, thinner *fulūs* on which the mint-name is without epithet. The copper coins of Bābur and Humāyūn do not contain the emperor's name. No gold coin of Bābur is known of any mint, and the small, thin gold pieces of Humāyūn are mintless.

Humāyūn was driven out of India by the Sūī chief Sher Shāh in A. H. 947. Sher Shāh remodelled the coinage, issuing rupees weighing 180 grains, and copper *dāms* of 330 grains, and the Āgra mint was worked freely by Sher Shāh and his successors. The coins issued by Humāyūn between the time of his restoration in 962, and that of his death in 963, have been found in silver only, and are extremely rare. They are thick pieces on the Sūī model, but Āgra is not represented.

Akbar immediately commenced striking in silver at Āgra by the Sūī standard of weight, but the earliest gold coin is dated 971. The average weight of the mohar was 168 grains, and that of the rupee was 178 grains. There is a long gap between the dates of Coins Nos 244 and 245, the former being dated 986, and the latter being an *ilāhī* coin of year 44. After Akbar moved his head-quarters to Fathpūr Sikrī, the coins of Āgra appear with less regularity, and few, if any, coins are known of the years between 988 and the *ilāhī* year 44.

There is a good specimen in this Collection of the rare *mahī ābī*-shaped mohar, dated 981, struck at Āgra Town—No 132. This shape does not appear again except in an *ilāhī* issue of the forty-ninth year, also from the Āgra mint, and in a mintless issue bearing the inscription *یا معین*, which was published by Mr Delmerick in *J A S B*, 1875. This latter coin was probably struck at Āgra, it is apparently still unique.

At about the time of the first Islamic millennium, Akbar promulgated his own *ilāhī* or divine religion and era, and commenced the issue of coins bearing the punning creed *الله أكبر* *halā*, with the Persian month and the *ilāhī* year reckoned from the commencement of his reign. The *ilāhī* coins of Āgra, in all three metals, are rare. Coin No. 248 is a strikingly handsome example. A noteworthy and unique piece is the Āgra *ilāhī* mohar in the British Museum, which bears the effigy of a duck. Two *ilāhī* silver coins deserve special mention. One is the *darb* which was in the White King Cabinet, and the other is the remarkable piece in the Bodleian Collection which bears the word *رُپِيَا* *rūpiya*.

Coin No. 605 is an early example of Akbar's Āgra *dāms* again struck on the Sūrī model. These *dāms* are as a rule termed *نورس* on the coins themselves. In the year 40 appeared the *tanka* issue, full and half *tanka* pieces being known. Six years later these made way for the four two, and one *tānkī* pieces. The *tānkī* or *tankī* issue is peculiar to the mints of Ahmadābad, Āgra, Kābul, and Lahor.

The Āgra coins of Jahāngir are the finest of the entire Mughal series. They begin both in gold and silver with heavy coins weighing from 80 to 50 grains above the average used weights of 168 and 178 grains respectively. An interesting reference to Jahāngir's heavy mohars and rupees is contained in Mr. C. J. Rodgers paper *Jahangir's Mohurs and Rupees*, *J. A. S. B.*, 1894. Of the first regnal year there are heavy rupees of the Kalima type and also of the *ساعت نرانی* type. These give way to a Persian couplet type exemplified by No. 962 which also occurs in gold. The same couplet is used for the towns of Patna and Kābul.

The year 1019 sees the high water mark in excellence of artistic design and workmanship. Jahāngir had by that time introduced his own Divine Era, and it is probable that the rupees struck in each *ilāhī* month, bore a different Persian couplet, and that they were alternately round and square. This remark may also be true for the gold mohars. Attention is drawn to the exquisite gold coin No. 894. The same couplet occurs on a beautiful round rupee, dated Bahman, 1019 5 I—N S XIII—and I have also seen it on a square heavy rupee. No. 964 is a very rare and curious coin of regnal year 6 of a non *ilāhī* type. Coin No. 895 is a striking mohar which I believe is still unique.

Coin No. 896 shows that by the month Āzar of the sixth year normal weight coins of the usual *ilāhī* type had come into use. It is probable that the rupees of each *ilāhī* month were alternately round and square till the twelfth year. There is a gap in this Cabinet between the twelfth and seventeenth years, as also in the

Indian Museum Collection The last Āgra couplet of Jahāngīr is that on No 974, with the exception of the couplet containing the name of Nūr Jahān, found on rupees of the twentieth to the twenty-second years—No 1178 No Āgra gold coins of Nūr Jahān are known A *nisār* and a *nūr afshān* of Āgra are contained in this Collection

In the year 1028 the well-known series of zodiacal mohars appeared from the Āgra mint, each bearing the sign of the zodiac corresponding to the month in which it was minted These are poorly represented in the Museum Ahmadābād was the principal mint for zodiacal rupees, but one or two genuine specimens of Āgra are known Forgeries abound

Jahāngīr's copper coins from the Āgra mint are not uncommon, and are well represented in this Collection

In A H 1038, during the second year of Shāh Jahān's reign, the name of Āgra was altered to Akbarābād, and so remained till the end of the dynasty Coins of Shāh Jahān in gold and silver only, struck at Āgra with an honourific epithet of *Dāru-l-kḥlāfat*, are known When the name was changed to Akbarābād, the epithet was retained at first, but was soon dropped. Between 1039 and 1043, the silver type changes frequently, as is well shown in this Collection, but in 1043 it settles down into the 'square areas' type It is the same with the mohars, except that the 'squares' are 'diamonds' Coin No 1249 is a striking specimen of the 'square areas' type A mohar and one or two rare rupees of year 1068 are known, which are not of the 'square areas' type, and on which the epithet of *Dāru-l-kḥlāfat* was revived—N. S. XIII, § 77

Shāh Jahān's copper coins are rare, and only the small size is represented here. *Nisārs* are known both in gold and silver

There can be no doubt that the reading of Akbarābād as the mint of a rupee of Shāh Shujā' in the *B M Cat*, is incorrect Coin No 1571 is a beautiful specimen of Aurangzeb's first issue in silver. It bears the 'Muhīu-d-dīn' legend, which is repeated on rupees of the third year, but on these the legends are arranged up and about square areas The latter issue runs on to the twenty-ninth year, when it changes to the couplet issue usually associated with this monarch From this time also Akbarābād went by the name of مستقر الخلافة 'the resting-place of the Kḥlāfate'.

The mohars from the first year bear Aurangzeb's ordinary gold couplet, and the only important change is when Akbarābād becomes associated with its new epithet, as on the silver coins. Copper coins are fairly rare Silver *nisārs* are known

The issues of Shāh 'Ālam Bahādur I commence both in gold and silver with a recently discovered couplet variety, on which the

emperor calls himself the second 'Ālamgir—see No 2015. But this must quickly have given way to the normal type. Akbarābād was first called *Mustaqirru-l-Khilāfat* and then *Mustaqirru-l-mulk* the change taking place before the end of the first regnal year. The latter epithet was retained by Jahāndār and Farrukhsiyar but resumed its old form in the fifth year of the latter monarch's reign.

The issues of the remaining emperors, down to Shah Ālam II, follow the usual types. I will only remark on the variety in gold and silver of Muḥammad Shāh's second year which bears the *صاحب قران* inscription usually associated with that monarch's Shāh jahānābād issues, and on the Akbarābād rupee of 'Ālamgir II with legend Shāh Ālamgir—N S. XV.

Mr C. J. Rodgers published an Akbarābād rupee of Shāh Jahān III dated 1174 in his paper 'On Miscellaneous Coins' *J. A. S. B.* 1888.

Copper coins of Akbarābād become extremely rare after Aurangzeb and till quite recently were known of Shāh Ālam II only. I published an Akbarābād copper piece of Farrukhsiyar in N S. XV and it seems likely that a copper coin of this mint, published by Mr C. J. Rodgers in a paper called *Rare Mughal Coins—J. A. S. B.* 1896—and attributed by him to Shāh Jahān, is really a coin of Shāh Jahān II.

The mint of Āgra or Akbarābād is specially notable for its issues of small silver, and largesse money. The large medals issued by the Great Mughals are not represented here, but there are five-mohar pieces of Akbar and Jahāngir of Āgra mint in the British Museum.

ALWAR الور

Lat. 27° 34' Long 76° 38'

G S C

Akbar — — 2

Alwar the capital of the State of that name in Rājputāna, was first used as a mint for copper by Sher Shāh Sūrī. Akbar also struck there in his early years, *dāms* being known of dates 967, 968 and 972. These are all of one type only but it is probable that Coin No 879 of an altogether different type and of year 965 is of Alwar mint. Two or three early rupees of Akbar are known of this mint on which it is called *Qil'a Alwar*. No Alwar coins of any other Mughal emperor have been found.

ILAHĀBĀD (ILAHĀBĀS) اِلَهِ اَدَد

	Lat 25° 26'	Long 81° 50'	
	G	S.	C.
Akbar	—	5	4 (Ilahābās)
Jahāngīr	—	1	—
Shāh Jahān	—	4	—
Aurangzeb	—	2	—
Farrukhsiyar	1	—	—
Muhammad Shāh	—	7	—
Ahmad Shāh	—	2	—
‘Ālamgīr II	—	1	—

Ilahābād, the ancient Prayāg, arose into prominence as a Mughal city when Akbar laid the foundations of a fort and town there in the year A. H. 982. The fort, which is situated at the junction of the Rivers Jamna and Ganges, is still a prominent land-mark.

On Akbar's copper coins of *ilāhī* years 31, 32, and 42, the mint is called Ilahābās. This form of the name is discussed by Mr. R. Burn, I C S, in *J. A. S. B.*, 1904. The Ilahābād rupees bear one of Akbar's rare couplets—see No. 252—and those containing *ilāhī* dates with or without the Persian month, are much scarcer than the dateless variety. There is an extremely rare quarter-rupee of Akbar's regular *ilāhī* type in the British Museum, on which the mint-name is spelt اِلَهِ اَدَد. No gold coins are known.

Jahāngīr is represented by a few couplet rupees only, for an example of which see No. 976.

The rupees of Shāh Jahān commence with the Kalima type, which is followed in 1039 by what I have termed the Kalima-Ilāhī type—see Note on Akbarnagar. Then in 1043 comes the 'square areas' type. All these are rare. A 'square areas' mohar was published in N S XV.

Aurangzeb's Ilahābād coins in gold and silver follow the usual types with the exception of a rare silver issue from Ilahābād Town, which bears the gold couplet—No. 1612. A legal drachm and one or two *nisārs* are known. The White King Collection contained a copper coin of this monarch.

Rupees are known of all the other Mughal emperors except Jahāndār, Rafī'u-d-darjāt, and Shāh Jahān II. These are of the usual types with the exception of the issues of Farrukhsiyar, which bear a modified reverse legend—No. 2130. Gold coins of Farrukhsiyar and Muhammad Shāh have been found.

ILAHĀBĀS See ILAHĀBĀD

IMTIYĀZGARH امتیازگرہ

Lat. 15° 37' Long 77° 19'

	G	S	C.
Aurangzeb	—	1	—

Imtiyāzgarh was the Mughal name for Adonī in Southern India. Coin No. 1614 a dateless rupee of Aurangzeb, remained till quite recently the earliest known issue from this mint, but a duplicate of regnal year 43 has been published in N S. XV, § 89 Mr Framji Jamsaji Thanawala has a unique half rupee of Aurangzeb, on which the name of the mint appears in its original form of Adonī.

A solitary rupee of Shāh Ālam I is known. With Farrukhsiyar started a gold coinage on the pattern of the South Indian *hun*—small dumpy coins weighing about 60 grains. These continued to be struck in the names of Muḥammad Shāh and of Ālamgir II. Rupees are known of Aḥmad Shāh and of 'Ālamgir II.

ĀNWALA (AONLA) ادولہ

Lat. 28° 16' Long 79° 12'

	G	S	C.
Shāh 'Ālam II	—	2	—

Ānwala is only found as a Mughal mint-town on a few early rupees of Shāh Ālam II. It is a town of Rohilkhand in the present District of Bareilly which became British territory in 1801

AWADH اودھ

Lat. 26° 48' Long 82° 14'

	G	S.	C.
Akbar	—	—	3 (Khajā Awadh)
Muḥammad Shāh	—	6 (Akhtarnagar Awadh)	—
Shāh Ālam II	2 (Sūba Awadh)	—	—

Awadh the ancient Ayodhyā, was in Akbar's time the head quarters of a *ṣūba* and has given its name to the Province now known as Oudh. A few rare copper coins of Akbar are known in the

full and half sizes, on which the mint is called **حطه اوده**—the District of Awadh. See No. 628

The mint does not appear again till the reign of Muhammad Shāh, when it is called **احترنگر اوده** on the coins. The earlier rupees are of the usual type, but later on this changes to the **صاحب قراں** type characteristic of the Shāhjahānābād issues. The Indian Museum possesses a gold mohar of Akhtarnagar Awadh.

Coins Nos 2859 and 2860 are mohars of Shāh 'Ālam II struck at Sūba Awadh in 1229, 26 R (*sic*). They are quite unfamiliar to me, but are East India Company issues corresponding to the '26 *san*' rupees of Muhammadābād Banāras—see Coins Nos. 2966 et seq.

AURANGĀBĀD (KHUJISTA BUNYĀD) اورنگ آباد

Lat 19° 54' Long 75° 22'

	G.	S.	C
Aurangzeb	{ 2 (Aurangābād) 1 (<u>K</u> hujista Bunyād)	2 (Aurangābād) 3 (<u>K</u> hujista Bunyād)	— —
Shāh 'Ālam I	—	4	—
Jahāndār	—	1	—
Faīrukhsiyar	1	2	—
Rafī'u-d-darjāt	1	1	—
Shāh Jahān II	1	—	—
Muhammad Shāh	1 (Aurangābād)	2 (<u>K</u> hujista Bunyād)	—

Aurangzeb, when governor of the Dakhan, before his accession, founded the city of Aurangābād, which he named after himself. Apparently the earliest coin known at present is a mohar of Aurangzeb in the Indian Museum, dated 1070, 3 R, of the usual gold couplet type. There is a rupee in the British Museum of 1071, 3 R., which bears the 'Muhīu-d-dīn' legend. On the early coins, both in gold and silver, the name of the mint is at the top, but later on it comes down to the last line. From A.H. 1100 the town is known on its coins solely by its honorific epithet Khujista Bunyād, 'of auspicious foundation'. There is an Aurangzeb copper coin of Aurangābād in the Cabinet of Dr. G. P. Taylor. No *nasārs* are known.

There is a mohar of Muhammad Shāh in this Collection which exhibits the mint-name in its original form.

Khujista Bunyād coins of the normal types, both in gold and

silver, are known of all the emperors after Aurangzeb down to and including Muḥammad Shāh, while rupees of Aḥmad Shāh and 'Ālamgir II exist in private collections. Noteworthy coins are the issues in gold and silver of Rafī'u-d-darjāt which bear the آلانی couplet. See Coin No 2280 which is still unique.

ELICHPŪR ایلچہ پور

Lat. 21° 10' Long 77° 30'

	G	S.	C
Jahāngīr	—	2	—
Aurangzeb	—	—	5
Shāh 'Ālam I	—	1	—

Under the Mughals, Elichpūr was the provincial capital of Berār. The province was conquered by Akbar in his thirty first year. Rupees of the *ḥaṭṭ* type were struck at Elichpūr a specimen without year was published in N S XI.

Normal weight silver coins of Jahāngīr's early Kalīma type only are known all apparently of the year 1016. A Shāh Jahān copper coin is recorded as having been in the Collection of Mr Eugene Leggett, Karachi, but I have not been able to verify it.

Elichpūr rupees of the normal types are known of all the emperors from Aurangzeb to Muḥammad Shāh, except Rafī'u-d-darjāt and Shāh Jahān II. The mint was very prolific in shapeless copper coins of degraded design. These have been published of Aurangzeb, Shāh 'Ālam I, and of the last four emperors from Muḥammad Shāh—*J A S B* 1902. No gold coins have yet been found.

BĀLĀNAGARGADHĀ مالانگر گدھا

Lat. 23° 10' Long 79° 56'

	G	S.	C
Shāh 'Ālam II	—	1	—

Rupees were issued in the name of Shāh 'Ālam II from Bālānagargadhā by the local representative of the Peshwā—see N S. VI § 65. The mint-town was probably Gadhā, now an unimportant town near Jabalpur (Jnbbulpore).

BADA \underline{H} KSHĀN بدخشان

Lat. 37° 9' Long. 70° 33'

	G	S.	C
Bābur	—	1	—

Badakhshān is not included in the list of Mughal mints proper, as it is outside India, and the coin was struck there before Bābur's successful invasion of Hindustan

BARODA بروچ

Lat 22° 17' Long 73° 16'

	G.	S.	C
Shāh 'Ālam II	—	—	3

Coins in silver and copper issued in the name of Shāh 'Ālam II from Baroda, capital of the State of that name.

BURHĀNPŪR برهانپور

Lat 21° 18' Long 76° 16'

	G	S	C
Akbar	1	3	1
Jahāngīr	1	8	—
Shāh Jahān	2	14	—
Aurangzeb	1	9	—
Shāh 'Ālam I	1	4	—
Jahāndār	1	2	—
Farrukhsiyar	—	2	—
Muhammad Shāh	1	3	—
'Ālamgīr II	—	1	—

Burhānpūr was the principal town of the Khāndesh Province, lying between the Narbada and Tapti Rivers. Before the rise of the Mughal power Khāndesh was an independent State, but after repeated invasions Burhānpūr was finally occupied, and Asīrgarh, the principal fort, captured, in Akbar's forty-fifth year. Khāndesh was then incorporated in the Mughal Empire, and Burhānpūr remained one of the most prolific Mughal mints till the end of the dynasty *Ilāhī* coins of Akbar in all three metals are known, the copper issues are very rare. There is a copper coin in this Collection, but the units figure of the year is missing

Jahāngīr's silver issues begin with the heavy Kalima type, and this is succeeded by heavy rupees bearing the rare couplet shown on No. 980. Normal weight rupees of this couplet type are known, and these are succeeded about the sixth year by the usual *ilāhi* type which goes on to the end of the reign. Gold *ilāhi* coins and one or two copper pieces exist.

The rupees of Shāh Jahān commence with the ordinary Kalima type which is superseded early in the second year by the Kalima Ilāhī type—for remarks on this type see the Note on Akbarnagar. Attention is drawn to the rare type of years 1041 and 1042 exemplified by Coin No. 1280, which is peculiar to the mints of Akbarābād and Burhānpur. The 'square areas' type begins in the fifth year. The earliest square areas issue has the pious ejaculation *الحمد لله*, as an addition to the usual reverse marginal legend. This feature is shared by the issues of at least one other mint, Daulatābād. With the gold coins, the square areas type begins in the fourth year with a coin of the exceptional variety just described—*I M Cat.* No. 844—and continues to the end of the reign. No copper coins have been found, but silver *nigārs* are known on which the mint-town is called *Baldat* Burhānpūr.

On the first silver issue of Aurangzeb—No. 1617—Burhānpūr is distinguished by the epithet *بلدة فاخرة* the sumptuous town. This coin is still unique. The usual couplet type begins with the third year. Gold coins are fairly common, and a copper coin was published in N S. V § 84.

On Aurangzeb's death Burhānpūr recognized the pretensions of Aḡam Shāh, and coins of this claimant in both gold and silver are known. They were speedily superseded by the issues of Shāh Ālam I, on which the mint-town is called *دار السرور* abode of pleasure. This epithet henceforth accompanies the name of the mint till the end of the dynasty.

The remaining issues of Burhānpūr call for little comment. They are known of the normal types in both gold and silver of all the regular emperors from Shāh Ālam I to Shāh Ālam II, except Rafi'u-d-darjāt and Ālamgīr II of whom only rupees have been found. A copper coin of Shāh Ālam II is recorded as having been in the White King Cabinet. A mohar of Jahāndār Shāh was published in N S VI, on which the mint is called *Dār-u-s-salṭanat* and a Burhānpūr rupee, not yet identified, was described in N S VII § 74. Probably it is a rupee of Muḥammad Shāh as Prinsep in his 'Useful Tables' gives an alleged coin complet of this emperor which contains the epithets *ابو الفتح غازي الدين*.

BARELĪ بریلی

	Lat 28° 22'	Long. 79° 26'	
	G	S	C.
Aurangzeb	—	9	—
Shāh 'Ālam I	—	5	—
Jahāndār	—	1	—
Farrukhsiyar	—	4	—
Shāh Jahān II	—	1	—
Muhammad Shāh	—	6	—
Ahmad Shāh	—	1	—
'Ālamgīr II	—	8	—
Shāh 'Ālam II	—	{ 14	—
	—	{ 2 (Āsafābād Bareli)	—

Bareli is the principal town of Rohilkhand, and first became a mint-town in the reign of Aurangzeb. Coin No. 1626 is dated 1100, but a rupee earlier by two years is in the Cabinet of Mr. H Nelson Wright.

All the emperors from Aurangzeb to Shāh 'Ālam II are represented in silver of the normal types, but I only know gold coins of Shāh 'Ālam I, Farrukhsiyar, and 'Ālamgīr II, and copper of Shāh 'Ālam II. On the rupees of Shāh 'Ālam I, the usual reverse formula is replaced by the words سنه مبارک.

The Museum contains two of the very rare rupees of Shāh 'Ālam II's thirty-fifth year, on which the mint-name is accompanied by the epithet آصف آباد. Mr. Nelson Wright remarks in the *I M Cat.*, that this probably refers to Āsafu-d-daula, the then Nawāb of Oudh.

British rule was introduced into Rohilkhand in 1801—A H 1216—and the rupees on which Bareli is called *Qit'a*, 'district', must have issued under British authority.

BALWANTNAGAR بلونت نگر

	Lat 25° 25'	Long 78° 38'	
	G	S	C.
Ahmad Shāh	—	1	—
'Ālamgīr II	—	2	—
Shāh 'Ālam II	—	3	—

Balwantnagar is the name by which Jhānsī is known on the Mughal silver coinage. A rupee of Muhammad Shāh of the normal

type was published in N S. XIII, § 78. All the other known issues are represented here. The rupees of Ālamgīr II are of a couplet type—see Coin No. 2764

BANĀRAS (MUḤAMMADĀBĀD) بنارس

Lat. 25° 18 Long 83° 3'

	G	S.	O
Muhammad Shāh	—	6	—
Aḥmad Shāh	—	7	—
Ālamgīr II	—	11	—
Shāh Ālam II	—	90	—

The Banāras mint, with its epithet of Muḥammadābād first appears in the reign of Muḥammad Shāh, after whom it was called. The earliest recorded date is A.H. 1145—*I M Cat* Coin No. 1958. The entire mint-name is at the top of the reverse inscription, but in 1146 the type was changed, محمد آباد forming the top line and بنارس the bottom line of the legend, and so remained till the end of the series.

A lucid account of the history of the Banāras mint is given in Mr H. Nelson Wright's Introduction to the *I M Cat.*, Vol. III. Down to the year A.H. 1179, or soon after the Battle of Baknār in A.D. 1764 the coins were of the normal Mughal types, and issued with regularity.

In A.H. 1189 proprietary rights in the Banāras District were ceded to the British, but the mint was probably not taken over for another six years. Few coins are known of the period between 1179 and 1189, No. 2916 is a rupee of 1189 16 R. The rupees of 1190 to 1192 record only the seventeenth regnal year while those from 1193 to the year of Shāh 'Ālam II's death contain the regnal year 17 which remains invariable, and in addition there is a regnal year agreeing as usual with the *Hijri* date. This series is well represented in this Collection—Coins Nos. 2920 to 2965. It will be noticed that although Shāh 'Ālam II died in 1221 the 17 *san* series proceeds to A.H. 1229 but both regnal years now remain invariable, 17 and 49. Mr Nelson Wright remarks that the number 17 has been considered to refer to the accession of Āsafn-d-daula as Nawāb of Oudh.

There is another series of Banāras coins exemplified in Nos. 2966 to 2996 on which the regnal year is invariably 26. The *Hijri* years on specimens in this Collection run from 1203 to 1234. Mr Nelson Wright has suggested that the 17 *san* series was struck by the British for use in their own possessions, while the 26 *san* rupees were issued by them for circulation in the Nawāb Vazīr's territory.

Copper coins in the name of Shāh 'Ālam II issued from the Banāras mint, bearing the inscription *Dāru-l-fulūs Muḥammadābād*.

BINDRABAN بندر بن

Lat. 27° 23' Long. 77° 44'

	G	S.	C.
Shāh 'Ālam II	—	2 (Mūminābād Bindraban)	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 1 \text{ (Bindraban)} \\ 4 \text{ (Mūminābād)} \end{array} \right.$

Bindraban is one of the ancient towns in the locality of Mathurā, sixty miles north of Āgra. It appears as a mint of Shāh 'Ālam II only, and is sometimes known on the Mughal coins as Mūminābād. Copper coins exist of Bindraban, and of Mūminābād, the former being the rarer of the two. All the rupees exhibit the combined name Mūminābād Bindraban. No gold coins have been published.

BANGĀLA بنگالہ

Lat 24° 54' Long 88° 8'

	G	S	C
Akbar	—	2	—

Bangāla is given as a mint of Akbar in the *Ā'in-i-Akbarī*. The name was first tentatively read by Mr. C. J. Rodgers on the two square rupees recorded above, and there can be little doubt that the reading was correct. In N.S. XI, § 65, Colonel Vost published and illustrated a Bangāla rupee of year A.H. 1011. He remarked that Bangāla was another name for Gau. Only silver coins are as yet known.

BAHĀDURGARH بہادر گڑھ

	G	S.	C
Jahāndār	—	2	—

The rare Southern India mint of Bahādurgarh is represented in this Collection by two rupees of Jahāndār Shāh of different types. Two similar specimens were published and illustrated by Dr G. P. Taylor in N. S. XIV. The mint is also known in silver of Shāh 'Ālam I and Farrukhsiyar, while copper coins of Farrukhsiyar were published in N. S. VI, § 43.

Bahādurgarh with its alternative names of Nandagaon and Bikapur (*sic*), is given by Jadunath Sarkar in his *India of Aurangzeb* as one of the forts in the Province of Aurangābād.

BAHRĀICH بهرائیچ

Lat. 27° 34' Long 81° 36'

	G	S.	C
Akbar	—	—	2

Bahrāich is a copper mint of Akbar only, full and half-dāms being known. In Akbar's time it was the head quarters of a *sarkār* in the Province of Oudh.

BHAKKAR بهکر

Lat. 31° 37' Long 71° 5'

	G	S.	C.
Akbar	—	1	—
Shāh Jahān	—	5	—
Aurangzeb	—	1	—
Muhammad Shāh	—	1	1
Ahmad Shāh	—	1	—

Bhakkar, a fortress on an island of the River Indus, was one of the *sarkārs* in the Province of Multān. It was captured for the emperor Akbar in A.H. 981 and is given in the *Ā'in-i-Akbarī* as a mint for copper only. Akbar's dāms of Bhakkar are very scarce, and are absent from this Collection, Mr C J Rodgers read the mint of silver coin No. 261 as Bhakkar and I think the attribution is reasonably certain.

No coins of Jahāngir are known but rupees of Shāh Jahān exist of several types. On the Kalima Ilāhī type, the mint-name is spelt Bakkar. Coin No 1289 is noteworthy, being a square areas type rupee with an *ilāhī* year and month—cp the Sūrat rupees of Murād Bakshāh. On some rupees of Shāh Jahān the mint-name is spelt Bakhar.

The peculiar issues of Aurangzeb's early years are not represented here—see *I M Cat* No 1268. By 1033—Coin No 1635—the usual type had been adopted. Later on the spelling of the mint-name is finally changed to Bhakhar.

After Aurangzeb the mint of Bhakkar or Bhakhar as it is now becomes very rare. Rupees are known of Jahāndār Farrukhsiyar and Ahmad Shāh while I have definitely attributed the conplet rupee No. 2407a to Muhammad Shāh. This was tentatively assigned by Mr C J Rodgers to Nekosiyar and is still unique. Copper coins are known of Muhammad Shāh only.

No gold coins have yet been found.

BHĪLSA بھلسا

Lat 23° 31' Long 77° 50'

	G	S.	C.
Shāh Jahān	—	2	—
Aurangzeb	—	1	—

Bhilsa is in the Bhopāl State, and was a mint-town of Shāh Jahān and Aurangzeb. All the known rupees of Shāh Jahān are of the 'square areas' type, the earliest being of the eighth year. A 'square areas' mohar, dated 1059, 24 R., was published in N.S. XI.

The undated rupee of Aurangzeb in this Collection is the second specimen to be discovered. The first of dates 1089, 21 R., was in the White King Cabinet.

BĪJĀPŪR بیکانپور

Lat 16° 49' Long 75° 46'

	G	S	C
Aurangzeb	—	5	1
Kām Bakhsh	—	1	—
Jahāndār	—	—	1

Bijāpūr was the capital of the 'Ādil Shāhī dynasty, which ruled there from A.H. 895 to A.H. 1097. The town was first besieged by the Mughals in A.H. 1042, but was not finally conquered till the year A.H. 1097. The first coins to issue were rupees and half-rupees of Aurangzeb's usual silver type, dated 1091, 24 R., with the mint-name Bījāpūr without any epithet, as the last line of the reverse inscription. See Dr. G. P. Taylor's paper 'On the Bījāpūr Mughal Rupee of A.H. 1091', N. S. XV, § 92. From the thirtieth regnal year, gold and silver coins were freely struck at Bījāpūr with its epithet of *Dāru-z-zafar*, 'abode of victory'. Aurangzeb's copper coins in the full and half-sizes are known.

On Aurangzeb's death, Kām Bakhsh, who was governor of Bījāpūr, set up a claim to the succession, and struck rupees there.

One or two very rare rupees of Shāh 'Ālam I and Jahāndār are known, while copper coins of both these emperors have recently come to light. There is a mohar of Farrukhsiyar in the British Museum, and two copper coins of this emperor were in the White King Collection. After Farrukhsiyar the mint disappears from the Mughal series.

INTRODUCTION

BAIRĀTA دیراتہ

Lat. 27° 42' Long 76° 23'

	G	S.	O
Akbar	—	4	8
Jahāngīr	—	—	1
Shāh Jahān	—	—	2
Aurangzeb	—	—	4

Bairāta is a town in Rājputānā near Alwar and was famous for its copper mines. It was a mint town under Akbar for copper and later on for silver also. But the name on these latter coins looks more like Bairāt, or, as suggested by Mr H. Nelson Wright, Berār. The earlier *dāms* are succeeded by a *tanka* issue of which only the full and the half-sizes are known. All the silver coins are round rupees of the usual *ilahi* type, the earliest bearing date 42—*I M Cat*. Copper coins of inferior workmanship on which the mint-name is Bairāt, or Berār, are known of Jahāngīr Shāh Jahān, and Aurangzeb. Colonel Vost, in N S. XI, published a rupee of Jahāngīr struck at Bairāta (Berār).

BERĀR. See BAIRĀTA دیرار

BĪKĀNER دیکانیر

Lat. 28° Long 73° 18'

	G	S.	O
'Ālamgīr II	—	2	—

The Museum contains two rupees of 'Ālamgīr II of a mint which was tentatively read as *Baldat-i-Safā*. From a specimen which contains the complete mint-name, I have shown that these rupees were struck at Bīkāner, with its epithet of *Baldat* 'town'. See N S. XI and XV. All known specimens are of the first regnal year of 'Ālamgīr II. A reference is invited to the article on Bīkāner in Webb's *Currencies of Rājputānā*.

Bīkāner is the capital of the Rājputānā State of that name.

PĀNĪPAT پانی پت

Lat. 29° 23' Long 77° 2'

	G	S.	C.
Shāh Ālam II	—	2	—

Pānīpat is a small town in the Karnāl District of the Panjab, near which lies the famous battle field so well known by this name. It is

a rare mint of Shāh 'Ālam II only, and the name is prefixed on the silver coins by the epithet قطع 'district'. There is a copper coin in the British Museum.

PATTAN DEO متن دہو

Lat 20° 53' Long. 70° 26'

	G	S.	C
Shāh Jahān	—	1	—

One or two mohars, and a few rupees of Shāh Jahān, are known of Pattan Deo. All are of the 'square areas' type, and are dated A. H. 1047, 10 R.

The mint of Pattan Deo was first published from the White King Collection in the paper 'Some Novelties in Mughal Coins', *Num. Chron.*, 1896, and was identified with Dwārka in Kathiāwār. But Dr. G. P. Taylor has pointed out that it should be located with the Somnāth Pattan which stands on the south-west coast of Kathiāwār, now more commonly known as Verāval Pattan, or simply Verāval. The Deo or Dev of Pattan Deo is Somnāth, 'the lord of Soma', or Siva.

PATNA (AZĪMĀBĀD) مدنہ

Lat 25° 37' Long. 85° 12'

	G	S	C
Akbar	4	5	—
Jahāngīr	—	14	—
Jahāngīr and Nūr Jahān	—	1	—
Shāh Jahān	—	9	—
Aurangzeb	—	{ 10 (Patna) 1 (Azīmābād)	—
Shāh 'Ālam I	—	5	—
Fariukhsiyar	—	9	—
Muhammad Shāh	—	8	—
Ahmad Shāh	1	3	—
'Ālamgīr II	—	9	—
Shāh Jahān III	—	2	—
Shāh 'Ālam II	1	7	—

Patna was taken by Akbar in person from Dāūd son of Sulaimān Kararūnī, King of Bengal, in A. H. 982. The earliest coins known are of A. H. 983, which year is here represented both in gold and silver. Patna is called *Dāru-z-zarb*. There are also in the Museum

specimens in both metals of the square issue of 987. A long gap separates this from the *ilāhī* issues, which do not appear to have started till the forty-second year.

The mint was very active under Jahāngir. Heavy rupees of the Kalma type were struck from 1014 to 1018, and these were followed by the usual *ilāhī* issues. In Jahāngir's last year—1037—Patna struck silver coins in the name of Nur Jahān. Mr Nelson Wright has a Patna rupee bearing the خروگى couplet. Cp. Coins Nos. 892 and 1071.

The succession of type of the silver issues of Shāh Jahān is sufficiently shown in this Collection. The square areas type begins in the fifth year. Gold mohars of Jahāngir and Shāh Jahān are known.

Aurangzeb's rupees commence with the 'Muḥin-d-dīn' type, with mint-name at the top of the reverse side. This is followed by the ordinary couplet type, the earliest specimen here being of the tenth year and the latest is dated 1115 48 R. Prince Azim-shahān, grandson of Aurangzeb, was governor of Bihār in A.D. 1708 and after him Patna was re-named Azimābād. The change is reflected in the coinage from the fiftieth year of Aurangzeb, and Patna is henceforth known on the currency with the exception of the rupees of Rafi'u-d-darjāt, solely by its new name. The Patna mohar of Farrukhsiyar in the British Museum—B. M. Cat., No. 895—is really of Sahrind mint.

Aurangzeb gold coins of both Patna and Azimābād are known while an Azimābād copper coin of this emperor has been published. Copper coins of Patna mint are extremely rare, but are known of Akbar and Shāh Jahān.

There is a silver *niṣār* of Shāh Jahān from the Patna mint, and a legal drachm of Aurangzeb's twenty-fourth year was in the Bleasby Collection.

The first issue of Shāh Ālam I from Azimābād was a rupee bearing his pre-accession name of Mu'azzam with a similar couplet to that on Coin No. 2091 and the reverse legend of Aurangzeb's Azimābād rupees with its characteristic arrangement—see N. S. XV. This was succeeded by rupees of the normal type as regards their obverse inscriptions, but bearing the reverse legend of No. 2062 a peculiarity shared by some other mints, e.g. Akbarnagar, Chināpatan, Ālamgīrpūr, and Karīmābād.

No coins of Jahāndār are known. In Farrukhsiyar's third year, the mint-name is moved from the last line to the top of the reverse inscription and is associated with an epithet *Mustaḡirru-l-mulk* which remains in use till the end of the reign.

'Azimābād rupees of all the remaining emperors except Rafi'u-d-

darjāt are known, and gold coins of Shāh 'Ālam I, Farrukhsīyar, Muḥammad Shāh, Ahmad Shāh, and Shāh 'Ālam II. In the reign of Ahmad Shāh occurs for the first time the mint-mark, not unlike a *fleur de lys*, which serves to distinguish the later issues of 'Azīmābād. Issues of Shāh Jahān III are known both in gold and silver.

PURBANDAR در بندر

Lat 21° 37' Long 69° 48'

	G.	S	C.
Shāh 'Ālam I	—	1	—

Purbandar was a small port on the west coast of Kathiāwār. It is a very rare mint. Rupees are known of Aurangzeb, Shāh 'Ālam I, Farrukhsīyar, and Muḥammad Shāh, and a mohar of Farrukhsīyar is in the British Museum Collection, see *B. M. Cat.*, No 893, which has been wrongly ascribed to Bareli mint. Coin No. 2271*a* is probably a copper piece of this mint. The arrangement of the first three letters of the word در بندر is unmistakable, and very characteristic of this mint-name. See also Coin No 80 of 'Mogul Copper Coins', by C. J. Rodgers, *J. A. S. B.*, 1895.

PANJNAGAR پنج نگر

	G	S	C
Jahāngīr	—	1	—

The mint-name Panjnagar was read by Mr. C. J. Rodgers on a single half-rupee of Jahāngīr of the early Kalima type—Coin No. 1001. This reading is to some extent tentative, as the place is unknown, but no other name suggests itself.

PESHĀWAR پشاور

Lat. 34° Long 71° 38'

	G.	S	C
Shāh 'Ālam I	—	2	—
Jahāndār	—	1	—
Farrukhsīyar	—	2	—
Rafī'u-d-darjāt	1	—	—
Muhammad Shāh	1	6	—
Ahmad Shāh	—	—	3

The connexion of the Mughal emperors with Peshāwar dates from the time of Bābur, but it was not incorporated into the Mughal Empire proper till the time of Akbar

Peshāwar first occurs as a Mughal mint on a rupee of Aurangzeb, dates illegible, which was published in N S XV. But in the Sale Catalogue of the Coins of Mr Eugene Leggett, Karachi, Peshāwar is recorded as the mint of a rupee of Shāh Jahān, dated 1037, 20 R. I have not been able to verify this.

A few normal type coins in both gold and silver of Shāh 'Ālam I are known, and two rupees of Jahāndār. The Museum contains rupees of Farrukhshiyar and a mohar was published in N S. XI. The mohar of Rafi'u-d darjāt is unique, while the gold coin of Muḥammad Shāh is now published for the first time. A few copper coins of Aḥmad Shāh have been found. Peshāwar then disappears from the list of Mughal mints, and becomes a regular mint-town of the Durrānis.

The mint is excellently represented in this Collection.

TATTA ३३

Lat. 24 44' Long 68°

	G	S	C.
Akbar	—	29	—
Jahāngir	1	14	—
Shāh Jahān	—	9	—
Aurangzeb	1	14	—
Shāh 'Ālam I as Mu'azzam Shāh	—	1	—
Shāh 'Ālam I	—	3	—
Jahāndār	—	1	—
Farrukhshiyar	—	5	—
Shāh Jahān II	—	1	—
Muhammad Shāh	1	2	—

Tatta was the capital of the independent state of Sind, which was annexed to the Mughal empire in the thirty-seventh year of Akbar. Square *ilāhi* rupees issued from the thirty-eighth year to the end of the reign and are quite common. These may not be the first coins to issue from the Tatta mint, since the billon pieces struck by Firoz Shāh Tughlaq of Dehli at Sāhat i Sind were probably minted at or near Tatta—see Mr H. Nelson Wright's paper 'The Coins of the Pathān Sultans of Dehli' *J R. A S.*, 1900.

Coin No 880 may be a *dām* of this mint.

The heavy rupee of the Kalima type was current during the first five years of Jahāngir's reign, and was succeeded in 1020 by the normal weight *ilāhi* coin. As for the issues of Shāh Jahān the Kalima type of the first year is succeeded in the second year by

JĀLNAPŪR حاله پور

Lat. 19° 51' Long 75° 54'

	G	S	C.
Jahāngīr	—	1	—

The mint-name Jālnapūr has been read on a few normal weight rupees of Jahāngīr of the early Kalima type.

The *Albarnāma* mentions Jālnapūr in connexion with Aḥmad nagar, and the Jālnapur of the coins is the same as Jālā, thirty nine miles due east of Aurangābād. The mint-name was first read, and the location of the mint identified, by Mr H. Nelson Wright. See N S. III, § 22 and XI, § 65

JALER حلیر

	G	S.	O
Jahāngīr	—	1	—

The above coin and a similar piece of the same date in the Indian Museum—*I M Cat.*, No 685—are the only known issues of this mint. The reading is tentative, and the mint has not yet been identified. Can it be the same as 'Jooner (*sic*) a sarkār of the Province of Aurangābād?—see Jedunath Sarkar's *India of Aurangzeb*

JAMMŪN جموں

Lat. 32° 44' Long 74° 55'

	G	S	C
Shāh Ālam II	—	4	—

Jammūn the winter-capital of the Kashmir State is only known as a Mughal mint on the rupees of Shāh Ālam II, of which there are three of a lion-couplet type in this Collection. The name of the mint-town is associated with an epithet *Dāru-l-amān* 'abode of safety

Coin No 3004 was struck by Ranjit Deo of Kashmir but the reverse legend remains unchanged and bears Shāh Ālam II's twenty eighth year

The only coins known of Jaunpur after 988 are a gold mohar and three or four rupees of Aurangzeb. The former coin, and one of the latter are in the British Museum.

JÜNAGARH حوڊه ڳڙه

Lat. 21° 31' Long 70° 36'

	G	S	C
Shāh Jahān	—	4	—
Aurangzeb	—	7	—
Shāh 'Ālam I	—	1	—
Farrukhsiyar	—	1	—

Jūnagarh is the capital of the State of that name in Kathiāwār. The fort capitulated both to Maḥmūd I of Gujarāt and to Akbar, but the first coins known are square areas type rupees of Shāh Jahān. The rupees of the first thirty years of Aurangzeb bear the usual formulae but these are arranged in a peculiar way in and around square areas. In 1099 the type changes and the normal pattern of rupee is found for the remainder of the reign. Rupees only are known of Shāh 'Ālam I Farrukhsiyar Shāh Jahān II, and Muhammad Shāh.

No copper pieces have been found. A gold coin of Aurangzeb struck at Junagarh was published in N S XVI, § 98.

The coins of Junagarh are described in Dr. G. P. Taylor's recently published paper 'The Mughal Coins of Jūnagadh', § 114 N S XIX.

JAHĀNGIRNAGAR جہانگیرنگر

Lat 23° 43' Long 90° 24'

	G	S	C
Jahāngir	—	2	—
Shāh Jahān	—	5	—
Aurangzeb	2	5	—
Shāh 'Ālam I	—	2	1
Farrukhsiyar	—	1	—
Aḥmad Shāh	—	1	—
Ālamgir II	—	2	—

Dhākā (Dacca) the capital of Bengal, was re-named Jahāngirnagar after the emperor Jahāngir, and normal weight rupees of the *alāhi* type issued from the twelfth year of this monarch. There is a gold coin in the British Museum.

The earliest type of Shāh Jahān's silver currency has not yet been found, but what I have termed the *Kahma Ilahi* type—see Note on

two early rupees of Akbar were struck there. The coin in this Collection is the only piece in copper published from this mint. The mint-name is situated on it in such a way that it might be read as the latter part of the word *Hiṣār* but I think Mr Rodgers' attribution to Chunār is correct because all the *Hiṣār fulūs* which resemble the piece under discussion, are of the *ilāhī* type

CHAMPĀNĪR چيانير

Lat. 22° 31' Long 73° 36'

	G	S	C
Humāyūn	—	3	3

Champānīr a hill fort in Kathiāwār, is supposed to have derived its name from Chāmpā, its Hindu founder in the eighth century of the Christian era. It capitulated to Maḥmūd I of Gujarāt in A.H. 889 after a protracted siege. Coins of the Gujarāt *saltanat* struck at *Shahr-i-Mukarram* Muḥammadābād alias Chāmpānīr are known in silver only from A.H. 895 to 904. Humāyūn captured the place in A.H. 942 and struck coin there in silver and copper both very rare of this date only. The silver coins are *dirhams* of the usual type. Only one of the three specimens in this Collection shows the mint name. I do not know of any others. The copper coins of Champānīr exhibit the mint-name with its old honorific title of *Shahr-i-Mukarram*. A few specimens are known of the type of Coin No. 90. The copper piece, *B M Cat.*, No. 1282 has been wrongly described, and is really of this type. Coin No. 92 is unique, but is unfortunately in too bad a condition to figure in the Plate. After the year A.H. 942 Champānīr disappears from the list of Mughal mints.

CHHACHRAULI چھچرولى

Lat 30° 15' Long 77° 25'

	G	S	C
Shāh Ālam II	—	—	1

Chhachranli is now the capital of the Kalsia State in the Ambala District of the Panjab. It is only represented on copper coins of Shāh Ālam II of dates A.H. 1215 and 1216. The present specimen was in the Rodgers Collection, and is somewhat different from that in the Indian Museum—*I M Cat.*, No. 2490. It is dated A.H. 1216 and bears a sword as mint-mark. Mr Rodgers read the mint name as Kachrowlie (sic)

CHĪTOR حنور

Lat 24° 53' Long. 74° 39'

	G	S	C
Akbar	—	—	5

Chītor was captured by the emperor Akbar in A.H. 975 after a memorable siege. *Dāms* struck at this mint are known of the years 999 to 1008 inclusive. Mr G. B. Bleazby in N.S. V, § 32, published a curious rupee of Akbar of the Jaunpūr type, which in addition to the mint-name Jaunpūr, bears a word in the left upper field which may be Chītor. The date of this piece is 976. No other coins of Chītor are known.

CHĪNĀPATAN حنايس

Lat 13° Long 80° 15'

	G	S.	C
Aurangzeb	—	2	—
Shāh 'Ālam I	—	4	—
Farrukhsiyar	—	2	—

Chīnāpatan (originally Chinna-patanam) was the name by which Madras is known on the Mughal coins. Issues from this mint were probably inaugurated with the gold *nasār* dated 1103-35 of Aurangzeb, a specimen of which is in the British Museum. Silver pieces of Aurangzeb, Shāh 'Ālam I, Farrukhsiyar, and Muhammad Shāh (N S XV) are known.

ḤASANĀBĀD حسن اباد

	G.	S.	C.
Shāh 'Ālam II	—	—	3

Silver and copper pieces of Shāh 'Ālam II are known of a mint which has been variously read as Ḥusanābād, Hasanābād, and Ahsanābād. The third variant is undoubtedly incorrect, and rupees I have examined give the name as Hasanābād. The dates on the three copper coins in this Collection are A.H. 1176, 1179, and 1219.

I do not know what place was designated in Shāh 'Ālam II's reign as Ḥasanābād. Dr. O. Codrington suggests Gaur in Bengal, *Musalmān Numismatics*, p. 151.

HIṢĀR حصار

Lat. 29° 10' Long 75° 44'

	G	S.	C
Akbar	{ —	1 (Hiṣār Fīroza)	2 (Hiṣār Fīroza)
	{ —	—	4 (Hiṣār)

Hiṣār is the head-quarters of the present District of that name in the Panjab and was founded by Fīroz Shāh Tughlaq Sultan of Dehli, about A. H. 757. It was a copper mint of the Sūris, while Akbar struck in silver and copper there. On the early coins of both metals, the name Hiṣār is associated with its epithet of Fīroza—dates 963 to 967—but the epithet is omitted from the later *ilāḥī fulūs* of the thirty-seventh and thirty-eighth years. Only a few rupees of Akbar are known, and these are all of the early type.

HAIDARĀBĀD حیدرآباد

Lat. 17° 22' Long 78° 27'

	G	S	C
Aurangzeb	1	3	1
Shāh 'Ālam I	1	—	—
Farrukhsiyar	—	1	—

Haiderābād was founded by one of the Quṭb Shāhī dynasty of Gulkanda about A. D. 1600. It first appears as a Mughal mint in the reign of Aurangzeb. Coin No. 1680 being apparently the earliest known issue. On the gold and silver coins the mint-name is associated with an epithet *Dārū-l-jihād*, 'abode of holy war'. Kām Baksh struck in both metals at Haiderābād. In the reign of Shāh 'Ālam I, the epithet was changed to *Furkhunda bunyād*, of auspicious foundation and this is found on coins in gold and silver, but a rupee is known bearing the mint-name coupled with the original title, N. S. XIV.

A rupee of Jahāndār is known and a gold coin of Shāh Jahān II while Farrukhsiyar and Muhammad Shah struck at Haiderābād in both metals. Copper coins of Aurangzeb and Shāh 'Ālam I are known.

KHAIRPŪR خیرپور

Lat 27° 31' Long 68° 48'

	G.	S	C
Akbar	—	—	1

The mint-name of Khairpūr, a town in Sind, is only found on a few copper coins of Akbar. Coin No 656, dated A. H. 997, is of an unpublished type *Ilāhī* pieces of the forty-fifth and forty-seventh years are known, and are exemplified in the Indian Museum, *I. M. Cat*, No. 462.

DOGĀON دوغانو

Lat 27° 40' Long 81° 35'

	G.	S.	C
Akbar	—	—	9

Dogāon is mentioned on p. xlix of Jadunath Sarkar's *India of Aurangzeb* as 'Dokon, a village near Bahraich, formerly containing a copper mint'. Bahraich is in the Province of Oudh. The mint was described by Colonel Vost in his paper 'The Dogām Mint', *J A S B*, 1895. The only known issues are copper coins of Akbar and Shāh Jahān.

The earliest piece yet found is apparently No 657 of date A. H. 974. The mint was called *Dāru-l-khlāfat*, but this epithet was changed to *Dāru-s-salām* about the year 988. A few *dāms* are known of dates after 1000, and some of these bear the words الله اکبر, doubtless in reference to Akbar's new creed. Coin No 665 is a half-*tanka* piece of Akbar, and is one of two known specimens. Mr. Rodgers read the mint-name on this coin as 'Adogām', but the correct reading is now given.

Dogāon copper coins of Shāh Jahān are very rare

DAULATĀBĀD دولت آباد

Lat 19° 57' Long 75° 13'

	G	S	C
Shāh Jahān	1	4	—
Shāh 'Ālam II	—	1	1

Daulatābād is situated a few miles to the west of Aurangābād, and was known till the reign of Muhammad bin Tughlaq as Deogīr.

It was a mint of this Sultan, and of the Nizām Shāhī dynasty of Aḥmadnagar. The first Mughal emperor to strike coins there was Shāh Jahān.

Kalima type rupees of Shāh Jahān's first year—1037—have been found, but silver coins of the 'square areas' type are best known. One variety of the latter type exhibits the additional marginal legend *خدا الله الملك* as exemplified in the Burhānpur rupee, No. 1288, see also the Note on Burhānpur. The latest silver coins of Shāh Jahān struck at Daulatābād are fine broad pieces somewhat resembling the late 'circular areas' type of Akbarābād mint, see N S XIII, § 77. A specimen, dated 1067, 31 R., is in the Bodleian Collection. Gold mohars are not uncommon, and are usually of the lozenge-shaped area Akbarābād type.

It is curious that the mint, after lying dormant so long, should have been revived in the time of Shāh Ālam II, but I do not know who struck the coins in his name. In addition to the type of rupee No. 3007, there are silver coins on which Daulatābād is called *Dāru-l-khilāfat*. The reading of Daulatābād on copper coin No. 3206 is reasonably certain.

DEHLĪ (SHĀHJAHĀNĀBĀD) دهلی

Lat. 28° 39' Long 77° 15'

	G	S	C
Humāyūn	—	3	4
Akbar	2	32	35
Jahāngīr	2	12	6
Shāh Jahān	{ —	5 (Dehlī)	3 (Dehlī)
	{ —	4 (Shāhjahānābād)	1 (Shāhjahānābād)
Aurangzeb	2	37	8
Shāh 'Ālam I	—	4	—
Jahāndār	1	6	—
Farrukhsiyar	3	19	—
Raṣṭ'u-d-darjāt	—	3	—
Shāh Jahān II	1	3	—
Muḥammad Ibrāhīm	—	4	—
Muḥammad Shāh	3	65	—
Aḥmad Shāh	1	14	—
Ālamgīr II	5	15	2
Shāh Ālam II	1	50	—
Bedār Bakht	1	—	—
Akbar II	2	21	3
Bahādur Shāh II	—	1	—

Dehli was the capital of the Mughal emperors, and the most prolific of their mint-towns. Bābur does not appear to have struck coin there, but issues in both silver and copper are known of his successor Humāyūn. The former are *dirhams* of the tenuous Central Asian type, and the first year of this monarch's reign is represented here. The mint-name is unattended with any epithet, but on the copper coins Dehli is known as *Dārū-l-mulk Haṣrat*. The first part of this double title was extensively associated with the name of the capital on the copper coins of the Dehli Sultans, and the second part on those in silver and gold.

On Akbar's early coins the mint-name usually has the title *Haṣrat*, but on gold coin No. 147, dated 979, we find a revival of the fuller epithet *Dārū-l-mulk Haṣrat*. There is a fairly good series of rupees in this Collection from A.H. 964 to 985—Nos. 314 to 322. Probably no silver coins issued between 985 and the commencement of Akbar's *ilāhī* era in the thirtieth year of his reign. Coins Nos. 323 to 326 are early specimens of the *ilāhī* issue in silver and are of a square form. Mr. H. Nelson Wright has read the year on similar coins in the Indian Museum as 30—*I. M. Cat.*, No. 182—but this reading is not free from doubt, as the year may be 35.

The figure zero is represented on Mughal coins by a dot . or by a very small circle °. But on the coins under discussion the date is ۳۰, the units figure being a large circle and closely resembling ۵, the figure for 5. As a rule there can be no doubt about the figure 5, which is represented by ۵, ۵, or ۵. I believe that these Dehli coins of year ۳۰ should be attributed to the thirty-fifth year, for the following reasons. In the first place I know of no Dehli pieces of this type on which the year can be read with certainty as either 30 or 35, ۳۰ or ۳۵, and none of the intermediate years are known in this series. Secondly, there is a square Dehli rupee in the British Museum Collection on which the year 35 can be read with certainty, and which is of the following extremely rare type

Obverse

الله
اکبر
ب
صر دهلی

Reverse

۳۵ اله
حل حلاله

Now there is also another rupee of this type in the British Museum on which the date is written ۳۰ instead of ۳۵. I submit that the coin whose inscriptions I have just given, is the first *ilāhī* issue from Dehli mint, and is dated 35 (۳۵). The second one of the

same scarce type is a variety of the same date, on which the figure 5 is represented by a large circle. This coin is succeeded by square pieces of the ordinary type struck in the thirty fifth year, on which the date is shown in the same manner as 10. The years proceed regularly after 35. A few round *ilāhi* silver coins are known. Apparently no gold coins after 979 have been found.

Akbar's copper issues from Dehli are of several types. This Collection contains one-eighth *dāms* struck at Dehli in 962, 972, and 979 while the earliest *dām* of a similar type, but with the date in words is of year 981. The Indian Museum has *dāms* of 966 and 977. In 986 and again in 988 the type varies slightly, the inscription remaining the same. Apparently no coins have been found of dates between 988 and the thirty-seventh year. The first *ilāhi* issues are *fulūs* of Dehli without any epithet, dated 37 which proceed to year 44 when the *tanka* issue appeared. This lasted to the end of the reign. The usual denomination is the half *tanka* a full *tanka* was published in Mr C J Rodgers paper 'Copper Coins of Akbar', *J A S. B.* 1880. But the issue is characterized by the abundance of sixteenth parts of the *tanka*. In N. S. VI § 43 was published a *dām*, dated 981, on which Dehli is called *Dāru-l-mull Hazrat*.

There are two of Jahāngir's very scarce gold coins of Dehli in the Museum. Coin No 912 is probably still unique. The rare rupees of the early years are unrepresented but from 1021 silver coins of the usual *ilāhi* type become abundant, and continue to the end of the reign. *Nisārs* are unknown. No coins issued from Dehli in the name of Nur Jahān. The small copper issues are well represented here. I do not know of the existence of any large *fulūs*.

The silver issues of Shāh Jahān commence with the Kalima type, which is succeeded in the second year by what I have termed the Kalima Ilāhi type—see Note on Akbarnagar. In 1041 came the type exemplified by No. 1328 which is known as late as the year 1049. Shāh Jahān, like Jahāngir issued small *fulūs* from Dehli. No. 1468 is an example of the twelfth year. No gold coins have yet been found.

In 1048 Shāh Jahān built the new Dehli, which he called Shāh jahānābād and it is by this name with its title of *Dāru-l-Ilhūfat* that the capital is henceforth known on the Mughal coinage. On coins both in gold and silver—see Coin No. 1353—we have Shāh Jahān's only known couplet a non couplet type of Shāhjahānābād also exists—No 1355. Coin No. 1471 is probably a copper piece of this mint with its epithet of *Dāru-l-Ilhūfat*. *Nisārs* are known both in gold and silver.

Aurangzeb's earliest silver issue of the first year is known from

a unique coin in the possession of Mr. C. J. Brown of Lucknow. The coin is described below. It is almost exactly similar to the 'square areas' Akbarābād and Akbarnagar coins of Aurangzeb, and has been published in N. S. XIX, § 115.

<i>Obverse</i>	<i>Reverse</i>
In square area	In square area
<p>بادشاہ عالم کبر</p>	<p>شہان آباد دار الخلافہ</p>
<i>Margins</i>	صرب
Left اور المطهر	<i>Margins</i>
Above مہی الدین	Left سہ احد
Right اورک زیب	Above حلوس
Below بہادر سند ۱۰۷۰	Right میمب
	Below مانوس

All the succeeding coins in both gold and silver bear the usual couplets. The copper pieces are fairly common. *Nisārs* are known in both gold and silver.

Shāh 'Ālam I dropped the reverse formula which had been introduced by Aurangzeb, and substituted for it the words سہ مبارک—No 2058. This variation occurs also on some of Jahāndār's coins—Nos 2121 to 2123—but others are of the normal type which continues till the end of the dynasty. The silver *nisār* of Jahāndār in the British Museum Collection is apparently still unique, *B M Cat*, No. 889.

The coins of the succeeding emperors are monotonous in their uniformity, and call for few remarks. Silver *nisārs* are known of Farrukhsiyar. The temporarily successful Muhammad Ibrāhīm struck at Shāhjahānābād in gold and silver, both very rare. The issues of the first two regnal years of Muhammad Shāh are uniform in type with those of the other mints, but are succeeded by coins bearing a fuller legend in which the emperor is called the second *Sāhib-i-Qurān*. This latter type may be called the Shāhjahānābād type of Muhammad Shāh, and the rupees are extremely common. They are by far the most abundantly found of all the Mughal coins.

There are several types of 'Ālamgīr II's issues in gold and silver, which are well exemplified in this Collection. Attention is drawn to the new couplet on Coin No 2797, which is also known in gold, now in the British Museum.

The Museum contains two of the rare coins of *Bedār Bakht*, one struck at *Shāhjahanābād*. This pretender was put on the throne by *Ghulām Qādir* in A. H. 1202 after the blinding of *Shāh Ālam*. His only coins unrepresented here are rupees from the *Ahmadābād* and *Shāhjahanābād* mints.

After the British conquests in 1803—A. H. 1218—an event which is indicated by the border of roses, thistles, and shamrock leaves on Coin No. 3059, the rule of the Mughals was confined to the *Dehli* Fort, but they continued to exercise the royal privilege of striking coin till A. D. 1857. The pieces of *Akbar II* in gold and silver are fine broad coins of good execution designed to contain the entire inscriptions. A few similar rupees of *Bahādur Shāh II* are known, and a quarter rupee, dated 1273, 18 R., is recorded as having been in the Cabinet of Mr. *Eugene Leggett*, *Karachi*.

Between the reigns of *Aurangzeb* and *Ālamgir II*, the only copper coins known are a few rare pieces of *Shāh Ālam I*, and *Muhammad Shāh*.

The large medals issued by the Great Mughals are not represented here. A two hundred mohar piece of *Shāh Jahān*, struck at *Shāhjahanābād*, is illustrated in the *British Museum Catalogue* from a cast. It is not known where the original is.

DERA ديرا

Lat. 34° 24' Long 72° 59'

	G	S.	C.
<i>Ahmad Shāh</i>	—	5	—
<i>Ālamgir II</i>	—	1	—

The *Dera* mint is known at present in gold and silver of *Ahmad Shāh*, and in silver only of *Ālamgir II*—see N S XI. The obverses of *Ahmad Shāh's* *Dera* rupees present two legends one in which that monarch is called as usual *Ahmad Shāh Bahādur* while the second omits the title *Bahādur*. This second type is apparently confined to the mints of *Dera*, *Derajāt* and *Bhakhar*—N S XV. Coin No. 2607 was described by Mr. C. J. *Rodgers* in the old *Lahore Museum Catalogue* as a rupee of *Muhammad Shāh*, dated 1156 26 R. In reality it is a silver coin of *Ahmad Shāh* of the rare type just described. *Dera* coins of *Muhammad Shāh* have still to be discovered.

The *Dera* of the coins was *Dera Ghāzi Khān*, a frontier town on the River *Indus*.

DERAJĀT دیرجہاٹ

Lat 32° 2' Long. 72° 4'

	G	S	C
Muhammad Shāh	—	1	—
Ahmad Shāh	1	—	—

The mint of Derajāt was first published in N S XI from the gold mohar of Ahmad Shāh now in this Collection. A few rupees of Muhammad Shāh are known, all of which bear the same dates 1160, 30 R—see N.S. XIII and XV. Then in N.S. XV, two rupees of Ahmad Shāh were published, both dated 1161, 1 R. One was of the usual type on which the monarch is called Ahmad Shāh Bahādur, while the title Bahādur is missing from the inscription on the second. This latter type seems to be peculiar to the mints of Dera, Derajāt, and Bhakhar—see N S XV. Derajāt was the name given to Dera Isma'il Khān, a frontier town on the River Indus.

DEOGARH دہوگرہ

	G.	S.	C
Shāh 'Ālam II	—	2	—

The mint of Deogarh is known on a few rupees and half-rupees of Shāh 'Ālam II only, of a non-couplet type. I do not know the location of this mint-town.

DEWAL BANDAR دہول بندر

	G	S	C
Akbar	—	2	—

The mint of Dewal Bandar, or Dewal as it was first read, was published in a paper entitled 'Some Novelties in Mughal Coins', *Num. Chron.*, 1896. The coin, a rupee of Akbar, was in the White King Cabinet. Since that time a few more specimens have been discovered, all rupees of Akbar of the usual *alāhī* type, dated specimens being of year 42.

Dewal Bandar was an old river port in Sind. It was not far from Tatta. On p. 67 of Jadunath Sarkar's *India of Aurangzeb*, we read of 'Diwal, now called Thatha, and also Debal'.

RAVISHNAGAR SĀGAR روشن نگر ساگر

Lat. 23° 51' Long 78° 45'

	G	S	C.
Shāh 'Ālam II	—	2	—

Sāgar is the town in the Central Provinces better known in these days as Saugor. It is found as a Mughal mint on rupees struck in the name of Shāh 'Ālam II. These were first published by Colonel Vost in N S XI, § 63.

ZAINU L-BILĀD ریح البلاد

	G	S	C.
Muhammad Shāh	—	4	—

Rupees are known of Muhammad Shāh only struck at Zainu l bilād. They are of the usual type, and are of regnal years 4 to 6. The mint-name is merely an epithet, and it is not yet known what town was called *Zainu-l-bilād*. The similarity of this name to *Zinatul-bilād* the title given by Rafi'u-d-darjāt to Ahmadābād, would point to this city as the probable place of issue. Rupees of Muhammad Shāh struck at Ahmadābād of regnal years later than those covered by the Zainu l bilād series, are not uncommon, and there is an Ahmadābād half rupee of the first regnal year in this Collection. But coins struck at both places in the same year have not been found.

SĀGAR See RAVISHNAGAR SĀGAR

SIRONJ سرودج

Lat. 24° 6' Long 77° 42'

	G	S	C.
Farrukhsiyar	—	1	—
Shāh 'Ālam II	—	1	—

The known coins of the rare mint Sironj, open with an *ilāhī fulūs* of Akbar, published and illustrated in N S V. The rupee of Farrukhsiyar in the Museum is the first to be discovered of this emperor. Silver coins of Muhammad Shāh were published in N S. XIV and XV, and one or two rupees of 'Ālamgir II and Shāh 'Ālam II are known.

Sironj is a town in Rājputāna. Situated on the direct route between the Dakhan and Āgra, it was a considerable city in olden times, but is now of no importance.

SARHIND (SAHRIND) سرهند

Lat 30° 38' Long 76° 27'

	G.	S	C
Akbar	—	—	4
Aurangzeb	—	9	—
Shāh 'Ālam I	—	3	—
Jahāndār	—	1	—
Farrukhsiyar	—	7	—
Shāh Jahān II	—	1	—
Muhammad Shāh	—	10	—
Ahmad Shāh	—	6	—
'Ālamgīr II	—	2	—

Sarhind was the head-quarters of a *sarkār* in the Dehlī Province, and is now in the Patālā State. The gold coin in the British Museum Collection, No 61 in the Catalogue, which is attributed to this mint, is almost certainly an issue of the mint-town Pattan with its title of *Shahr*. But a Sarhind gold coin of *ilāhī* year 50, and month Ābān, is recorded as having been in the Da Cuñha Collection. No silver coins of Akbar are known, but there are *dāms* of year A. H. 987 on which the mint-town is called *Baldat* Sarhind—No. 701—and *ilāhī* copper pieces of years 37 to 41. The latter resemble the half-*dāms* of Kābul in that they do not give the month of issue.

No coins from this mint are yet known of Jahāngīr or of Shāh Jahān, and no copper coins have been found after Akbar.

The silver coins of Aurangzeb are of the normal type, the earliest published being of year 1103—*I M. Cat*, No. 1504. On these, and on all succeeding issues, the mint-name is spelt Sahrind.

Rupees are known of all the succeeding emperors as far as 'Ālamgīr II. Coin No. 2303 is the first Sahrind coin found of Shāh Jahān II.

Gold mohars of Farrukhsiyar, Muhammad Shāh, Ahmad Shāh, and 'Ālamgīr II were published in N. S. XI. Coin *B M Cat.*, No 895, attributed to Patna, is really of Sahrind mint.

There are no gold coins of Sarhind in this Collection, but otherwise the mint is very well represented.

SRINAGAR. See KASHMIR.

SADNAGAR سعدنگر

	G	S.	C.
Farrukhsyar	—	1	—

The reading Sa'dnagar on this rupee of Farrukhsyar is reasonably certain, and is a new mint-name. The coin was published in N S. XV

Sa'dnagar was the name given by Aurangzeb to the town Akloj or Akhaj some fifty five miles to the north west of Sholâpûr—see Manucci's *Storia do Mogor* vol II, p 811

SAMARQAND سمرقند

	Lat. 40°	Long 67° 40'	
	G	S.	C.
Bâbur	—	1	—

Samarqand is not included in the list of Mughal mints proper, as it is outside India, and the coin was struck there before Bâbur's successful invasion of Hindustân.

SIND سند

	G	S	C.
Muhammad Shâh	1	—	—

Sind is only found as a Mughal mint on a few half mohars of Muhammad Shâh of a unique type, which have been published and illustrated in N S XI and XV—see also Coin No 2324. All the known specimens are of regnal year twelve. Sind also occurs on silver coins of Nâdir Shâh, and as a Durrânî mint

SŪRAT سورت

Lat 21° 12'

Long. 72° 50'

	G.	S	C.
Akbar	—	1	—
Jahāngīr	—	2	—
Jahāngīr and Nūr Jahān	—	2	—
Shāh Jahān	1	22	1
Murād Bak̤hsh	—	1	—
Aurangzeb	2	54	5
A'zam Shāh	—	1	—
Shāh 'Ālam I	—	3	—
Jahāndār	—	2	—
Farrukhsiyā	—	8	—
Shāh Jahān II	1	1	—
Muhammad Shāh	1	10	—
Shāh 'Ālam II	—	2	—

The mint-town and coins of Sūrāt have been excellently described Dr G. P. Taylor's monograph, 'The Coins of Sūrāt', *J. R. A. S. Bombay Branch*, 1907.

Sūrāt was captured by the emperor Akbar in A. H. 980, and became one of the best known Mughal mints. Coin No 355, a square *ṭāhī* of year 38, is the only known piece of Akbar bearing the name of this mint, but as both the mint-name and the name of the month, probably intended for Ābān, are incorrectly spelt, the attribution to Sūrāt cannot be called quite certain. The rupee is undoubtedly the same. J. A. de Mandelslo in his *Voyages and Travels* (A. D. 1662) mentions silver 'Mahmūdīs' made at Sūrāt, and Dr Taylor identifies these with the silver coins which have been termed 'Coins of Gujarāt oric'—p. 3 of 'The Coins of Sūrāt'. For examples see Coins Nos 532 to 534. These pieces are known of dates from 985 to 1027.

Jahāngīr's coins have been found in silver and copper, both very common. The former are of an *ṭāhī* type, apparently the earliest known of the mint being 1030. Rupees bearing the name of Nūr Jahān are not common, and two mohars are known.

The issues of Shāh Jahān commence with a type peculiar to this mint—No 1331—which quickly makes way for the Kalima type prevalent in this emperor's first year. This is succeeded by a variety of types from 1037 to 1043. The Kalima-Ṭāhī type, discussed in a Note on Akbarnagar, and exemplified for this mint by No. 1217, is extremely rare, and is so far only known in gold. The 'square' type holds the field from the sixth to the thirtieth year,

with an interlude in the year 1057, which is occupied by coins having similar legends in and about diamond-shaped areas. These areas become circular in the thirty first year. A few copper coins of Shāh Jahān are known.

Coins Nos 1449 and 1450 are examples of the square tutenag pieces mentioned by Dr Taylor on p 10 of his monograph.

Murād Bakhsh, son of Shāh Jahān, was governor of Gujarāt when he put forward his claim to the succession, and struck silver coins at Sūrat of two types. The first is a very rare couplet type unrepresented here, and the second is a 'square areas' type with the *ilāhi* year and month in the top margin of the obverse side. A copper coin struck by Murād Bakhsh at Sūrat was published in N S I, § 6.

The earliest coins of Aurangzeb in both gold and silver, contain the usual rupee couplet, and the mint with an epithet بندر مبارک, is at the top of the reverse side. The origin of this title, *Bandar mubārak*, the Blessed Port is doubtless to be found in the fact that Sūrat was the chief port of embarkation for Indian Muslims on pilgrimage to Mecca. These coins are succeeded by issues of the usual couplet types on which Sūrat is unaccompanied by any title which proceed with minor variations to the end of the reign. Both types of Aurangzeb's copper currency are represented here.

Sūrat rupees are known of the claimant A'zam Shāh but are extremely rare. There is one in the Museum

From Shāh Ālam I to Muḥammad Shāh, the issues of Sūrat are known of the normal types in all three metals. Dr G P Taylor has a copper coin of Shāh Jahān II, dated A.H. 1131 I R which is the first piece in copper definitely known to belong to this emperor though there can be little doubt that a *fulūs* of Akbarābād mint, published by Mr C J Rodgers in *Rare Mughal Coins J A S B.*, 1896 and attributed by him to Shāh Jahān, is a coin of Shāh Jahān II. The inscriptions on the Sūrat *fulūs* are

Obverse	Reverse
ساز جهان را	احد خلوس
- فلوس باد ۲۱	سرت
	سورت

I have already remarked on the couplet type of Muḥammad Shāh known of the first regnal year in gold and silver in my Note on A'zamnagar Gokulgarh. This type was tentatively assigned to Nekosiyar the unfortunate grandson of Aurangzeb who after long imprisonment was suddenly raised to the imperial throne and after

a three months' reign, was as suddenly cast down again Mr. W. Irvine was the first to show that the couplet in question was one adopted by Muhammad Shāh—*J. A. S. B.*, 1899—and this conclusion is placed beyond all doubt by the discovery of a coin bearing this same couplet, struck at a Southern Indian mint, A'zamnagar, and dated 1136, 6 R. I invite a comparison with the couplet of Muhammad Shāh on the Bhakhar rupee, Coin No 2407 a.

Silver coins are known of Ahmad Shāh, 'Ālamgīr II, and Shāh 'Ālam II, and gold pieces of the last-named ruler. Also rupees and half-rupees issued in the name of Shāh Jahān III Though this pretender was deposed in 1174, coins are known of dates 1175, 1178, and 118—, but all of the first regnal year. It is reasonable to assume that the mint supervision had grown rather slack. Perhaps Coin No 4182, Part III, White King Sale Catalogue, attributed to a hypothetical Shāh Jahān IV, belongs to this series.

The East India Company commenced the issue of mohars and rupees from Sūrat in A. D. 1800 (A. H. 1214–15), struck in the name of Shāh 'Ālam II, and the year A. H. 1215 witnessed a revival of the old *Mahmūdī* coinage bearing the name of the emperor Akbar. These issues are fully described on pp. 24 to 26 of 'The Coins of Sūrat' mentioned above

The mint of Sūrat is remarkable for the number of its half-rupees, a size extremely rare or quite unknown from other mints. No largesse money has yet been found

SAHĀRANPŪR سہارنپور

Lat 29° 57' Long 77° 33'

	G	S	C
Akbar	—	—	8
Shāh 'Ālam II	—	3	6

Sahāranpūr was the head-quarters of a *sarkār* in the Dehlī Province In Akbar's time it was a mint for copper, *dāms* of the *ulāhī* type being known from the thirty-seventh to the forty-first years Except for a rupee of Aurangzeb in the Cabinet of Mr H Nelson Wright, dated 1097, a duplicate of which is in the Lucknow Museum, no other Mughal coins are known from the Sahāranpūr mint till the reign of Shāh 'Ālam II, when coins in both silver and copper were struck The mint-town is called *Dāru-s-surūr*, 'the abode of pleasure', on the silver coins, an epithet also borne by Burhānpūr.

SAHRIND See SARHIND

SITPŪR سیٹپور

Lat. 29° 10' Long 70° 50'

	G	S.	C.
Akbar	—	3	—

Sitpūr is Mr C J Rodgers reading for the mint of a somewhat rare rupee of Akbar of the *ilahī* type, the known dates being 47 and 48 and the month Mihr. The inscriptions are enclosed in a framework as on the late *ilahī* rupees of Lāhor. Another reading of the mint-name is Peshāwar but I think Sitpūr is preferable. Mr Lane-Poole in the *British Museum Catalogue* has suggested the reading Sitāpūr. An old town called Sitpūr is known in the Muzaf fargah District of the Panjab.

One or two rupees closely resembling the above have been found which bear the additional word در *darab*. They are probably of Sitpūr mint. See White King Sale Catalogue, Part III Coin No 3527

SIKĀKUL سیکاکل

Lat. 18° 17' Long 83° 55'

	G	S.	C.
Farrukhsiyar	1	—	—
Ahmad Shāh	—	1	—

The first coins found of the mint Sikākul were two mohars of Farrukhsiyar published in N S XI, one of which is in the Museum. Since the first publication, a mohar of Shāh Ālam I and a rupee of Ahmad Shāh have been discovered. The latter was described and illustrated in N S XV and is also in this Collection.

Sikākul has been identified with Chicacole a town in the Ganjam District, Madras Presidency. It was the capital of the Mughal *sarkār* of Srikākulam.

SHĀHJAHĀNĀBĀD See DEHLI

SHOLĀPŪR شولاپور

Lat 17° 40' Long. 75° 54'

	G.	S.	C.
Aurangzeb	2	1	—
Shāh 'Ālam I	—	—	1
Muhammad Shāh	—	1	—

Sholāpūr is a town in the Dakhan, between Ahmadnagar and Bijāpūr. It first appears as a Mughal mint in the reign of Aurangzeb. Coin No 1490, dated 1080, 12 R., with the mint-name at the top, is the earliest known specimen. Coins of Aurangzeb in all three metals are known.

There can be no doubt that the coins in gold and silver of Shāh 'Ālam I, attributed in the *British Museum Catalogue* to Sholāpūr, are of Mailāpūr mint. However, a Sholāpūr rupee of this monarch was published in N. S. XIV, and one or two copper coins are known. Copper issues of Farrukhsiyar have been found. The rupee of Muhammad Shāh in this Collection is a new discovery, which shows that the Sholāpūr issues continued as late as the second year of this emperor.

SHERPŪR شمرپور

	G.	S.	C.
Akbar	—	—	1

Sherpūr mint is only found on one or two *dāms* of Akbar. It has not yet been identified with certainty. Dr. O. Codrington has suggested a place of this name in Bengal—*Musalman Numismatics*, p 168.

SHERGARH شمرگره

Lat 24° 49' Long 83° 46'

	G.	S.	C.
Akbar	—	1	—

Shergarh was a prominent mint of the Sūrī Sultans, especially of Sher Shāh, in whose honour the name was used as an alternative title for the mints of Dehlī, Bakkar, and Qanauj. It is also found alone,

and with the epithet *Qila*, fort, as the title of a mint not yet read. As a *Mughal* mint, *Shergarh* occurs on an early rupee of Akbar in the Lucknow Museum, and from it I have identified the specimen in this Collection—Coin No 354 a. The mint-name is in the reverse top margin, and the dates of the two known specimens are 964 and 966. The *Shergarh* of Akbar's coins was probably in Bengal.

ZAFARĀBĀD ظفر آباد

Lat. 17° 55' Long 77° 32'

	G	S.	C.
Shāh Jahān	—	1	—
Aurangzeb	1	2	—

The coins of *Zafarābād* have been fully discussed by Dr G P Taylor in N. S. XII, § 75. Three places have been put forward as the location of this mint-town, a *Zafarābād* close to Jaunpūr, Atak on the Indus, and Bidar in the Dakhan. The weight of evidence is in favour of the third place, called *Zafarābād* by Prince Aurangzeb after its capture by the *Mughal* forces in A. H. 1067.

The earliest known coins of *Zafarābād* are two rupees of Shāh Jahān a last year, one in the Lucknow Museum, and one here. The silver coins of Aurangzeb commence with the *Muḥīn-d-dīn* type, the mint-name being at the top of the coin. This is succeeded by rupees bearing first the gold couplet, and subsequently the ordinary silver couplet. Since Dr Taylor wrote his paper mohars of Aurangzeb of the normal type have been discovered.

The only other known coins of *Zafarābād* mint are one or two rupees of 'Ālamgīr II. A mohar of Shāh Ālam II, dated A. H. 1184 is recorded as having been in the Da Cunha Collection.

ZAFARPŪR ظفر پور

	G	S.	C.
Aurangzeb	1	3	—

The mint of *Zafarpūr* is only found on a few rupees and one mohar, that in this Collection, of Aurangzeb. The coins are normal in type. The mint-town has not yet been identified.

ZAFARNAGAR ظفرنگر

	G.	S	C
Jahāngīr	—	1	—
Shāh Jahān	—	1	—

The mint-town of Zafarnagar has been identified by Mr. H. Nelson Wright with the town of that name to the south of Aḥmadnagar. The earliest known coin is the rupee of Jahāngīr in this Collection, which is still unique. Rupees are known of Shāh Jahān of the Kalīma-Ilāhī, and of the 'square areas' types. No other Zafarnagar coins have been found

'ĀLAMGĪRPŪR عالم گربور

Lat 15° 32' Long. 78° 11'

	G	S	C
Aurangzeb	1	4	—
Farrukhsīyar	—	1	—

'Ālamgīrpūr was probably the town of that name near Karnūl (Qamarnagar), in the Dakhan. It first occurs as a mint-town of the Mughals in the reign of Aurangzeb. The earliest coins have the mint-name at the top, and there is a rupee of this type in the Indian Museum, dated A. H. 1076. Two or three mohars of Aurangzeb are known.

Silver coins of Shāh 'Ālam I have been found of two different types. The only other known issues of 'Ālamgīrpūr mint are the rupee of Farrukhsīyar in this Collection, and a rupee of Muhammad Shāh which was published in N. S. XV.

'AZĪMĀBĀD See PATNA.

FATHPŪR فتحپور

Lat 27° 5' Long. 77° 40'

	G	S	C
Akbar	3	6	5
Shāh Jahān	—	1	—

Fathpūr, a short distance west of Āgra, was founded by Akbar in A. H. 976, on the site of the village of Sīkrī, and was for some years

the head-quarters of this emperor. The earliest known coin is a copper *dām* in the Indian Museum of a distinctive type—*I M Cat.* No. 433. I have seen a duplicate on which the date in words is 979. There is a *dām* in this Collection, dated 982 of the normal copper type. Fathpur being called *Dārū-s-saltanat*. Square rupees issued from 985 to 989 but the first gold coins, struck in 986, were round. The latter were succeeded by square mohars in the same year. On the coins of Akbar Fathpur is almost always accompanied by the epithet *Dārū-s-saltanat*, 'abode of the sultanate'. A noteworthy coin of Akbar is the square quarter rupee in the Bodleian Collection, which bears the following inscriptions

Obverse

۹۸

اکبر

الله

Reverse

فتحپور

ب

مهر

This coin is uniform with the similar pieces struck in the same year at Ahmadabad and Lahor for which see the respective Notes.

In his paper *Notes on the Zodiacal Rupees and Mohars of Jahangir Shah*, *J. R. A. S.* (Bombay Branch) 1878, Mr James Gibbs mentioned a zodiacal mohar and a zodiacal rupee of Jahangir struck at Fathpur. Both were dated A. H. 1030, and bore the sign Aries. They were in the Cabinet of Colonel Guthrie, so are presumably now in the Berlin Museum.

Mr C J Rodgers published a zodiacal rupee of Jahangir, struck at Fathpur mint in 'Couplets or *Baits* on the Coins of Shāh Nūru-d dīn Jahangir', *J. A. S. B.*, 1888. The sign was Capricornus, and the dates 1028 14 R. The couplet was

فتحپور نوردد گشت سکه در
ر در نام جهانگیر ساه ساه اکبر

The only known coin of Fathpur of any other reign is the rupee of Shāh Jahān in this Collection, which is still unique.

Attention is drawn to the tiny gold Fathpur coin weighing 5.5 grains, published and illustrated in Mr C J Rodgers paper *Rare Mughal Coins*, *J. A. S. B.*, 1896.

FARRUKHĀBĀD فرخ اباد

Lat. 27° 24'

Long. 79° 34'

	G	S	C.
Farrukhsiyar	—	3	—
Muhammad Shāh	—	2	—
Ahmad Shāh	—	2	—
‘Ālamgīr II	{ —	1	—
	{ —	3 (Ahmadnagar Farrukhābād)	—
Shāh Jahān III	1 (Ahmadnagar Farrukhābād)	1 ” ”	—
Shāh ‘Ālam II	{ —	20 ” ”	—
	{ —	7 (Farrukhābād)	—

Farrukhābād is the head-quarters of a District in the Province of Āgra, and was named after Farrukhsiyar. The first coins from the mint were issued in that emperor's name, and are rupees of the normal type.

Coins in gold and silver are known of Muhammad Shāh, and of Ahmad Shāh. The obverses of the later coins of Muhammad Shāh are of this emperor's Shāhjahānābād type.

In the reign of Muhammad Shāh, Farrukhābād was annexed by the Nawab of Oudh, but was recovered by Ahmad Khān, after whom the town was called Ahmadnagar. The change on the silver coins of ‘Ālamgīr II from Farrukhābād to Ahmadnagar Farrukhābād, occurs in that emperor's second year, and issues from the mint with its new name are known in gold and silver.

Coins were struck in both metals at Ahmadnagar Farrukhābād on behalf of the pretender Shāh Jahān III, and are represented here.

Up to 1203 the coins followed the usual type of Shāh ‘Ālam II's issues, but between that year and 1211, the regnal year 31 was retained on the reverse irrespective of the *hijrī* date. From 1212 to 1220 the coins bear only the regnal year 39. Farrukhābād passed permanently into the hands of the British in A. H. 1217, and became a mint-town of the East India Company, its epithet of Ahmadnagar being no longer used.

FĪROZGARH فیروزگرہ

	G	S	C
Shāh ‘Ālam I	1	1	—

Fīrozgarh was a fort in the Province of Bīdar, west of Haidarābād. The only known coins from this mint are a mohar, and two rupees of Shāh ‘Ālam I, of the normal type.

QANDAHĀR قندهار

Lat. $31^{\circ} 37'$ Long $65^{\circ} 43'$

	G	S.	C
Humāyūn	—	3	1
Jahāngīr	—	33	1
Shāh Jahān	—	10	—

Qandahār formed part of Bābur's dominions before his invasion of India, but the first Mughal emperor to strike money there was Humāyūn, three of whose *dirhams* are in this Collection. Coin No 97 is a copper piece of Humāyūn counter-struck with the mint-name Qandahār

Qandahār came under the protection of Akbar in A.H. 1003 but was retaken by Persia in A.H. 1032. No coins of Akbar are known. In A.H. 1047 it fell into the hands of Shāh Jahān, but was finally annexed by Persia eleven years afterwards.

Coin No 1035 is an early rupee of Jahāngīr of the heavy Kalma type. This was succeeded in the seventh year by heavy coins bearing the *سابق نورانی* couplet. The next year saw the beginning of *ilāhi* coins of the normal weight and type, which continued till the eleventh year, when the couplet variety exemplified by No. 1054 commenced. Half rupees are known of the *ilāhi* type, and of the latest couplet type. There is an example in the Museum of Jahāngīr's very rare copper coinage from this mint.

All the known Qandahār coins of Shāh Jahān are rupees of the square areas type. The Museum contains a fairly complete series of these dating from A.H. 1048 to 1056

No gold coins of Qandahār have been found.

QANAUJ قنوج

Lat. $27^{\circ} 3'$ Long $79^{\circ} 56'$

	G	S	C
Akbar	—	—	3 (Shāhgarh Qanauj)
Muhammad Shāh	—	9 (Shāhābād Qanauj)	—
‘Ālamgīr II	—	1	—

Qanauj with a title of Shergarh, derived from the name of Sher Shāh Sūrī, had been a copper mint of the Sūrī Sultana, and was retained as such by Akbar during the first few years of his reign. Only a few copper pieces are known, on which the mint is called Shāhgarh Qanauj. It is probable that the change of epithet date-

from the reign of Muhammad 'Ādil Sūr, of whom Shāhgarh *dāms* have been found.

After 969 the mint does not reappear till the reign of Muhammad Shāh, and then in the form Shāhābād Qanauj, on coins in both gold and silver. Rupees are known of Ahmad Shāh, 'Ālamgīr II, Shāh Jahān III, and Shāh 'Ālam II.

KĀBUL کابل

Lat 34° 30' Long. 69° 13'

	G.	S	C
Bābur	—	2	—
Humāyūn	—	3	—
Akbar	—	11	8
Jahāngīr	—	5	1
Jahāngīr as Salīm	—	1	—
Shāh Jahān	2	5	—
Aurangzeb	2	11	—
Shāh 'Ālam I	—	2	—
Rafī'u-d-darjāt	1	—	—
Muhammad Shāh	1	1	1

Kābul was the capital of Bābur's dominions before his successful invasion of India, and was regularly worked as a Mughal mint till the reign of Muhammad Shāh. Coins of Bābur and Humāyūn are known only in silver, and are *dirhams* of the Central Asian type. No coins of Akbar's early years have yet been found, but I have little doubt that the small thin pieces of which Coin No 316 of the *I M Cat* is an example, are Kābul issues of the first years of this emperor. The earliest known coins of Akbar are the half-*dāms* of the thirty-second year. The silver coinage consists of half-rupees of the *ulāhī* type, running from the forty-fourth year to the end of the reign. Full rupees are known, but are extremely rare. No full *dāms* have been found, and I only know the *tanka* issue from a casual reference made by Mr C J Rodgers to a half-*tanka* of Kābul mint, in his paper, 'Rare Mughal Coins', *J A S B*, 1896. Four-, two-, and one-*tankī* pieces have been found, two out of the three denominations being represented here. The *tānkī* or *tankī* issue is peculiar to the mints of Ahmadābād, Āgra, Kābul, and Lāhor.

Jahāngīr continued the issue of half-rupees. The reverse of Coin No 1068 contains the dates 1015, 1 R., and month Amardād, a strange combination. It is to be noted that the early half-rupees are halves of Jahāngīr's heavy issues. Attention is drawn to the

remarkable and unique coin No. 1071 bearing Jahāngir's pre-accession name of *Salim*. It is a worthy companion to the *Salim* half rupee in the Indian Museum, *I M Cat.*, No. 686. By the sixth year heavy rupees were in circulation of the *سروگئی* type, peculiar to the mints of *Āgra*, *Patna*, and *Kābul*. The usual normal weight *ilahi* type had come into vogue by the year 1026. This Collection contains a copper coin of Jahāngir. A rupee and a half rupee of *Kābul* mint, both exhibiting the same unpublished couplet, have come to the British Museum from the Bleasby Collection, and I possess a *Kābul* rupee of Jahāngir which apparently bears another unpublished couplet.

The earliest gold coins are those of *Shāh Jahān*, represented here both by the *Kalima*, and the square areas types. These types are also present in silver. Silver *nigārs* are known.

The silver coins of *Aurangzeb* begin with rupees which are of the *Muḥiṭ-d-dīn* type, but the name *Aurangzeb* is absent from the legend. These continue as late as 1078 10 R. As is usual in this type, the mint-name is at the top of the coin. It was succeeded by coins bearing the usual couplet. By the year 1094 *Kābul* had been given the epithet *Dārū-l-mulk*, which it henceforth retained. The gold couplet is found on silver coins, and sometimes vice versa, while the dates are frequently in unconventional positions. A copper coin of *Aurangzeb* has been published.

Rupees are known of all the succeeding emperors down to *Muḥammad Shāh* except *Jahāndār* and *Shāh Jahān II*. A silver coin of *Ālamgīr II* is recorded as being in the Lucknow Museum. Gold mohars of *Raḥīṭ-d-darjāt* and *Muḥammad Shāh* are known also copper coins of *Jahāndār Farrukhsayār* *Raḥīṭ-d-darjāt*, and *Muḥammad Shāh*. A mohar of the last-named emperor in the *Da Cunha* Collection was dated A. H. 1151.

Kābul is excellently represented in this Collection.

KALPI کالپی

Lat. 26° 8' Long 79° 45'

	G	S	C.
Albar	—	1	8
Aḥmad Shāh	—	1	—

Kalpi was a mint-town of the *Sūris* both for silver and copper and *Akbar* retained it as such during the first few years of his reign. The rupees are scarce. On the copper issues of 963 and 964 *Kalpi* is

entitled *Dāru-ṣ-ṣarḥ Muḥammadābād*. From 964 to 968, the coins bear the legend *Dāru-ṣ-ṣarḥ Khṭa Kālpī*.

The mint was not re-opened till the time of Ahmad Shāh. Rupees are known of this emperor, and of his successors 'Ālamgīr II and Shāh 'Ālam II. The issues of Shāh 'Ālam II belong to a group of coins characteristic of a few mint-towns in the neighbourhood of Jhānsī, such as Kālpī, Korā, and Kūnch, on which the name of the mint is followed by the word *hiṣrī*—see Note on Korā.

KATAK كٹاك

Lat 20° 29' Long. 85° 52'

	G	S.	C
Shāh Jahān	—	1	—
Aurangzeb	—	6	1
Farrukhsiyar	—	1	—
Ahmad Shāh	—	9	—

Katak, more familiarly known as Cuttack, was the principal town of the Province of Orissa, and was annexed with Bengal by Akbar in 982. Square coins of Akbar in both gold and silver are known, the latter of year 987, and the reading Katak Banāras has been suggested for the *dām* exemplified by the coin *I. M. Cat*, No 454. One or two very rare rupees of Jahāngīr of the *ilāhī* type are known, and a few rupees of Shāh Jahān of the *Kalīma-Ilāhī*, and the 'square areas' types. Rupees of Aurangzeb are not uncommon, and gold mohars have been found. Coin No 1979 is the only known specimen in copper. There is a fine legal drachm in the British Museum, struck at Katak in Aurangzeb's twenty-ninth year. Mr G. B. Bleazby had another specimen which is also now in the National Collection.

Farrukhsiyar struck at Katak in silver, and coins of Muhammad Shāh are known in both gold and silver. In the year A. H. 1165, Orissa was made over to the Marāthās by treaty, and remained a Marāthā province till A. D. 1803 (A. H. 1218). To this period must be attributed the strange series of coins struck at Katak in the name of Ahmad Shāh, and exemplified by Nos. 2699–2705.

A rupee of Shāh 'Ālam II was published in N. S. XIII.

KARĪMĀBĀD کریم آباد

	G	S.	C.
Shah 'Ālam I	—	5	—

With the exception of a Karīmābād rupee of Aurangzeb, recorded as having been in the White King Collection, all the known coins of Karīmābād mint are rupees of Shāh 'Ālam I. This mint-town has not yet been identified.

KASHMĪR کشمیر

Lat. 34° 5' Long 74° 50'

	G	S.	C.
Akbar	1	4 (Srinagar)	3 (Srinagar)
Jahāngīr	—	14	—
Shāh Jahān	—	4	—
Aurangzeb	—	7	—
Shāh 'Ālam I	—	2	—
Farrukhshah	1	—	—
Muhammad Shāh	—	4	2
Ahmad Shāh	—	1	—
Ālamgīr II	—	3	—

The valley of Kashmīr was conquered by Akbar from the Muhammadan Sultans in A. H. 995 and coins were at once struck in his name of the local type current before the conquest. The earliest Mughal issue proper is the square gold coin No 151 which is the only known coin of Akbar struck at Kashmīr. But rupees and copper coins of the *alāhi* type are known from the Srinagar mint and it is probable that this was the capital of Kashmīr. The only alternative is that it may have been the Srinagar in Garhwāl. In support of this latter view are the facts that in pre-Mughal times Srinagar was called Kashmīr, that a gold coin of Akbar struck at Kashmīr is known, and that the mint-name Kashmīr was invariably used by the subsequent Mughal emperors.

A reference is invited to the foot-note to Coin No. 706. This shows that the very rare copper coins of Akbar bearing the monetary denomination *نم نام* which were attributed by Mr C J Rodgers to a mint 'Bandar Shāhi' are really of Srinagar mint.

The early silver issues of Jahāngīr were of the heavy *نارای* saheb *نارای* saheb type and these were followed in A. H. 1022 by the usual *alāhi* type. Two zodiacal rupees are known of the fifteenth year and

Korā is now a small town in the United Provinces District of Faizpur. In the days of Akbar it was the head-quarters of a *sarkār* in the Province of Bahadur.

The first known issue from this mint is a copper *dam* of Akbar in the Cabinet of Mr H. Nelson Wright, on which Korā is called *Dār u-s-saltanat*. The mint does not reappear till the reign of Rafī'u-d-darjāt, who struck rupees there, as did Shāh Jahān II. Coins in both gold and silver are known of Muhammad Shāh and 'Ālamgīr II, and rupees of Ahmad Shāh and Shāh 'Ālam II. The silver coins of Shāh 'Ālam II belong to a characteristic group struck at a few mints in the neighbourhood of Jhānsī, three of which are Kālpī, Korā, and Kūnch. All are similar in style, and are distinguished by the addition of the word *hijrī* after the mint-name. The probable reason for this peculiarity is that the *hijrī* date is present on both sides of the coin.

KHAMBĀYAT (CAMBAY) کھایت

Lat. 22° 18' Long 72° 40'

	G	S	C.
Shāh Jahān	—	3	—
Murād Baksh	—	1	—
Aurangzeb	1 (Khambāyat)	3 (Khambāyat) 8 (Kambāyat)	—
Shāh 'Ālam I	—	2	—
Jahāndār	—	1	—
Farrukhshāyār	—	4	—

Khambāyat, or Cambay is a seaport of Gujarāt. The earliest known coins are issues of Shāh Jahān in gold and silver of the square areas type. The claimant Murād Baksh struck at Khambāyat in both metals, and the *I M Cat* gives two varieties of that prince's silver issues. There are no less than four specimens in this Collection of the coins of Aurangzeb's first year one being in gold. On these the mint-name is spelt Khambāyat, but at some period between the sixth and thirteenth years the spelling was changed to Kambāyat, and so remained.

Coins in all three metals are known of Shāh 'Ālam I but rupees only of all the succeeding emperors except Shāh 'Ālam II. These are of the normal types. Attention is directed to the rupee of Shāh 'Ālam I's first year in this Collection which bears the *ḡafar mānūs* instead of the usual *maimanat mānūs* formula.

GULBARGA See AHSANĀBĀD

GULKANDA (GOLCONDA) گلکنده

Lat. 17° 23' Long 78° 24'

	G	S	C
Shāh Jahān	1	3	—
Aurangzeb	1	7	—

Gulkanda so well known as Golconda is situated a few miles from Haidarābād. It was the capital of the Qutb Shāhī dynasty and was first attacked by the Mughals in the reign of Shāh Jahān. The Gulkanda kingdom was finally conquered by Aurangzeb.

Gold and silver coins of the Kalima type are known of the Shāh Jahān period, but none have yet been found bearing a legible date.

The rupees of Aurangzeb's first year are of a special type—see Coin No 1829—which makes way in the third year for the usual couplet type, of which also one or two gold coins are known.

On the silver coins first the year 1071, and subsequently the year 1076, were made to serve for all the regal years down to the thirty-first, which is the latest known. The Mughal mint was then closed. No copper coins have been published.

GWĀLIĀR (GWALIOR) گوالیار

Lat 26° 13' Long 78° 10'

	G.	S	C
Akbar	—	—	1
Aurangzeb	—	1	—
Farrukhsiyar	—	4	—
Rafī'ū-d-daijāt	—	1	—
Shāh Jahān II	—	1	—
Muhammad Shāh	—	4	—
'Ālamgīr II	—	1	—
Shāh 'Ālam II	—	1	—

Gwālīār, or Gwalior, was a prominent mint of the Sūlīs. It was captured by Akbar in A H 966, and a few copper coins of this emperor are known in two or three types. The mint then remained in abeyance till the reign of Aurangzeb. Coin No. 1836 is a specimen of his extremely rare rupees.

Silver issues of the normal types are known of all the succeeding emperors except Shāh 'Ālam I. Gold coins of Jahāndār and Muhammad Shāh have been found, and copper of Shāh 'Ālam II only.

GOBINDPŪR گوبندپور

Lat. 23° 38' Long. 86° 9'

	G	S	C
Akbar	—	—	6

The only issues from the mint of Gobindpūr are copper coins of Akbar of the *tanka* type, full and half-pieces of the forty-fourth to the forty-eighth years being known.

This mint-town has been identified with a place in Chhotā Nāgpūr.

GORAKHPŪR (MU'AZZAMĀBĀD) گورکھ پور

Lat. 26° 44' Long. 83° 23'

	G	S.	C.
Akbar	—	—	1
Farrukhsiyar	1 (Mu'azzamābād)	—	—
Muhammad Shāh	2	—	—

Gorakhpur or Gorakpūr as it is spelt on the coins, is the head quarters of a District in the United Provinces. The first issues from this mint are copper coins of Akbar. On the earlier *fulūs*, of which Coin No. 747 is an example Gorakhpūr is called *Dārū-l-Khilāfat*. Copper issues of the *ilāhī* type are also known.

The name of Gorakhpūr was changed to Mu'azzamābād in honour of Prince Mu'azzam, son of Aurangzeb afterwards Shāh Ālam I. The first known issues in the new name are one or two very rare rupees of Aurangzeb. Mr G. B. Bleasby had a mohar of Jahāndār now in the British Museum, which has also a copper coin of this emperor while gold coins of Farrukhsiyar and Muhammad Shāh are known. There is a gold mohar of Rafī'ū-d-darjāt in the British Museum bearing a variation of the usual couplet which has not yet been satisfactorily read. A rupee of Muhammad Shāh has been found.

Mu'azzamābād is a very rare mint of which the gold coins are commoner than those in silver.

GOKULGARH گوکل گرہ

Lat. 28° 12' Long. 76° 40'

	G	S	C
Shāh 'Ālam II	—	10	—

Gokulgarh is an old fort not far from Rewārī in the Oudh District of the Panjab. The only Mughal issues from this mint are rupees of Shāh 'Ālam II. A reference is invited to N. S. VI § 68.

LĀHOR لاہور

	Lat 31° 35'	Long 74° 20'	
	G	S	C
Bābui	—	8	—
Humāyūn	—	6	5
Akbar	5	109	48
Jahāngīr	5	90	—
Jahāngīr and Nūr Jahān	—	2	—
Shāh Jahān	1	34	—
Aurangzeb	1	60	5
Shāh 'Ālam I	—	7	—
Jahāndār	—	4	—
Farrukhsiyar	—	13	—
Rafī'u-d-darjāt	1	3	—
Shāh Jahān II	—	2	—
Muhammad Shāh	1	48	—
Ahmad Shāh	1	13	—
'Ālamgīr II	—	8	3

The mint of Lāhor is represented here by no less than 481 coins, and as is appropriate in the case of the Lahore Museum Collection, this is considerably the largest number of coins belonging to any one mint. Dehlī comes next with 388.

The earliest recorded issues from Lāhor are coins of the Ghaznī Sultans Mas'ūd I, Maudūd, 'Abdu-r-rashīd, Farrukh-zād, and Ibrāhīm, described by Mr. C. J. Rodgers in his paper, 'A find of coins struck by Gazni Sultans in Lahore', *J A S B.*, 1881. Then there is the very rare Lāhor copper coin of the Dehlī Sultan Shamsu-d-dīn Eltutmish (Altamsh).

Lāhor was Bābur's most prolific mint in silver, and he and his son Humāyūn struck *dirhams* there of the thin Central Asian type. In the latter's reign copper coins of the standard set by Bahlol Lodī, Sultān of Dehlī, were issued, on which Lāhor was termed *Dāru-l-khlāfat*. During Humāyūn's enforced absence from India, the only Sūrī who struck at Lāhor was Sikandar Shāh, and his known issues from this mint are confined to a few rare rupees. No Lāhor coins can be attributed with certainty to Humāyūn's second reign.

Akbar's currency commences with a *dirham* issue, of which Com No. 374 is an example, dated 963; the rupee issue starts in 965. As in the case of Āgra and Dehlī, the gold coinage makes its first appearance in 971, and on the mohars of 976, Lāhor again assumes the title of *Dāru-l-khlāfat*. In 985 were issued square rupees

and mohars, and the honorific epithet was changed to *Dārū-s-saltānat* an epithet which usually accompanies the mint-name to the end of the series. An interesting and extremely rare square quarter rupee appeared in the year 987, bearing the following inscriptions

Obverse

اَكْبَر
الله

Reverse

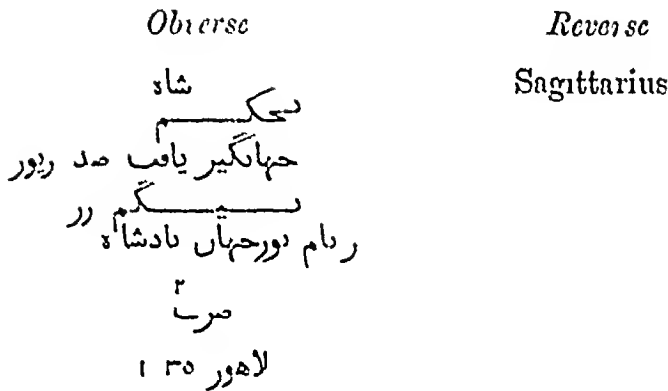
لاهور
ب
مر

This was published in N. S. V. Similar pieces are known of Ahmad Abād and Fathpur mints, and are mentioned in the respective Mint Notes. Apparently no silver Lahor coins are known of dates between 989 and the thirty-sixth year. The Lahor rupee published in N. S. V. as of year 997 is almost certainly of year 979.

Square rupees of the *ilahi* type appeared in the thirty-sixth year. The shape changed to round towards the end of the thirty-eighth year. From the forty-seventh year to the end of the reign the legends on the rupees and half rupees were enclosed in ornamental borders. Fractions of the rupee are not uncommon, and are well represented here but there are no gold *ilahi* coins in this Collection. The latter are very rare.

There is a fine series of Akbar's copper issues from the Lahor mint, including specimens of the extremely scarce *tanka* and *tankā* types—see Coins Nos. 793 to 795. Apparently contrary to the usual rule, the *tanka* issue succeeded that of the *tankā*.

Lahor was one of Jahāngir's principal mints in gold and silver but curiously enough no specimens in copper of either Jahāngir or of his son and successor Shāh Jahān who also struck extensively at Lahor have come to light. Jahāngir's gold currency is rare and mainly confined to his earliest years but there is a specimen here of the fourteenth year. The succession of type to silver is well shown in this Museum. In the month Bahmāz of the fifth year, commences a fine series of heavy rupees which continues till the month Tīr of the sixth year. The coins are alternately round and square, and each exhibits a different Persian distich. All are represented here except the very rare round rupee of month *hūrdāz*. From the month Amardād, we have the usual *ilahi* type of normal weight and size. These rupees are the commonest of all Jahāngir's coins. Another final couplet appears in the eleventh year. Rupees issued in the name of Nūr Jahān in the years 1034 and 1035. The only gold coin bearing this consort's name is the remarkable zodiacal mohar in the Cabinet de France which is also the only known zodiacal coin from the Lahor mint. Its description is



A remarkable Lāhor rupee with a new couplet of Nūr Jahān, was published in N. S. V, § 34.

Various denominations of silver largesse money issued from Lāhor—the *nīsār*, the *lhar qabūl*, and the *nūr afshān*.

On Jahāngīr's death, rupees were struck at Lāhor by the claimant Dāwān Bakhsh, or Bulāqī, son of Jahāngīr's eldest son *Khusrū*. Four of these are known to exist, one in the British Museum, and three in private Collections. In the same year, A. H. 1037, issued the rupee of Shāh Jahān, in the British Museum, which contains his pre-accession name of *Khurram*. This coin is apparently still unique. The silver coins of Shāh Jahān call for little comment. They begin with the Kalima type on which Lāhor is called *Dāru-s-saltanat*, and this is succeeded by the usual Kalima-Ilāhī type. The 'square areas' type was established by the sixth year. On all except the earliest type, the mint-name appears without any epithet. *Nīsārs* are known in both gold and silver. Shāh Jahān's gold coins of Lāhor mint are rare.

The coins of Aurangzeb are monotonous in their uniformity. The rupees at first exhibit the gold couplet—*I M Cat.*, No 1415—but this soon gives way to the usual silver couplet. However, it seems to have been revived at odd times—see Coin No. 1840. There is a gold couplet rupee in the British Museum bearing dates 1109, 42 R. The gold coins of Aurangzeb are very rare. On all these the name of the mint comes at the top, and is now and afterwards accompanied by its epithet of *Dāru-s-saltanat*. *Nīsārs* and legal drachms are known. Copper coins are not uncommon.

The coins of Lāhor after Aurangzeb present no special features of interest. They are known in both gold and silver of all the succeeding emperors as far as 'Ālamgīr II, with the exception of Jahāndār, of whom only rupees have been found. Coin No. 2554 is of a newly discovered type of Muhammad Shāh on which he calls himself Muhammad Shāh Bahādur, thus anticipating the almost invariable use of that title by his successor Ahmad Shāh. The Collection con-

tains a legal drachm of Farrukhsyar. The invaders Nādir Shāh, and Ahmad Shāh Durrāni both struck coin in gold and silver at Lāhor. 'Ālamgīr II was the last of the Mughal emperors to issue money from Lāhor mint. After his time it came into the possession of the Sikhs.

In spite of the importance of Lāhor as a city, and as a mint of the Mughal emperors its issues in gold and copper are as a rule most uncommon. Between the reigns of Aurangzeb and 'Ālamgīr II, no copper coins whatever have been found.

LAHNAU (LUCKNOW) لکھنؤ

Lat. 26° 52' Long 80° 56'

	G	S	C
Akbar	—	—	12
Shāh Jahān	1	—	—
Aurangzeb	—	9	—
Shāh Ālam I	—	2	—
Jahāndār	—	1	—
Farrukhsyar	—	3	—
Shāh Jahān II	—	1	—
Muhammad Shāh	—	4	—

Lakhnau, better known as Lucknow, is the capital of Oudh, and was the head-quarters of a *sarkār* in the Province of Awadh. Bābur had struck *dirhams* at Lakhnau, and Sher Shāh established a mint there for copper, which was continued by Akbar of whose *fulūs* two types are catalogued here. On the later type Lakhnau is called *Dār-ul-Ikhlāfat*.

No coins of Jahāngīr are known, but issues in all three metals have been found of Shāh Jahān. The mohar in this Collection is the only known gold coin of Lakhnau mint. Silver and copper coins of Aurangzeb are known of the usual types. Rupees only of the succeeding emperors down to and including Muhammad Shāh have been found. The silver coin of Lakhnau mint, ascribed in the *British Museum Catalogue* to Shāh 'Ālam II is really a coin of Shāh Ālam I. Coin No 2088 is of this type, and is the only specimen I have seen which contains a legible *hyrī* date.

LAHRĪ BANDAR لہری بندر

Lat 24° 32' Long. 67° 24'

	G.	S.	C
Akbar	—	1	—

Lahrī Bandar was an old seaport in Sindh. It is only found as a mint on three known rupees of Akbar, one of which is in this Collection. All are of the usual *alāhī* type.

MĀLPŪR مالپور

Lat. 23° 21' Long 73° 28'

	G	S	C.
Akbar	—	—	2

Mālpūr is situated about sixty miles east of Ahmadābād. It is found as a mint on a few rare copper *clāms* of Akbar of dates from 983 to 985. One gold mohar, and one rupee of the usual early types, are also known. On these Mālpūr is called *Dāru-l-khalāfat*.

MATHURĀ (MUTTRA) مथہرا

Lat 27° 30' Long 77° 43'

	G	S	C
Shāh 'Ālam II	1	—	1

Mathurā is an ancient town on the right bank of the River Jamna, between Dehlī and Āgra. Its issues are confined to coins in all three metals of Shāh 'Ālam II. On these the mint-town is called Islāmābād Mathurā.

MACHHLĪPATAN (MASULIPATAM) مکھلی بند

Lat 16° 9' Long 81° 11'

	G	S	C
Aurangzeb	—	2	1

Machhlīpatan, better known as Masulīpatam, is a port on the Coromandel Coast. The earliest Mughal issues are rupees and copper coins of Aurangzeb of the usual types. Copper pieces of Shāh 'Ālam I

have been found. Coins in all three metals are known of Farrukhshah and Muhammad Shāh rupees of Ahmad Shāh and his two successors, and copper coins of Ālamgar II and Shāh Ālam II. The Machhli patan coins of these two rulers are issues of the East India Companies.

MUHAMMADĀBĀD محمد آباد

	G	S	C
Aurangzeb	1	—	—
Shāh Ālam I	1	1	—

Banāras was not called Muhammadābād till the time of Muhammad Shāh, so the Muhammadābād which is found on a few very scarce coins prior to the reign of that emperor must be looked for elsewhere. It was probably a Southern India mint and perhaps is to be identified with Bidar in the Province of that name. The only known coins from this mint are one or two specimens in both gold and silver of Aurangzeb, and of Shāh Ālam I.

MUHAMMADĀBĀD BANARAS See BANĀRAS

MUHAMMADNAGAR محمد نگر

	G	S	C
Shāh Ālam II	—	1	—

Muhammadnagar is only found as a Mughal mint on two known rupees of Shāh Ālam II, one in this Collection, and the other in the Lucknow Museum. The mint-name is followed by another word which Mr R. Burn, I.C.S., has suggested may be *نالد*—'The Mints of the Mughal Emperors' *J A S. B.*, 1904.

I do not know where Muhammadnagar was. In Jadunath Sarkar's *India of Aurangzeb*, the mint-name spelt Muhammadnagar, is given as the name of a *sarkār* in the Province of Haidarābād.

MAHSHÛŞĀBĀD See MURSHIDĀBĀD

MURĀDĀBĀD مران آباد

Lat 28° 49' Long. 78° 49'

	G	S	C
Aurangzeb	—	1	—
‘Ālamgīr II	—	2	—
Shāh ‘Ālam II	—	4	—

Murādābād is a town in Rohilkhand. The first known issue from the Murādābād mint is Coin No 1900, a rupee of Aurangzeb, which has remained unique till quite recently. A rupee of Shāh ‘Ālam I was in the White King Cabinet. The mint does not re-appear till the time of Ahmad Shāh. Rupees are known of this emperor and of his successors, ‘Ālamgīr II, and Shāh ‘Ālam II.

MURSHIDĀBĀD مرشر آباد

Lat 24° 11' Long. 88° 18'

	G	S.	C
Aurangzeb	—	{ 1 (Makhsūsābād) 2 (Murshidābād)	{ — —
Shāh ‘Ālam I as Mu‘azzam Shāh	—	1	—
Farrukhsiyar	1	4	—
Shāh Jahān II	—	1	—
Muhammad Shāh	—	10	—
Ahmad Shāh	—	5	—
‘Ālamgīr II	—	8	—
Shāh ‘Ālam II	4	25	—

On the earliest coins from Murshidābād, the mint-town appears under its old name of Makhsūsābād. These are rupees of Aurangzeb of years A H 1115 and 1116. In 1117 the coins bear the new name of Murshidābād, so called after Murshid Qulī Khān, the then governor of Bengal. One or two gold coins of Aurangzeb’s forty-ninth year are known.

Rupees were issued by all the succeeding emperors, and gold coins of Farrukhsiyar, Muhammad Shāh, and Shāh ‘Ālam II have been found. Coin No 2091 is a very rare rupee of Shāh ‘Ālam I, on which he is called by his pre-accession name of Mu‘azzam Shāh. The scarce rupees of Rafī‘u-d-darjāt bear a variation from the usual couplet, شاهنشاه appearing instead of the ordinary نحرور. Other departures from the normal type of the coinage of this short-lived emperor, are

noted under the Khujista Bunyād, Muazzamābād, and Multān Mint Notes.

After A. D 1765, the coins from this mint are issues of the East India Company. No copper coins are known.

MUṢṬAFA ĀBĀD مصطفی آباد

Lat. 30° 12' Long 77° 12'

	G	S.	C.
Shāh Ālam II	—	1	—

Mr R. Burn, I.C.S., has identified the Mughal mint of Muṣṭafa-ābād with the town of Rāmpūr, the capital of a Native State in Rohilkhand. There is also a small town named Muṣṭafa-ābād in the Ambāla District of the Panjab.

This mint-name only occurs on one or two rare rupees of Shāh 'Ālam II, dated 1184 and 1185

MUẒAFFARGARH مظفرگڑھ

Lat. 30° 4' Long 71° 14'

	G	S	C
Shāh Ālam II	—	3	—

Muẓaffargarh is the head-quarters of a District in the Multan Division of the Panjab. It is only found as a Mughal mint on a few rupees of Shāh 'Ālam II.

MU AẒZAMĀBĀD See GORAKHPŪR.

MULTĀN ملتان

Lat. 30° 12' Long 71° 30'

	G	S.	C.
Akbar	—	5	5
Shāh Jahān	—	27	—
Aurangzeb	5	35	5
Shāh Ālam I	—	2	—
Farrukhsiyar	—	4	—
Raṣṭ'u-d-darjāt	1	3	—
Shāh Jahān II	—	1	—
Muḥammad Shāh	—	17	2
Aḥmad Shāh	1	4	—
Ālamgir II	1	1	—

Under Akbar, Multān was the capital of the province of the same name, and a mint was established there for silver and copper. Com No. 484, a square *ilāhī* quarter-rupee of the thirty-seventh year, is the earliest silver coin published. Round rupees of Akbar struck at Multān, of which No. 488 is an example, are extremely scarce.

It is curious that no coins of Jahāngīr from this mint have been found. His successor, Shāh Jahān, struck extensively at Multān in silver, the rupees following the usual types. Gold coins are very scarce, and copper unknown.

Aurangzeb's issues are plentiful in all three metals. The rupees of the first year bear the 'Muhīu-d-dīn' legend, and Multān is associated with the epithet *Dāru-l-amān*, 'abode of security'. These are succeeded by similar issues bearing the gold couplet, but in 1072, fourth regnal year, appeared the normal silver-couplet type without the epithet. The flower-like mint-mark, so characteristic of the Multān issues, dates from Aurangzeb's reign. Legal drachms of Aurangzeb are known.

Rupees were struck at Multān by all the emperors after Aurangzeb down to 'Ālamgīr II, gold coins of all these are known except Jāhāndār and Shāh Jahān II, and copper of Muhammad Shāh only. There is a remarkable rupee of Shāh 'Ālam I in the Cabinet of Mr H Nelson Wright, which bears the following inscriptions

<i>Obverse</i>	<i>Reverse</i>
محمد	مانوس
عالم نادر شاه	ميمب
شاه ۱۱۱۹	احد
در مهر و ماه حامی دین	سنة خلوس
س. ک.	صرب
رد در هفت کشور	ملتان

There is a non-couplet type Multān rupee of Farrukhsiyar in the British Museum, which is still unique. The coins of Rafī'u-d-darjāt are of a non-couplet type peculiar to this mint. The mohar and rupee of 'Ālamgīr II in this Collection, are recent discoveries which show that the Mughal issues were revived at Multān in this emperor's seventh year, though the town was already in the hands of the Durrānīs, and rupees of the same year are known of Taimūr Shāh, acting as Nizām for his father. A reference is invited to N S XI, § 69, and N S XV, § 89.

MALIKANAGAR ملکہ نگر

	G	S	C
Aurangzeb	1	—	—

The mint of Malikanagar is only known from a single coin, the mohar of Aurangzeb in this Collection. The place has not been identified, but it may be looked for in the neighbourhood of Akbar nagar if any legitimate geographical deduction can be made from the fact that the type of this Malikanagar coin is practically identical with that of the Akbarnagar mohars of Aurangzeb.

MULHĀRNAGAR ملہار نگر

Lat 22 43 Long 75° 54

	G	S	C
Shāh Ālam II	—	2	—

Mulhārnagar is the name given to the Central Indian State of Indor on rupees struck in the name of Shāh 'Ālam II. They are really coins of an independent ruler, and bear the symbol of a sun-face, the distinctive sign of the Holkar State.

MUMBAI ممبئی

Lat. 18° 55 Long 72° 54

	G	S	C
Shāh Jahān II	—	1	—
Muhammad Shāh	—	4	—

Mumbai is the name by which Bombay is known on the coins struck in the names of the Mughal emperors by the East India Company. The earliest known issues are rupees of Farrukhsiyar. Silver coins exist of Shāh Jahān II and of his successors down to and including Shāh 'Ālam II and gold of Alamgir II and Shāh 'Ālam II.

MANDŪ منڈو

Lat 23 21' Long 75° 26

	G	S	C
Humāyūn	—	—	5
Jahāngīr	1	—	—

Mandū was the old capital of the Mālwa kingdom. The place was captured by Humāyūn in A. H. 941 and copper coins of this

emperor were struck there of two separate types—see Coins Nos. 103 to 107. The only other known Mughal coin that issued from Mandū is the gold piece of Jahāngīr in this Collection—Coin No 918

MŪMINĀBĀD *See* BINDRABAN.

MŪMINĀBĀD BINDRABAN. *See* BINDRABAN.

MAHINDRAPŪR *سہ اندر پور*

Lat 27° 13' Long. 77° 30'

	G	S	C.
‘Ālamgīr II	—	4	—
Shāh Jahān III	1	2	—
Shāh ‘Ālam II	—	18	1

Mahindrapūr and Bīrajindrapūr are names by which Bharatpūr appears on the Mughal currency. The name Bharatpūr itself is also found on rupees and copper pieces of Shāh ‘Ālam II. It is the capital of a Rajputana State lying between Āgrā and Alwar.

A mint at Mahindrapūr seems to have been first established for silver in the reign of Ahmad Shāh. Coins of ‘Ālamgīr II and Shāh ‘Ālam II are known in all three metals, while the pretender Shāh Jahān III struck at Mahindrapūr in gold and silver.

MAHĪSOR (MYSORE) *مہی سور*

Lat 12° 18' Long 76° 41'

	G	S	C
Shāh ‘Ālam II	—	1	—

Mahīsor is better known as Mysore, the capital of the Southern Indian State of that name. It is only found as a Mughal mint on one or two rare rupees of Shāh ‘Ālam II, and these are Mughal in name only. Coin *B M. Cat*, p. 280, no 80, attributed to Mumbai-Sūrāt, is really of this mint.

MAILĀPŪR میلاپور

Lat. 13° 4' Long 80° 15'

	G	S	C
Aurangzeb	—	1	—

Mailāpūr was the name given by the Mughal administration to a quarter of Madras city. Rupees were struck there towards the end of Aurangzeb's reign, and a copper coin of this emperor was published in Mr C J Rodgers paper *Mughal Copper Coins*, J A S B 1895.

The British Museum Collection contains a gold coin and a rupee of Shāh Ālam I, which have been attributed to Sholāpūr, but which are almost certainly of Mailāpūr mint.

NĀRNOL ناردول

Lat. 28° 15' Long 76° 20'

	G	S	C
Akbar	—	3	7
Aurangzeb	—	6	2
Shāh Ālam I	—	1	—

Nārnol is now an unimportant place in the Patālā State. Under Akbar it was the head-quarters of a *arkār* in the Province of Āgra, and was one of his principal copper mints. It had previously been an important mint-town of the Sūrīs for silver and copper and a few rupees also were struck there by Akbar in the early part of his reign. The earliest copper coin is dated A.H. 962 the year before Akbar's accession. The *dāms* of this mint are well represented in this Collection. The *hyrī* type persists till almost the end of the reign, when it makes way for the *tanka* issue of which one or two half *tanka* pieces have been recently discovered. A specimen of the fiftieth year was published in N S XV.

Copper coins were struck at Nārnol by Shāh Jahān and Aurangzeb and rupees of Aurangzeb and Shāh Ālam I are known. The latter are very rare.

NĀGOR ماگور

Lat 27° 11' Long 73° 46'

	G	S	C
'Ālamgīr II	—	1	—
Shāh 'Ālam II	—	1	—

The mint of Coin No 30, on p 228 of Mr. C J. Rodgers' *Lahore Catalogue of the Coins of the Mughal Emperors of India*, was tentatively read by him as Kāndī, accompanied by an honorific and appropriate epithet *Dāru-l-birt*, 'abode of sugarcandy'. The coin is a rupee of Shāh 'Ālam II, and is now No 3147 in the present Catalogue. There can be no doubt that the correct rendering of the mint is Nāgor or Nāgpūr, with the epithet *Dāru-l-barakāt*, 'abode of blessings'. I prefer the reading Nāgor. This mint is only found on one or two rupees of 'Ālamgīr II of a couplet type, and of Shāh 'Ālam II.

Nāgor is one of the most ancient and best-known towns of Mewāī. It was a mint of Shamsu-d-dīn Eltutmish (Altamsh)

NAJAFGARH نجف گره

Lat 26° 18' Long 80° 36'

	G	S	C.
Shāh 'Ālam II	1	1	—

Najafgarh is a small town some twenty miles due west of Dehlī. It is only found as a Mughal mint on a few rare coins in all three metals of Shāh 'Ālam II

NAJĪBĀBĀD نجیب آباد

Lat 29° 36' Long. 78° 23'

	G	S	C
'Ālamgīr II	—	5	—
Shāh 'Ālam II	—	8	8

Najībābād is a town in the Bijnor District of the Province of Āgra. It was a Mughal mint-town for coins in all three metals of 'Ālamgū II, and Shāh 'Ālam II. It came into the hands of the British in A. D. 1801 (1215-16)

NARWAR درور

Lat. 25° 39' Long 77° 56'

	G	S.	C.
Shāh 'Ālam II	—	1	—

Narwar is a town in the Gwalior State. Rupees were struck there in the names of Muḥammad Shāh, Ahmad Shāh, Ālamgīr II, and Shāh Ālam II. These coins are distinguished by a characteristic mint-mark. A copper coin is known of Shāh Ālam II.

NUṢRATĀBĀD نصرت آباد

Lat. 16° 35' Long 76° 51'

	G	S.	C.
Aurangzeb	—	1	—

Nuṣratābād has been identified by Mr W Irvine with Sakkar (or Sagar) now in the Nizām's Dominions, ninety five miles south east of Sholāpūr—see N S. XII, § 73. Mr H. Nelson Wright has suggested Dhārwar a place in the *sarkār* of Bankāpūr, Bijāpūr Province.

The mint is a rare one. A few gold and silver normal type coins of Aurangzeb are known, and quite recently a rupee of Kām Baksh, and a rupee of Shāh 'Ālam I, of Nuṣratābād mint, have come to light.

HĀTHRAS هاتھرس

Lat. 27° 36' Long 78° 4'

	G	S.	C.
Shāh Ālam II	—	3	—

Hāthras is a town in the United Provinces half way between Aligarh and Āgra. It is only found as a Mughal mint on a few rupees of Shāh Ālam II

HARDWĀR هردوار

Lat 29° 57' Long 78° 12'

	G	S	C
Shāh 'Ālam II	—	2	—

Hardwā is the famous Hindu place of pilgrimage on the River Ganges, just where the river leaves the Hills. It is recorded that Akbar struck coin at Hardwār, but the only known Mughal coins are one or two very rare rupees of Shāh 'Ālam II, on which the mint-name is prefaced by the epithet تیرۂ 'shrine'.

COINS OF THE
MUGHAL EMPERORS OF INDIA

I

BĀBUR¹

A. H. 932-937

A D 1525-1530.

Metal No	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
AR 1	اُردو Urdū	937	In circle the Kalima <i>Margins</i> illegible W. 72 S. 1 08	Above, somewhat deleted, السلطان الاعظم والحاقان المكرم In oblong area with arched sides, and knot in middle of top and bottom lines طهير الدين محمد ناصر نادشاه عارى ٩٣٧ Below جلد الله ملكه وسلطانه صرب اردو Pl.
2	آگره Āgra	936	As on No 1. <i>Margin</i> عثمان العيان W. 77. S. 95 (Looped)	As on No 1, but mint آگره, and date ٩٣٦. Pl.
3	„	937	As on No 2 W. 72 S. 98	As on No 2, but date ٩٣٧
4 ²	بدخشان <i>Badakh-</i> <i>shān</i>	—	In eightfoil area the Kalima <i>Margins</i> deleted W. 67 5 S 1	In circular area probably محمد ناصر. In margin بدخشان . .

¹ For reasons justifying this amended spelling of the name Bābur, formerly spelt Pādar, see Dr. Denison Ross's paper in *J A S B*, October, 1910

² This coin is dateless, but was in all probability struck before the battle of Panipat in A.D. 1525, as was No. 9. I therefore do not consider Badakhshan and Samargand to be mints of the Mughal emperors of India but have included the coins in the present series for convenience

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
Al 5	حوليپور Jaumpūr	985	In plain circle, the Kalima. In margin, separated into four compartments, ابابكر الصديق عمر الفاروق عثمان الطائي علي المرتضى W 72 S. 95	As on No. 1, but mint حوليپور, and date ۱۲۰ PL
6	,	986	As on No. 5, but Kalima in quatrefoil W 72 5 S 1-05	As on No. 5 but date ۱۲۱
7	"	987	As on No. 5 W 73 5. S. 98	As on No. 5 but date ۱۲۲
8	"	98-	As on No. 5 W 77 5 S. 1 01 (Looped.)	As on No. 5
9 ¹	سمرقند Samar- gand	906	In ornamented quadri- lateral, the Kalima. In margin ابوبكر الصديق عمر الفاروق علي المرتضى W 73 5 S. 1 09	In circle ۱ ۱ س ل سمرقند عرب Margin سلطانہ السلطان الاعظم ظہر الدین
10	کابل Kābul	985	In quatrefoil the Kalima. In margins as on No. 9 W 77 S 1 (Looped.)	In eightfoil area بابر بادشاہ الفاروق ظہر الدین محمد Margin السلطان الاعظم والامان المکرم ۱۲۰ خلد اسمہ ملکہ و سلطانہ عرب کابل PL

¹ See foot note to No. 4

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
R 11	کابل Kābul	936	In quatiefoil, the Kalīma <i>Margin</i> انا نکر الصديق عمر W. 73. S. 1.	Covering entire field السلطان الاعظم و الخاقان المکرم طهیر الدین محمد نادر نادرشاه عاری حلد الله ملکه و سلطانه صرب کابل ۹۳۶
12	لاهور Lāhor	936	As on No. 1 <i>Margin</i> as on No. 2. W. 72.5. S. 1 05	As on No. 1, but mint لاهور, and date ۹۳۶ Pl.
13	„	„	As on No. 12. W. 70 S. 1	As on No. 12.
14	„	„	As on No 12, but Kalīma in quatrefoil W. 72 S. 98	As on No. 12.
15	„	„	As on No 14. W. 72.5 S. 1.	As on No 12.
16	„	„	In circle طهیر الدین محمد نادر نادرشاه عاری <i>Margin</i> illegible. W. 60 5 S. .97.	As on No 12
17	„	937	As on No 12 W. 67 5 S. 1.	As on No 12, but date ۹۳۷

This is a plated coin struck from two obverse dies

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
R 18	لاهور Lahor	938	As on No. 12 W 72 5 S. 11	As on No 12 but date 128
19	"	"	As on No 18 W 71 5 S. 102.	As on No 18
20		936	In circle, the Kalima. Margins as on No 9 only partly legible. W 72 S 97	In circle ظهر الدين محمد ۲ دار باد ۱ ساز غازی Margins as on No. 10 but date and mint omitted.
21		,	In quatrefoil, the Kalima. Margins as on No. 20 W 71 S. 95.	As on No. 20
22			In quatrefoil, the Kalima. Margins as usual two partly visible. W 73 S 1	In circle as on No. 20 but no date Margin as on No 20
23			Similar to No. 22. W 71 S. 11	As on No 22
24			W 71 S 1	"
25			" W 72 S 92.	"

Metal No	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
AR 26			As on No. 22. W. 71.5 S. .91	As on No. 22.
27			" W. 70.6 S. .86	"
28			" W. 78 S. .92. (Looped) Doublestruck on both sides.	"
29			" W. 77. S. .85 (Looped)	"
30			In square, the Kalima Margins as usual M. 1. W. 70 S. 86	In eleven foil, as on No 22. Pl
31			Illegible W. 69. S. 9	Has been twice counter- struck One striking is illegible; the other is in a heart-shaped area and reads طہیر الدین محمد نادر A plated coin
Æ 32	آگرہ Āgra	936	In circle صرب آگرہ In margin, arabesques W. 139 S. 67	In oblong area with arched sides فی ۹۳۶ تاریخ سمة Arabesques above and below Pl

MUGHAL EMPERORS

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
Æ 33	آگرہ Agra	936	As on No. 32 W 138 S 66	As on No. 32.
34	آگرہ Dārū-l Khilāfat		In circle دار الخلافۃ عرب آگرہ M. 2. W 141 S 7	In circle لی تاریخ Ornamentation above.
35	Fort Agra		بنار العرب قلع آگرہ W 143 S. 7	As on No. 34
36		937	As on No. 35 W 141 S 7	As on No. 35 but date PL.
37	"	"	As on No. 36. W 143 S. 7	As on No. 36

Accession 15 : VIII : 932 (Friday April 27 1526)

Death 5 : V : 937 (Sunday December 25 1530).

Earliest known coin AR 933 AE 936.

Latest known coin AR 935 AE 937

Coins unknown in gold.

Unrepresented mints and metals :

At Tatta, Lakhnau.

II

HUMĀYŪN

A. H. 937-963¹


A. D. 1530-1556.

Metal No	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
A/ 38 39			In treble circle, the middle one of dots, the Kalima. W. 12. S. 45	حلد الله تعالى بادشاه عازى همايون محمد ملكه Pl.
R 40 41	آگره Āgra	941	In circle, the Kalima <i>Margin</i> .. على المرتضى W. 72 5 S. 95	In tenfoil area محمد زى هما عا يون المكرم To right To left صرب آگره Below ٩٤١ . .
42	„	943	In circle, the Kalima, and الله بررق من يشاء تعير حساب 'God is bountiful to whom He pleaseth without mea- sure' <i>Quran</i> , Sūra II, 208 <i>Margins illegible</i> W. 72 S. 98	In area as on No. 40 السلطان الاعظم والحاقان Above To left حلد الله ٩٤٣ Below تعالى ملكه و سلطنه صرب آگره
43	„	„	As on No 42 W. 78 5 S. 94	As on No 42, but clearer and fuller

¹ Humāyūn was defeated, and lost his kingdom to Sher Shāh in A. H. 947, and did not recover the sovereignty of Hindūstān till A. H. 962

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
R 44 45 46	حیدر Champā nir	942	In circle, the Kalima. <i>Margins</i> على المرتضى ابا بكر الصدق عثمان	In flattened tenfoil area محمد زى هما شا يون Above خدا الله تعالى ملكه و سلطان عرب حیدر ۹۴۲ Below السلطان الاعظم للمؤمنين المكرم PL
47	دهلي Dehli	987	In circle, the Kalima. <i>Margins</i> عثمان العنان على المرتضى	In tenfoil area محمد زى هما شا يون <i>Margins</i> as on No. 42 but عرب دهلي PL
48	"	"	As on No. 47 but full <i>margins</i> عثمان العنان على المرتضى ابا بكر الصدق عمر الفاروق	As on No. 47
49	"	939	As on No. 48 W 63 5 S 1	As on No. 48 but date 1-1
50	قندهار Qandahār	9-	In pentagonal area, Kalima with addition as on No. 42. <i>Margins</i> عبد عمر نعمى عثمان	In regular twelvefoil area محمد زى هما شا يون As on No. 47 but عرب قندهار

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
AR 51 52	قندهار Qandahār	—	In lozenge-shaped area, the Kalima <i>Margins</i> صدق انا نكر عدل عمر يحيى عثمان تعلم على W. 45. S. 94.	In lozenge-shaped area, as on No. 50. <i>Margin</i> as on No. 50 Pl.
53	کابل Kābul	952	In pentagonal area, as on No 50 <i>Margins</i> as on No 51 W. 72 S. 1	In rectangular area, with angular projection in middle of each side نادر شاه عاری محمد هما یون <i>Margin</i> as on No. 42, but سرب کابل, and date ۹۵۲ Pl.
54	„	953	As on No. 53 W. 72. S. 1 2.	As on No. 53, but date ۹۵۳
55	„	961	As on No 22 W. 70 S. 88	As on No 22, but counter- struck with the following inscription in symmetrical eight-sided area عدل کابل ۹۶۱
56 57 58 59 60	لاهور Lāhor	—	As on No 44 W. 72 S. 1	In flattened mihrabī area هما محمد ی یون عاز M. 3. <i>Margin</i> arranged thus السلطان الاعظم الحاقان جلد الله ملکه و سلطانه سرب لاهور المکرم تعالی Pl.

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
R 51	لاهور Lahor	9-2	In circle, the Kalima. <i>Margins</i> as on No. 51 W 72 S 1	In square formed by ل of تعالی, thus  ۲ ناساء غازی ۱ محمد هما یون <i>Margin</i> as on No. 42, but عرب لاهور PL
62	—	—	As on No. 48 W 72 S. 1	In flattened tenfold area محمد غازی هما یون <i>Margin</i> as on No. 42, but mint deleted.
63	—	—	In circle, the Kalima. <i>Margins</i> deleted. W 70 S. 1	In foliated diamond محمد ی ت غا هما یو <i>Margin</i> deleted.
64	Dehli (f)	—	As on No. 48 W 70 S 1	As on No. 48
Æ 65	آگرہ Agra	943	فلوس عرب آگرہ W 66. S -6	لی تاریخ ۱۳۳ سنہ
66	"	946	فلوس عرب آگرہ W 69 S. -6	ہمارے ۱۴۱ سنہ

Metal No	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
Æ 67	آگرہ Āgra	94 -	As on No. 65. W. 61. S. 6	As on No 65
68 69 70 71 72	„	946	In flattened sixfoil area صرب آگرہ In margin فلوس . . . W. 67 S. 6	تاریخ ۹۴۶ Pl.
73	Āgra Dāru-l- amān	942	دار الامان صرب آگرہ W. 135 S. 6	فی ۹۴۲ تاریخ سہ
74	„	943	As on No 73 W. 139 S 6	As on No. 73, but date ۹۴۳
75 76	„	943	الامان آگرہ صرب دار W. 134 S. 6	تاریخ ۹۴۳ M 2
77	Āgra Dāru-l- khilāfat	937	دار الخلا فہ صرب آگرہ W. 141 S. 65	فی ۹۳۷ تاریخ سنہ Arabesques above and below
78 79 80	„	938	As on No. 77 M. 2 W. 139 S. 6.	As on No 77, but date ۹۳۸

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
Æ 81 82	Āgra <i>Dārū-L- Khilāfat</i>	939	As on No 77 W 139 S. 6.	As on No. 77, but date ١٣١
83	"	940	" W 134 S 6	" ١٣٢
84		941	" W 133 S 6	" ١٣١
85	Āgra <i>Dārū-l adl</i>	943	دار العدل عرب آگرا ML 2 W 140 S 65.	فی ١٣٣ تاریخ PL
86	جونپور <i>Jaunpūr Dārū- ṣarḥ Khilā mudabbar- rah</i>	937	بنار العرب مسهرک جونپور خط W 141 S. 65	١٣٧ فی تاریخ Arabesques above and below
87		939	As on No. 86 M 4 W 136 S. -6	As on No. 86, but date ١٣١
88			" M 2 W 136. S -6	"

Metal No	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
Æ 89	جوپور Jaunpūr <i>Dāru-z-zarb Khitā mutabar-rak</i>	943	As on No 86. W. 131 S. 6	As on No. 86, but date ٩٤٣
90 91	چمپانیر Champā-nīr	942	نیر ریح چمپا بتا ٩٤٣ W. 139 S. 6	ب صر شهر مکرم Pl
92	”	”	فتح ریح نیر چمپا بتا ٩٤٣ W. 132 S. 6	صر شهر مکرم
93	دہلی Dehlī <i>Dāru-l-mulk Hazrat</i>	940	حصر دہلی دار الملک صر W. 137 S. 6	فی تاریخ ٩٤٠ سنہ Pl.
94	”	941	As on No 93 W. 130. S. 6	As on No 93, but date ٩٤١
95 96	”	942	” W. 139 S. 6	” ٩٤٢
97 ¹	قندھار Qandahār	937	As reverse of No 77, but counterstruck with عدل قندھار in eightfoil area W. 133 S. 6	As on obverse of No 77

¹ Counterstruck on a dated coin of Humāyūn, so can, I think, be reasonably considered a coin of Humāyūn struck at Qandahār, though of course the exact period of counterstriking cannot be certain

Metal No	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
Æ 98 99 100 101	لاهور Lahor Dārū-l- Khilāfat	938	داراللا ل لاهور عرب W 139 S 6	فی تاریخ ۱۳۸ Arabesques above and below Pl.
102		939	As on No. 98, but mint-name written لاهور W 138 S -6	As on No. 104 but date ۱۳۹
103 104	مندو Mandū	942	In circle عرب د مندو W 141 S. -6	In circle فی تاریخ ۱۳۲ سنة M 2
105 106 107		94-	فلوس عرب مندو M. 3 W 68 S 6.	فی تاریخ نہند - ہل و Pl.
108 ¹ 109	؟ Dārū-l- Khilāfat	940	داراللا ل عرب M 3. W 139 S. -6	۱۳ فی تاریخ س Arabesque above.

¹ This is coin No. 45 on p. 12 of the Rodgers Mughal Catalogue. What Mr. Rodgers calls the letter ح is possibly the early mark which in combination with an upstroke forms the letter ج or چ. The succeeding letters as shown on this coin are apparently گ and ل. Nos. 110 to 115 are specimens of this mint of the succeeding year and are characterized by the enclosure of the same mint-mark as that on Nos. 108 and 109 accompanied by what is apparently a letter in a rude oblong figure situated in the centre of the d.s. Coins No. 110 shows the entire upper half of the mint name which look like Gwiliar though specimens in the British Museum support the reading of Lahor. The distinguishing mint mark is also found on some copper coins of Mandū—Nos. 105—

Metal No	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
Æ 110 111 112 113	? <i>Dāru-l- khilāfat</i>	941	As on No. 108. W. 136 S. 6	As on No. 108 ۹۴۱ Pl

(a) First reign

Accession 9 V 937 (Thursday, December 29, 1530)
Defeat 10 I 947 (Monday, May 17, 1540).

(b) Second reign

Victory 4 IX 962 (Tuesday, July 23, 1555)
Death 15 III 963 (Tuesday, January 28, 1556)

(a) Earliest known coin Æ 937 Æ 937.
Latest „ „ Æ 946 Æ 947

(b) Earliest known coin Æ 960
Latest „ „ Æ 962

Known gold coins are mintless and dateless

Unrepresented mints and metals

Æ Ujam

KĀMRĀN¹ (*not in Indra*)

Æ 114	قندهار Qandahāi	—	As on No. 47 W. 60 S. 95	In eightfoil with knots at the four corners عاری محمد نادشاه کا مران Above الاعظم Right المکرم Left حلد الله Below ملکه وسلطانه صرب قندهار Pl
115 116	کابل Kābul	951	In square with knots at the corners, the Kalima <i>Margins</i> as on No 48 W. 69 S 1	In oblong with corners symmetrically truncated نادشاه عاری محمد کامران Above السلطان الاعظم Right المکرم Left حلد الله ۹۵۱ Below ملکه وسلطانه صرب کابل Pl

¹ The coins of Kāmran and Sulaimān, though of the Mughal ruling family, do not properly belong to the present series, but are included for convenience

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
R 117	—	—	As on No. 42 W 71 S 1	As on No. 42 but left of field counterstruck with a quatrefoil containing the words غازی بادشاه عبدل کامران

MIRZA SULAIMÂN¹ (not in India)

118	قندوز Qanduz	989	In square, the Kalima, Margins as on No. 114. W 68 S. 1	In circle بادشاه غازي سلیمان سلطان ۹۸۹ In margin الله تعالیٰ ملکہ عرب قندوز ۹۸۹
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Pl.

¹ See note on p. 17


III

AKBAR

A. H. 963-1014

A D 1556-1605

Metal No	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
A/ 119	احمدآباد Ahmad- ābād	980	In quatrefoil, the Kalima M 5 W. 168 S. 85	ملکه جلد الله تعالى نادشاه عاز محمد اکبر جلال الدین صرب ۹۸۰ احمدآباد
120	Ahmad- ābād <i>Dāru-s-</i> <i>salṭanat</i>	981	In square with knots at the corners, the Kalima, and date Below ۹۸۱ Left انی نکر Top عمر Right عثمان علی W. 168. S 1	In oblong, arched at the sides نادشاه عازی اکبر جلال الدین محمد جلد الله ملکه دار السلطنة احمدآباد صرب Pl.
121	„	982	Area as on No. 120, but in triple square, the inter- mediate sides being dotted lines, and date ۹۸۲ <i>Margins</i> Top نکیای عثمان Right تعلم علی W. 168 S. 9.	As on No 120, but oblong triple as on obverse.

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
A/ 122 sq	Ahmad Abād <i>Dārū s-salṭanat</i>	988	In diamond formed by elongating some of the letters in the marginal legends, the Kalima. <i>Margins</i> معدی ابی نکر بعدل عمر نحیای عثمان یعلم علی ۹۸۸ W 185 S 7	خلد الله تعا ملكه ل محمد اکبر بادشاه حلال الدین شاری عرب دار السلطنة احمد آباد
123	ادبپور Udaipūr <i>Aḥmad- madābād</i>	984	In circle contained by one of dots  Flowered field. W 168 5 S. 9	Contained as on obverse بادشاه غاز حلال الدین محمد اکبر مسعود آباد عرب ادبپور محمد عرب Flowered field. Pl.
124 sq	اردو غلقرن Urdū ga far qarīn	<i>Alif</i> (1000)	As on No. 122 M 6 W 184 S. 7	As on No. 12 ^o but الف over اکبر and mint اردو غلقرن Pl.
125 ¹	اکبر نکر Akbarna gar	Far wardīn	In circle الله اکبر حل حلال M 7 W 168 S 5	ماه فروردین اله اکبر نکر عرب M. 8 Pl.

¹ Cp. a similar mohar in Mr Lane Poole's Catalogue of the Bodleian Library Collection. Oxford. That coin has wrongly been attributed to Tatta mint.

Metal No	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
<i>A</i> 126	آگرہ Āgra	971	In pentagonal area, the Kalima M 9 <i>Margins</i> صدق انى نكر بعدل عمر نحيى عثمان نعلم على رضى الله عنهم W. 168 S. 1 1	السلطان الاعظم حلد الله نادر شاه ٩٧١ اكر عار محمد جلال الدين لى تعا ملكه و سلطانه صرب آگره
127 128	„	972	As on No. 126 W. 165-139. S. 1-1	As on No. 126, but date ٩٧٢
129 130	Āgra <i>Dāru-l- khilāfat</i>	976	In quatrefoil, the Kalima M 5 <i>Margins</i> as first four on No 126 W. 168-149 S 1	ملكه حلد الله تعا لى نادر شاه ٩٧٦ عار محمد جلال الدين اكر دار الخلافة آگره صرب
131	„	978	As on No 129 W. 167 S 9	As on No. 129, but date ٩٧٨
132 <i>Mih- rābī</i>	Āgra Town	981	In oblong with arched ends composed of three lines, the middle one of dots, the Kalima, and ٩٨١ انى نكر عمر عثمان على W 162 S. 13 × .75	In border as on obverse حلد ملكه نادر شاه عارى محمد جلال الدين اكر صرب ملدة آگره

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
A/ 183 184	Agra <i>Dārū-l- Khalāfat</i>	982	As on No. 121 but date ۹۸۲ W 168 S 95	As on No. 121, but bottom margin دار الخلافة اکبر عرب M 10 PL
185	Agra	48 Shah- rowar	In dotted circle الله اکبر حل حلاله Flowered field. W 170 S. 75	In dotted circle سهرورد الهم ۴۸ اکبر پ عرب Flowered field.
186		49 DI	In circle سب این در آید ساز اکبر انور مهر مهر اکبر عرب Flowered field. W 166. S. 11	In circle contained by one of dots سب انور زبور ا مهر تا رسن و آسمان را الهم دی ۴۹ Flowered field
187	"	49 Isfan- dirmux	As on No. 136 W 166. S 11	As on No. 136 but month استلزم

The Persian couplet is

مهر مهر ساز اکبر انور است این در است
تا رسن و آسمان را مهر انور زبور است

The sun-stamp of Akbar is the honour of this gold,
While the light of the sun remains an ornament to the
earth and sky

PL

Metal No	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
<i>A'</i> 138	برهانپور Burhān- pūr	49 Mīhr	الله اکبر جل جلاله Flowered field. W. 168 S. 7.	ماه مهر الهی ۱۳۹ برهان پور صرب Pl
139	پتنه Patna <i>Dāru-z- zarb</i>	983	In area as on No 121, the Kalima, date ۹۸۳ M 5 <i>Margins cut</i> W. 168 S. 85.	In area as on No 121; upper margin cut, lower margin پتنه دار الصرب
140	„	985	As on No 139, but date ۹۸۵ W. 166. S. 85	As on No 139
141 142 sq	Patna	987	In double square with dots between, the Kalima, and ۹۸۷ <i>Margins cut</i> W. 166-153 S .7	In double square with dots between نادر شاه عاری اکبر حلال الدین محمد پتنه Below Pl.
143	جوہپور Jaunpūr	974	In pentagonal area as on No 126, with similar margins M 9 W. 168 S. 11	As on No 126, but date ۹۷۴ and mint جوہپور
144	„	977	As on No 143 W. 169 S. 1.	As on No 143, but date ۹۷۷ Pl.

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
A/ 145	جولپور Jannpūr	980	As on No. 143 but margins cut. W 167 S. 8	As on No. 143, but date ۱۸
146	دهلی Dehli Hapurat	976	As on No. 126 Margins mostly cut. M. 11 W 168 S. 1	As on No. 126 but date ۱۷۶ In bottom margin حضرت دهلی Pl.
147	Dehli Dārū l mulk Hapurat	979	As on No. 129 Margins cut. M. 5 W 168 S. 85	As on No. 129 but date ۱۱ and below نار الملک حضرت
148 149	فتحپور Fathpūr	986	In eightfold, the Kalima. Margins cut. W 166-166. S. 85	In eightfold بادشاہ محمد اکبر غازی حلال الدین ۱۱ عرب فتحپور Margins cut
150 sq	Dārū s- sallanat	987	As on No. 122. W 174 S. -G	— ۱ اکبر بادشاہ حلال الدین غازی فتحپور عرب دار السلطنہ

Metal No	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
A/ 151 sq	كشمير Kashmīr	999 ?	As on No. 122. W. 168 S. 65	ع اکبر ناد عار محمد شاه حلال الدين ع صرب كشمير Date possibly in lower margin Pl.
152	لاهور Lāhor	973	In foliated pentagon, the Kalima. M 9 Margins as on No 126 W. 169 S. 1	As on No 126, but date 973 and mint لاهور
153	„	974	As on No 152 W. 168 S. 11.	As on No 152, but date 973
154	„	976	„ W. 168	„ 976
155 156	Lāhor Dāru-l- khilāfat	„	As on No 129 W. 167-149 S. 1	As on No 129, but in bottom margin 976 صرب دار الخلافة لاهور Pl
157			In a circle, the Kalima. W. 14 S. 45	اکبر نادشاه عاری محمد حلال الدين

MUGHAL EMPERORS

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse	
A/ 158 sq		88	In a square on a flowered field الله اکبر W 170 S. 7	As on obverse الله اکبر حل حلاله	PL
159			In double square inscribed in a triple circle on a flowered field الله اکبر W 186 S. 8	Contained as on obverse حل حلاله	
A/ 160	اجین Ujain	968	The Kalima. M 12 W 100 S. 75	اکبر بادشاہ حلّال الدین ۹۶۸ قمر احسن	PL
161 sq	"	990 or 995	In square the Kalima. Margins cut. M. 13 W 175. S 77	محمد اکبر بادشاہ حلّال الدین غار قمر احسن	
162 sq		994	As on No. 161 W 175 S. 75.	As on No. 161 but date ۱۱۴	
163	اوچن Ujain	44 Khûr- did	In triple circle on flowered field الله اکبر حل حلاله W 177 S 9	حور بادشاہ ۳۳ اوچن قمر	PL

Metal No	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
R 164	Ujam	46 Ardī- bihisht	As on No 163 W. 174 S. .75	بهشت اردی الهه ۴۶ اجین صرب
165	„	41 Āzar	As on No. 164 W. 166 S. .75	As on No 164, but month اذر
166 167	احمدآباد Ahmad- ābād	980	In a square, the Kalīma <i>Margins</i> cut. M. 5 W. 170 S 95	ملکه حلد الله تعالى ۹۸۰ نادرشاه عاری محمد حلال الدین اکبر صرب احمدآباد
168	Ahmad- ābād <i>Dāru-s-</i> <i>salṭanat</i>	982	As on No 120, but no date M. 9 W. 162 S 1	In double square with dots between اکبر نادرشاه عاری محمد حلال الدین Left السلطان الاعظم Bottom دار السلطنة احمدآباد
169	„	983	As on No 168 W 177 S 1	As on No 168, but date ۹۸۳
170	„	984	„ W. 172 S. 1	„ ۹۸۴
171	„	985	but M. 13 „ W. 174 S. .95	„ ۹۸۵

Metal No	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
R 172	Ahmad abad Daru-s- salmanat	988	As on No. 171 W 171 S 95	As on No. 168, but date ۹۸۱
173 sq		987	In square, formed as on No. 122, the Kalima on a flowered field. <i>Margine</i> cut. M. 13 W 172 S 75	حَدَّ اللهُ تَعَالَى ۹۸۷ محمد اکبر بادشاہ حلال الدین غار غرب دار السلطنت احمد آباد
174 sq		988	As on No. 173 W 173 S. 75.	As on No. 173 but date ۹۸۸
175 sq		989	" W 172 S. 75	" ۹۸۹
176 sq	"	990	" W 170 S 75	" ۹۹۰
177 sq	"	991	" W 173	" ۹۹۱
178 sq	"	993	" W 176.	" ۹۹۳
179 sq	"	995	" W 168	" ۹۹۵
180 sq		996	" W 176	" ۹۹۶

Metal No	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
AR 181 sq	Ahmad- ābād	37	As on No 173 W. 173	As on No 173, but صرب احمدآباد only, and date ۳۷
182 183 sq	„	38	„ W. 172.	„ ۳۸
184 sq	„	38 Mīhr	In square, on a flowered field الله اکبر حل حلاله W 173	On a flowered field مهر اله ۳۸ احمدآباد صرب
185 sq.	„	38 Ābān	„ W. 169	but month اَبَان
186 sq	„	38 Bah- man	„ W. 168	„ بَهْمَن
187 sq	„	39 Ardi- bihisht	„ W. 175	but date ۳۹, and month اردی بهشت
188 sq	„	39 Khūr- dād	„ W 172	„ خورداد
189 sq $\frac{1}{4}$	„	„	„ W. 43	„
190 sq	„	39 Tīr	„ W. 177	„ تیر

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
R 191	Ahmad abad	39 Ābān	As on No. 184. W 176 S. 85	As on No. 184 but آبان ۳۹
192	"	39 Āzar	" W 176 S. 9	آذر
193		39 Dī	" W 174	دی
194	"	39 Beh man	" W 175	بهمن
195		40 Tīr	" W 177	but date ۴, " and month تیر
196		40 Ābān	" W 177	آبان
197	"	41 Āzar	" W 177	but year ۴۱ " and month آذر
198	"	41 Beh- man	W 175	بهمن
199	"	41 Infan- dārman	" W 174	اقتدار
200		42 Amar dīd	" W 174	but year ۴۲ " and month امرداد

Metal No	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
<i>R</i> 201	Ahmad- ābād	43 <u>Khūr-</u> dād	As on No 184 W. 176.	As on No 184, but year ۴۳, and month حورداد
202	"	44 Bah- man	" W. 175	" but year ۴۴, and month دہمس
203	"	46 Far- wardī	" W. 171	" but year ۴۶, and month فروردی
204	"	46 Ābān	" W. 175	" آبان
205	"	46 Āzar	" W. 177	" آذر
206	"	46 Dī	" W. 176	" دی
207	"	46 Bah- man	" W. 175	" دہمس
208	"	47 Tir	In square enclosed in ornamental border الله اکبر حل جلالہ W. 177 S 85	In octagon enclosed in ornamental border تیر الہیہ ۴۷ احمداناد صرب
209	"	47 Dī	As on No 191 W 176	As on No 191, but year ۴۷, and month دی

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
R 210	Ahmad Shād	47 Iafan dārmuz	As on No. 191 W 177	As on No. 191 but اسفندار ۳۷
211	"	48 Khār dād	" W 175	but year ۳۸, and month خرداد
212	"	48 Āgar	" W 173	آذر
213	"	48 Bah man	" W 175	" بهمن
214	"	48 Dī	" W 174	but year ۳۹ and month دی
215	"	48 Bah man	" W 174.	بهمن
216 $\frac{1}{2}$	"	4 - Tir	" W 80 S 65	تیر Units figure of year missing
217	احمدنگر Ahmad nagar	48 Mīhr	الله اکبر حل حلال W 165 S 7	میرالیم احمدنگر ۳۱ مرب Pl.
218 sq	اردو نگر قریں Urdū na far qarīn	—	In square as on No 173 the Kalima. Margins cut. W 175 S 75	محمد اکبر بادشاہ حلال الدین غازی مرب اردو نگر قریں

Metal No	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
R 219 sq.	اردو ظفر قرین Urdū za- far qarīn	<i>Alif</i> (1000)	As on No. 218. W. 177. S. 7 × 8.	As on No 218, but above الف is the word اکبر
220 221 222 sq.	„	„	Within outer border of a double square containing one of dots, the Kalima. Right بحیای عثمان Bottom . تعلم Top بعدل عمر W 177. S. 85	In outer border as ob- verse حلد الله تعا ملکه ل الف محمد اکبر نادشاه جلال الدین عازے سرب اردو ظفر قرین M. 8.
223 224 sq. $\frac{1}{2}$	„	„	As on No. 220. W. 85 S. .6	As on No 220
225 sq $\frac{1}{4}$	Urdū e za- far qarīn	„	In border as reverse اکبر الله الف M. 8 W. 42 S. .45.	In outer border of a double square containing one of dots قرین ظفر اردوی Pl
226 sq $\frac{1}{8}$	„	„	As on No. 225, but no outer border. W. 22. S. 4.	As on No 225, but no outer border
227	آگرہ Āgra	963	In a square, the Kalima M 14 Below انانکر الصدیق Right علی المرتضی W 172 S. 95	In square اکبر نادى شاه عار محمد جلال الدین انوار المطهر سرب آگرہ Right Below

MUGHAL EMPERORS

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
R 228	آگرہ Agra	964	As on No. 227, but no mark. W 175 S. 9	As on No. 227 but date 111
229		965	As on No. 227 W 168 S. 1	As on No. 227 Margins Left السلطان Top العادل Date 110
230	"	"	In square the Kalima. Margins cut. W 171 S. 1	In circle 110 اکبر بادی محمد ساد غازی حلال الدین Margin آگرہ
231	"	969	In square, the kalima. Margins Upper منق ای بکر Left بعدل عمر Bottom بحسب عثمان Right بعلم علی W 175 S. 11	In square as on No. 227 but date 111 Right السلطان الأعظم Top للماتان المکرم Left خلد الله تعالى ملکہ Lower و سلطانہ عمر اکبر
232		967	As on No. 231 M. 15 W 174. S. 12	As on No. 231 but date 111
233 ¹	"	969	As on No. 227 Margins illegible W 172. S. 11	In square as on No. 227 Margins illegible 111 M. 29

¹ Attribution made owing to similarity of type but doubtful.

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
\bar{R} 234 ¹	آگرہ Āgra	971	In pentagonal area, the Kalima. <i>Margins</i> as on No. 126 M 9. W. 174 S. 1 l.	In twelvefoil area ٩٧١ حلد الله اکبر نادشاه عاری محمد جلال الدین <i>Margins</i> cut
235	„	973	As on No. 234. W. 175. S. 1.	As on No. 234, but date ٩٧٣
236	„	975	„ W. 172. S. 1.1.	„ ٩٧٥
237 $\frac{1}{2}$	„	—	„ W. 90 S. 9	„
238	„	978	In square with arch in middle of each side, the Kalima. M 5. <i>Margins</i> cut. W. 170. S. 9	In square similar to No 227, but date ٩٧٨ <i>Margins</i> cut, but name of mint in bottom margin.
239	„	979	In square with arch in middle of each side, the Kalima. M 5 <i>Margins</i> cut. W 168. S. 9	In square as on No 227, but date ٩٧٩ In lower <i>margin</i> آگرہ .
240 241	„	980	„ W 176 S 95	„ ٩٨

¹ Known Āgra type, name of mint in right lower margin

Metal No	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
R 248	آگرہ Āgra	50 Amar- dād	In double sixteenfoil border inscribed in a circle, the intermediate angular spaces containing rosettes, on a flowered field الله اکبر حل حلاله W 175 S. 9	Contained as obverse امرداد اله ه آگره صرب Pl.
249	اکبرپور تانده Akbarpūr Tānda	971	In ornamented quatrefoil, the Kalīma <i>Margins</i> cut W. 175 S. 11 (Looped.)	In oblong with arch in middle of each end اکبر نادشاہ محمد عاری حلال الدین M 16 Below ۹۷۱ اکبرپور تانده Pl
250	„	973	„ W. 174 S. 1	„ ۹۷۳
251	الہ آباد Ilahābād	44 Ābān	On flowered field الہ آباد سکھ ق حہاں شہر عرب و ۴۴ W. 175 S 85	On flowered field ماء رائج ناد مہرو مہچورر ہمیشہ آبان

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
R 252	آلة آباد Ilahābād	45 Far- wardī	As on No. 251, but year ۴۵ W 175 S 85. The Persian couplet runs همیشه مهر در ماه و رائج باد بفرب و سرق جهان سکه آلة آباد May like the gold of the sun and moon always remain current As far as the West and East of the world the coin of Ilahābād.	As on No. 251 but month فروردی
253		47 Ardī bihisbt	As on No. 251 but date on reverse. W 175. S 8	۴۷ to left, below اردی بهشت
254		47	" W 176. S 8	۴۷ to left. Name of month wanting
255	"		" W 175 S 9	"
256	برهانپور Burhān pūr	45 Ābān	In circle on flowered field آلة اکبر حل حلال W 176 S 8	Contained as obverse آبان آلة برهانپور فرب
257	"	45 Isfan dārmuz	W 172 S 8	اسفند
258		40 Ābān	W 176 S 8	but year ۴۱ and month ۱۱

Metal No	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
<i>R</i> 259 sq	بنگالہ Bangālā ¹	1011	In square, the Kalima W. 169. S. 7	شاه شد ۱۰۱۱ اکبر کابروش صرب شہد بنگالہ ران دخواہ [سنگہ] Pl.
260 sq.	"	—	" W 167 S 7.	As on No. 259.
261	بہکر Bhakkā	985	In square with arch in middle of each side, the Kalima <i>Margins cut.</i> M 5 W. 175 S 1.	In square اکبر بادشاہ ی عاز محمد ۹۸۵ حلال الدین Bottom margin صرب بہکر Pl
262 ²	بیراتہ Banāta	43 <i>Khūr-</i> <i>dād</i>	On flowered field اللہ اکبر حل حالہ W. 173. S. 7.	On flowered field حور داد الہ ۴۳ بیراتہ صرب
263	"	45 Fai- wardī	" W. 175. S 7.	but year ۴۵, and month فروردی

¹ See Paper 65 of the eleventh Num Supp to the *J A S B* (1909) I think that this reading is reasonably certain. The translation is 'Coin of Bengal became pleasing from this fact that its honour lay in being struck by Akbar Shāh'

² The reading of Banāta on the rupees of Akbar attributed to this mint is not certain. Mr H. Nelson Wright has suggested the name Berār.

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
264 R	بمراة Bairāta	47 Amar- dād	As on No. 262 W 172 S 75	As on No. 262 but year ۴۷, and month امرداد
265	"	48 Amar dād	" W 170 S 7	but year ۴۸ and month امرداد
266	بم Patna	983	In square with arch in middle of each side, the Kalima, M. 5. Margins cut. W 175 S 9	In square اکبر بادشاہی غاز محمد ۱۲ حلال الدین Bottom margin بم
267 ۳۱	"	987	As on No. 173, the Kalima on a flowered field, with date ۱۸۷ Margins cut. W 174 S. 8	حلال الدین تمام ملک محمد اکبر بادشاہ ۱۲ حلال الدین غازی قرب بم
268	"	44 Amar dād	On flowered field الله اکبر حل حلال M 8 W 174 S 8	Contained as on obverse امرداد الہی ۴۴ بم قرب
269 ۱		47 Far wardin	" W 80 S 7	but year ۴۷ and month فروردین
270 ۱		48 Tir	" W 87 S 7	but year ۴۸ and month تیر ۱۲

Metal No	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
Æ 271 sq.	تٲٲ Tatta	39 Isfan- dārmuz	In square with one of dots outside, on flowered field الله اکبر حل حلاله	Contained as obverse <u>اسعدارمز الهه</u> ٣٩ تٲٲ صرب
272 sq	”	40 Amar- dād	” W. 174.	but year ٣٠, and month امرداد
273 sq	”	40 Mihr	” W. 170.	” مهر
274 sq.	”	40 Ābān	” W. 175.	” آبان
275 sq.	”	41 Ābān	” W. 167	but year ٣١, and month آبان
276 sq	”	41 Dī	” W. 175.	” دی
277 sq	”	42 Tīr	” W. 174.	but year ٣٢, and month تیر
278 sq	”	43 Dī	” W. 175	but year ٣٣, and month دی
279 sq	”	43 Isfan- dārmuz	” W. 173	” اسعدارمز

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
R 280 sq	ت Tatta	44 Tir	As on No. 271 W 173.	As on No 271 but year ۳۳, and month تیر
281 sq	"	44 Bah- man	" W 172	" بهمن
282 sq	"	45 Khūr dād	" W 176	" but year ۳۵, and month خورداد
283 sq	"	45 Shahre- war	" W 174	" شهریور
284 sq	"	45 Mīhr	" W 174	" مهر
285 sq	"	45 Ābān	" W 177	" آبان
286 sq	"	46 Khūr dād	" W 168	" but year ۳۶ and month خورداد
287 sq	"	46 Tir	" W 176	" تیر
288 sq	"	46 Mīhr	" W 175.	" مهر
289 sq	"	46 Ābān	" W 175.	" آبان

Metal No	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
R 290 sq	تٲٲ Tatta	46 Dī	As on No. 271. W. 174.	As on No 271, but year ٤٦, and month دى
291 sq.	”	46 Bah- man	” W. 176	” بہمن
292 sq	”	47 Ābān	” W. 172	” but year ٤٧, and month اباں
293 sq.	”	48 Ābān	” W. 175 5	” but year ٤٨, and month اباں
294 sq.	”	48 Āzar	” W. 173	” اذر
295 sq	”	48 Dī	” W. 170.	” دى
296 sq	”	48 Bah- man	” W. 175	” بہمن
297 sq.	”	49 Tī	” W. 175	” but year ٤٩, and month تیر
298 sq.	”	50 Khūn- dād	” W. 171	” but year ٥٠, and month خورداد
299 sq.	”	50 Mīhr	” W. 172.	” مہر

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
R 800	حوليپور Jaunpūr	966	In foliated diamond, the Kalima. <i>Margins</i> بجای عثمان عدل عمر W 168 S. 11	In oblong with foliated sides اکبر بادشاہی محمد شاہ ۱۶۱۱ حلال الدین M 17 ناصر الدین والدین Top عرب حوليپور Bottom
301 302	,	966	As on No. 800 <i>Margins</i> cut. W 162. S. 12	As on No. 800 but ad- ditional M 4 in area, bottom margin fuller ابوالفتح عرب حوليپور
303	Jaunpūr Dāru-l <i>khilāfat</i>	972	In foliated pentagon, the Kalima. <i>Margins</i> cut. M. 6 W 160 S 11	In oblong with foliated arches in centre of each side ل الدین اکبر باد شاہی حلا محمد شاہ Above ناصر الدین والدین Below نار اللہ حوليپور
304	,	975	As on No. 303 but M 5 W 170 S 115.	As on No. 303 but date two upper margin fuller with additional words ابوالمظفر
305	" (Epithet not cer- tain)	977	but M. 9 W 177 S. 11	"
306	"	979	As on No. 303 W 175 S 93	As on No. 303 but date ۱۱

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
R 313	حمار فیروزہ Hijaz Firoza	967	In circle, the Kalima. <i>Margins</i> cut. W 165 S 9 A good specimen of this coin is illustrated in N S. XI. The mint mark is quite characteristic.	In square with small arch in middle of each side اکرباد ی محمد ساء غار ۱۶ حلال الدین M. 31 Below قرب حمار فیروزہ (only part visible) Left خلد الله ملکہ (words written one above the other). Pl.
314	دہلی Dehli Hazarat	964	In circle, the Kalima. <i>Margins</i> رئی الله صہم W 177 S 1	In oblong with arch in centre of each side اکرباد ساء ی محمد غار ۱۶ حلال الدین Above السلطان الاعظم لائقان Left دہلی خلد الله Bottom قرب حضرت
315	"	968	As on No 314 W 174 S 1	As on No. 314, but date ۱۶
316	"	970	As on No. 314 W 175 S 1	As on No. 314 but date and below قرب حضرت ملکہ و سلطہ
317	"	973	As on No. 314 M 9 <i>Margins</i> fairly full and as on No. 126. W 159 S 11	As on No. 314 but date ۱۶ Lower margin as on No. 316 and on left المکرم ندقی

Metal No	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
R 324 sq	Dehli	35 Di	As on No. 323. W 174 S 7	As on No. 323 but date دی
325 sq	"	" Bah man	" W 175. S 7	" پہن
326 sq	"	" Isfan- darmuz	" W 178 S 7	" اسفندار
327 sq	"	37 Far wardi	" W 178 S 7	but year " and month فروردی
328 sq	"	" Shah rewar	" W 173 S 65	" شہرور
329 sq	"	38 or 48 Ardi- bihisht	but circular " W 9 S 3	but year " and month اردی بہشت PL
330 sq	"	40 Mihir	" W 174 S. G.	but year " and month مہر
331 sq	"	41 Aban	" W 176. S 6	but year " and month آبان

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
R 342 sq	Dehli	43 Bah man	As on No 323. W 170	As on No. 323 but year " and month ١٥٨٠
343	"	45 Amar dad	but circular " W 175 S. 75	but year " and month امرداد
344	"	— Far wardi	As on No. 343. W 173 S 75	As on No. 343 but month فروردی
345 sq $\frac{1}{8}$	"	— Shah rowar	As on No. 323 W 20 S 3	As on No. 323, but month شهریور
346	دہلی بندر Dewal Bandar	4 - Pro- bably 43 Ardibi hisht	In circle inside one of dots, on flowered field الله اکبر حل حلال W 175 S. 8	Contained as obverse اردی بہشت الہی عرب دہلی بندر
347	"	" Di	" W 172 S -8	but month " دی H.
348	سری نگر Srinagar	45 Amar dad	On flowered field الله اکبر حل حلال W 1-2 S. 8	Contained as obverse امرداد الہی ۲۵ سری نگر عرب

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
R 342 sq	Dehli	43 Bah- man	As on No. 323. W 170	As on No. 323 but year " and month پہمن
343	"	45 Amar dad	but circular " W 175 S 75	but year " and month امرداد
344		— Far wardi	As on No. 343 W 173 S 75	As on No. 343 but month فروردی
345 sq $\frac{1}{8}$	"	— Shah rewar	As on No. 323 W 20 S 3	As on No. 323 but month سہریہ
346	دہلی بندر Dewal Bandar	4- Pro- bably 43 Ardib- hisht	In circle inside one of dots, on flowered field الله اکبر حل حلال W 175 S. 8	Contained as obverse اردی بہسب الہی عرب دہلی بندر
347	"	Di	" W 172 S 8	but month دی P.
348	سری نگر Srinagar	45 Amar dad	On flowered field الله اکبر حل حلال W 1~2. S. 8	Contained as obverse امرداد الہی ۴۵ سری نگر عرب

Metal No	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
R 355 ¹ sq	صورت Şûrat	98 Âhân (1)	In square within dotted square الله أكبر حل حلال W 171 S 68	Contained as obverse حان اله ٣٨ صورت فرب Pl.
356 sq	فطهر Fathpûr Dârûs-salţanat	985	In double square containing one of dots on a flowered field, the Kalima arranged as on No. 123 date 10 to left of lower margin W 173 S 7	On flowered field خدا الله تعا ملكه ل محمد اكبر بادشاه حلال الدين شاه فرب دار السلطنة فطهر
357 sq	"	986	but date 11 in centre of area. W 167 S. 8	
358 sq	"	"	date on reverse W 175. S 8	but date 11 in upper centre of area.
359 sq	"	987	" W 172.	"
360 sq	"	988	M. p W 173.	"

¹ This peculiar rupee is unquestionably genuine and the word صورت is given as Dr Taylor does not think that the town صورت can be meant but there is a place of the same name Şûrat is given a mint of Akbar in the 14th century. The name of the month on this coin is misspelled as well as the name of the mint.

Metal No	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
355 ¹ sq	سورت Sūrat	38 Ābān (1)	In square within dotted square الله اکبر حل حلال W 171 S 68	Contained as obverse حان الله سورت عرب M
356 sq	فہرہ Fathpūr Dār-u-s-salṭanat	985	In double square containing one of dots on a flowered field, the Kalima arranged as on No. 123, date ۱۸۵ to left of lower margin. W 173 S 7	On flowered field خدا الله تعالیٰ محمد اکبر بادشاہ حلال الدین غازی عرب دار السلطنت فہرہ
357 sq	"	986	but date ۱۱ in centre of area. W 167 S 8	"
358 sq	"	"	date on reverse W 175. S 8	but date ۱۱ in upper centre of area.
359 sq.	"	987	" W 172	"
360 sq	"	988	" M. 9 W 173	"

¹ This peculiar rupee is unquestionably genuine and the word سورت sq is clear. Dr Taylor does not think that the town سورت can be meant but there is a place of the same name Sūrat is given as a mint of Akbar in the *Itā'at*. The name of the month on this coin is mis-spelt as well as the name of the mint.

Metal No	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
Æ 361 sq	فتحپور Fathpūr <i>Dāru-s-saltānat</i>	989	As on No. 356 M 20 W. 174	As on No. 358, but date ۹۸۹
362 $\frac{1}{2}$	کابل Kābul	44 Ābān	In double circle contain- ing one of dots الله اکبر حل حلاله W. 85 S. 65	Contained as obverse انان الهی ۴۴ کابل صرب
363 $\frac{1}{2}$	”	44 Dī	” W. 82	” دی
364 $\frac{1}{2}$	”	45 Mihr	” W. 87.	” but year ۴۵, and month مهر
365 $\frac{1}{2}$	”	45 Dī	” W. 89	” دی
366 $\frac{1}{2}$	”	46 Āzar	” W. 87	” but year ۴۶, and month اذر
367 $\frac{1}{2}$	”	46 Dī	” W. 78	” دی
368 $\frac{1}{2}$	”	47 Ābān	” W. 75	” but year ۴۷, and month انان

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
369 A 1/2	کابل Kabul	47 Āgar	As on No 362 W 88	As on No 362 but year ۳۷ and month الر
370 1/2	"	48 Āgar	" W 88	but year ۳۸ and month الر
371 1/2	"	49 Di	" W 87	but year ۳۹ and month دی
372 1/2	"	50 Tir	" W 88.	but year ۴۰ and month تیر
373 ¹	کابل Kabul	967	In square the Kalima and date ۹۶۷ M 32 Margins Left الفاروق Top عثمان العثمان W 172 S 1	In square اکبر بادشاهی محمد غاسا حلال الدین Margins Left السلطان Top العادل Right ابوالمظفر
374	لاهور Lahor	963	In double twelvefoil arca the Kalima. Margins starting from the bottom عسان تعلم علی اربی الله عهم اصدق انی بکر بعدا دل عمر محمدی ا W 69 S 11 A diagram of the Central Asian type adopted by Rahor and Hamayūn.	In double oblong with arches above and below and foliated arches in middle of sides ۹۶۳ اکبر بادشاهی محمد حلال الدین تسب لایملم لدا ان المکرم لعلی حد لله سکه و سکه قرب لاهور

¹ Compare Coin No. ۳۷۷ & L III (1) & L X Co.

Metal No	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
<i>R</i> 375	لاهور Lāhor	965	In circle, the Kalima <i>Margins</i> cut. W. 176 S. 1.	In rectangle with arch in middle of each side اکبر نادشاه ی محمد عاز ۹۶۵ حلال الدین M. 21 Left حلد الله Bottom ملکہ و سلطہ صرب لاهور Pl.
376	„	966	„ W. 171 S. 1 2	„ ۹۶۶ M 22
377	„	971	In double foliated pentagon, the Kalima. M 9 <i>Margins</i> cut. W. 177 S. 1	In double twelvefoil area حلد الله ی اکبر نادشاه عاز محمد ۹۷۱ حلال الدین <i>Margins</i> cut
378	„	972	„ Extant margins show that marginal inscriptions are as on No. 126. W. 176	„ ۹۷۲
379	„	973	„ W. 177	„ ۹۷۳
380 381	„	974	„ W. 176	„ ۹۷۴ Left upper margin .. صرب لاهور Pl

MUGHAL EMPERORS

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
R 382	لاهور Lahor	975	As on No. 378. W 175	As on No. 378 but date 175
383	"	976	" W 177	" 177
384	"	977	" W 176.	" 176
385	"	978	but M 5 W 175	" 175
386	"	980	In square with shallow arch in centre of each side, the Kalima. M 5 Margins cut. W 176 S 95	In square اکر بادشاہ غازی محمد حلال الدین In left margin غریب لاہور
387	"	981	" W 175 S 1	" 175 17
388	"	983	Exactly as on No. 387 Margins cut. M 5. W 175 S. 1	As on No. 387 but date arranged thus—1 over 7 of دن and 1 written per pendicularly over the 7 of حلال reading from the cut table Margins cut
389 390	"	984	" W 172	" 172

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
\mathcal{R} 391	لاهور Lāhor	985	As on No 388. W. 172.	As on No 388, but date ٩٨٥
392	„	986	„ W. 170.	„ ٩٨٦
None of the above five coins exhibits the mint-name, but I have placed them under Lāhor owing to their similarity to No 386. The words in the bottom margin of the reverse are probably <i>سلطنة و ملکہ</i> , and the mint-name will be in the left margin.				
393 sq	Lāhor <i>Dāru-s-saltanat</i>	„	The Kalima and marginal inscriptions arranged as on No 123 M. 9. Date ٩٨٦ to left of bottom margin W. 172. S. 85	<u>حلد الله تعا ملکہ لے</u> محمد اکبر نادشاہ جلال الدین عارے صرب دار السلطنة لاهور
394 395 sq.	„	987	but date on reverse W. 175 S. 8	„ date ٩٨٧ in upper middle of area
396 sq.	„	988	„ W. 176	„ ٩٨٨
397 sq.	„	989	„ W. 174	„ ٩٨٩

Metal No	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
898 sq $\frac{1}{2}$	Lahor	36 Aban	Within double square containing one of dots الله اکبر حل حلاله W 86 S 5	Contained as obverse ابان اله ۳۳ لاهور سرب
899 sq $\frac{1}{8}$	"	36 Agar	" W 21 S 4	" انر
400 sq	"	36 Di	" W 164 S 75	" دی
401 sq	"	36 Bah man	" W 171 S 65	" بهمن
402 sq	"	37 Far wardin	W 172	but year " and month فروردین
403 sq	"	37 Ardabi hisht	" W 167	" اردی بهشت
404 sq	"	37 Khur did	" W 171	" خرداد
405 sq	"	37 Di	" W 176	" دی

Metal No	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
AR 406 sq $\frac{1}{4}$	Lāhor	37 Dī	As on No. 398 W. 40 S. 42	As on No. 398, but year ۳۷, and month دی
407 sq.	"	37 Isfan- dārmuz	" W. 175	" اسفندارمز
408 sq $\frac{1}{4}$	"	38 <u>Khū-</u> dād	" W. 42 S. 45	but year ۳۸, and month حورداد
409 sq	"	38 Amar- dād	" W. 176	" امرداد
410 sq.	"	38 Shah- rewai	" W. 170	" شهریور
411 sq	"	38 Mihī	" W. 173.	" مهر
412 sq	"	38 Ābān	" W. 174.	" آبان
413 sq	"	38 Āzai	" W. 172	" آذر
414	"	38 Dī	but circular, and on flowered field. W. 175 S. 95.	but circular, and on flowered field Year ۳۸, and month دی

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
R 415	Lahor	38 Bah- man	As on No. 414 W 171 S 98	As on No. 414 but month پہن
416		38 Isfan- darmuz	" W 170 S 1	" اسفندار
417 $\frac{1}{2}$,		W 88 S 7	"
418 $\frac{1}{10}$		39 Tir	" W 17 S 4	but year " and month تیر
419	"	39 Amar dad	" W 176	" امرداد
420		39 Shah- rewar	" W 174	" شهریور
421	,	39 Mihir	" W 175	" مهر
423		40 Shah rewar	" W 176.	but year " and month شهریور
423	,	40 Afar	" W 169	" آفر

Metal No	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
R 424	Lāhor	41 Amar- dād	As on No 414 W. 175	As on No. 414, but year ۴۱, and month امرداد
425	"	41 Bah- man	" W. 177.	" بهمن
426	"	42 Far- wardīn	" W. 172	" but year ۴۲, and month فروردین
427 sq $\frac{1}{8}$	"	"	" W. 22 S. 4	"
428 $\frac{1}{4}$	"	42 Ardībī- hušt	" W. 41 S. 5	" اردی بهشت
429	"	42 Ābān	" W. 173	" آبان
430	"	42 Bah- man	" W. 172	" بهمن
431	"	42 Isfan- dārmuz	" W. 175	" اسفندارمز
432	"	43 Far- wardīn	" W. 173	" but year ۴۳, and month فروردین
433	"	43 Amar- dād	" W. 175	" امرداد

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
R 434	Lahor	43 Shah- rewar	As on No. 414 W 170	As on No. 414 but year Fr, and month سہرورد
435 $\frac{1}{2}$	"	43 Mihir	" W 44 S -6	" سہرورد
436 $\frac{1}{2}$	"	43 Di	" W 85. S 7	" دی
437 438	"	44 Far- wardin	" W 176	but year " and month فروردین
439	"	44 Shah- rewar	" W 174	" سہرورد
440 $\frac{1}{2}$	"	44 Ābān	" W 85 S 7	" آبان
441	"	45 Far wardin	" W 174	but year " and month فروردین
442	"	45 Ardibī hisht	" W 174	اردی بہشت
443	"	45 Khār did	" W 175	خرداد
444	"	45 Āmar- did	" W 178	آمر دد

Metal No	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
\mathcal{R} 445	Lāhor	45 Shah- iewar	As on No 414. W. 176	As on No 414, but year ۴۵, and month شهریور
446 $\frac{1}{2}$	"	45 Mihr	" W. 86 S. 65	" مهر
447 $\frac{1}{2}$	"	45 Āzar	" W. 87	" آذر
448 $\frac{1}{2}$	"	45 Dī	" W. 89.	" دی
449	"	46 Far- wardīn	" W. 163	but year ۴۶, and month فروردین
450	"	46 Ardībī- hisht	" W. 176	" اردی بهشت
451	"	46 <u>Khūi-</u> dād	" W. 174.	" خورداد
452	"	46 Tīr	" W. 170	" تیر
453 $\frac{1}{2}$	"	46 Ābān	" W. 88	" آبان
454 $\frac{1}{2}$	"	46 Dī	" W. 89	" دی

Metal No	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
R 455 456 $\frac{1}{2}$	Lahor	46 Di	As on No 414 W 44. S. 55.	As on No. 414, but year ٢١, and month دى
457	"	47 Tir	In square inscribed diagonally in a square, the intermediate angles filled with ornamentation الله اکبر حل حلال W 174 S 75	In octagon formed by the diagonal superimposition of one square upon another the angles filled with ornamentation, the whole contained in an outer circle تبر الهی ٢١ لافور سرب
458 $\frac{1}{2}$	"	47 Tir	As on No. 455 W 80	As on No. 455 but year ٢٢, and month تبر
459 $\frac{1}{2}$	"	47 Ayar	" W 87	" اقر
460 461 $\frac{1}{2}$		47 Di	" W 88	" دى
462	"	48 Farwardin	As on No. 457 W 175	As on No. 457 but year ٢٣ and month فردین
463	"	48 Khârdâd	" W 167	" خرداد
464		48 Tir	" W 170	" تبر

Metal No	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
R 465 $\frac{1}{2}$	Lāhor	48 Mīhr	As on No 457 W. 83 S. 65.	As on No 457, but year ۴۸, and month مهر
466 $\frac{1}{4}$	"	"	As on No 455 W. 44 S. 55	As on No 455, but year ۴۸, and month مهر
467 $\frac{1}{2}$	"	48 Ābān	As on No 457 W. 83	As on No. 465, month آبان
468 $\frac{1}{2}$	"	48 Āzar	" W. 87	" آذر
469 $\frac{1}{4}$	"	"	As on No. 455 W. 42.	As on No. 455, but year ۴۸, and month آذر
470 $\frac{1}{2}$	"	48 Dī	As on No. 457 W. 87	As on No 465, month دی
471	"	49 Far-wardīn	" W. 175	" but year ۴۹, and month فروردین
472	"	49 Ardīr-hisht	" W. 178	" اردی بهشت
473	"	49 Khūr-dād	" W. 173	" خورداد
474	"	49 Amar-dād	" W. 175	" امرداد

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
AR 475 $\frac{1}{2}$	Lāhor	49 Ābān	As on No. 457 W 85	As on No. 457, but year 41, and month آبان
476 $\frac{1}{2}$	"	"	As on No. 455 W 43	As on No. 455, but year 41 and month آبان
477 $\frac{1}{2}$		49 Dī	As on No. 457 W 86	As on No. 457, but year 41 and month دی
478 $\frac{1}{2}$			As on No. 455 W 43	As on No. 455 but year 41 and month دی
479		50 Far wardīn	As on No. 457 W 178.	As on No. 457 but year 41 and month فروردین
480		50 Shah rewar	" W 169	" شهریوار
481 $\frac{1}{2}$		50 Mīhr	As on No. 455. W 40	As on No. 455 but year 41 and month مهر
482 sq $\frac{1}{16}$		4 - Isfān- dārmuz	" W 17	month of year 41 استفاندرموز
483	لهری بندر Lahri Bandar	42 (1) Āzar	On flowered field گل آکبر مل جلالت W 176 B. 2	On flowered field گل آکبر لهری بندر 41

Metal No	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
AR 484 sq $\frac{1}{4}$	ملتان Multān	37 Bah- man	In double square con- taining one of dots الله اکبر جل حلاله W. 38. S. .45.	Contained as obverse بہمن الہی ۳۷ ملتان صرب
485 , sq.	”	38 Bah- man	” W. 165	” but year ۳۸
486 sq	”	39 Shah- iewar	” W. 171.	” but year ۳۹, and month شہر دور
487 sq.	”	40 Āzar	” W. 175	” but year ۴۰, and month ادر
488	”	42 Ardībī- hisht	” but circular. W. 176 S. .8	” but circular, year ۴۲, and month اردی بہشت Pl.
489 490 491	نارنول Nārnol	970	In circle, the Kalīma. Margins cut W. 173 S 9	In square with shallow arch in centre of each side اکبر نادشاہ ی محمد عار حلال الدین Above .. السلطان الاعظم . Left . صرب نارنول Pl

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
			<i>Without mint name</i>	
AR 402 سۛۛ		30	In square on flowered field الله اکبر M 8. W 172 S 7	In square contained by one of dots on flowered field ر الھ حل حلال
403 سۛۛ		32	" W 16" S 7	" رۛ
404 سۛۛ ۛۛ			" W 88 S 6	"
405 سۛۛ		33	" W 15 S "	" ل
406 سۛۛ ۛۛ		"	" W 8" S ۛۛ	"
407 سۛۛ ۛۛ		"	" W 43 S ۛ	"
408 409 ۛ		34	" W 1" S ۛ	" ل

Metal No	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
R 500 sq. $\frac{1}{2}$		34	As on No 492 W. 63 S. 55	As on No 492, but date ۳۴
501 sq. $\frac{1}{4}$		”	” W. 43 S. 45	”
502 503 sq. $\frac{1}{2}$		40	” W. 80 S. 6	” ۳۴.
504 sq.		42	but M 4 W 175 S. 7	” ۳۴
505 sq.		35 Khūr- dād	In square on flowered field الله اکبر حل حلاله W. 165 S 7	In square contained by one of dots, on flowered field ۳۵ اله حور داد
506 sq. $\frac{1}{4}$		”	” W. 42 S 45	”
507 sq		35 Tir	” W 165 S. 7	” تیر
508 sq		35 Amar- dād	” W. 175. S. 7	” امرداد

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
AR 509 sq		35 Shah rewar	As on No. 505 W 179 S 7	As on No. 505 but month سپتمبر
510 sq $\frac{1}{2}$		"	" W 88 S 55	"
511 sq $\frac{1}{2}$			" W 41 S 45	"
512 sq		35 Mihir	" W 175 S 7	" مهر
513 sq		35 Aban	" W 175 S 7	" آبان
514 sq		35 Azar	" W 174 S 7	" آذر
515 sq		35 Di	" W 176	" دی
516 sq $\frac{1}{2}$		35 Tir	" W 87	1st year of and 1st سپتمبر
517 sq		"	1st circular W 16 S 5	1st circular "

Metal No	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
\overline{R} 518 sq		37 Ardībī- hisht	As on No 505 W. 175	As on No. 505, but year ۳۷, and month اردی بهشت
519 sq $\frac{1}{4}$		”	” W. 40	”
520 sq		37 <u>Khūr-</u> dād	” W. 168	” حورداد
521 sq $\frac{1}{4}$		”	” W. 42.	”
522 sq $\frac{1}{4}$		38 Mīhr	” W. 44	” but year ۳۸, and month مهر
523 sq		38 Dī	” W. 173	” دی
524 sq.		38 Bah- man	” W 171	” بهمن
525 sq		39 Mīhr	” W 172	” but year ۳۹, and month مهر
526 sq		39 Āzar	” W. 173	” آذر
527 sq		42 Far- wardīn	” W. 175	” but year ۴۲, and month فروردین

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
528 529 sq 1		42 Tr	As on No. 505. W 40	As on No. 505 but year rr, and month تر
530 10		— Khār did	but circular " W 15 S 35	but circular " month خورداد
531 sq		39	In double square contain ing one of dots, on flowered field الله اکر W 175 S 65	Contained as obverse on flowered field ۳۱ حل حلال Pl
532 533		—	In double square contain ing one of dots the halma. W 85 S 6	اکر ناساء غازی محمد حلال الدین M 22
534 535		—	W 50 S 5	"
536	1	9 4	As on No. 101 W 160 S 1	As on No. 101 but date ۱۶

Gujarati Fabric¹Mint name not read²

¹ See Dr. Taylor's article on coins of the Gujarat fabric in Num. Supp. VI to the coin authority in paragraph The Coin of the East J. K. L. (Friday Review) 1900.

² It is not that the Akbar earlier reverse through 1 with the sun, good design and workmanship is similar to a similar reverse for many years. The reverse of the 1 of the 10 is much larger than the 10, was reverse to the 10, and the 10.

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
Æ 537	?	977	In square looped at the corners, and with a shallow arch in the middle of each side, the Kalima. Left margin عدل عمر W. 177. S. 1.1	In square د ر اكرنا شا عا ٩٧٧ محمد حلال الدين Margins cut
538	?	979	In twelvefoil square, the Kalima. M. 33 Margins cut. W 176. S 1	In square اكر نادشاه ي عار محمد جلال الدين Margins cut
539	?	981	Contained as on No 538, the Kalima M 34. Left margin نحيى عثمان Top margin تعلم على W. 178 S. 1 1	In multifoil square اكر نادشاه ي عار محمد جلال الدين Left margin حلد الله تعالى Top margin ملكه
540 ¹ 541	Ahmad- ābād (?) Dāru-s- saltanat shahr mu'azzam	,,	In pentagonal area, the Kalima M 35 Margins as on No 126. W. 172. S. 1	In circular undulating area حلد الله ع اكر نادشاه عار محمد جلال الدين Margin صرب دار السلطنة شهر معظم .. (احمد) اناد

¹ These are duplicates of a coin in the Cabinet of Mr. Nelson Wright, which shows distinctly that the entire left half of the reverse marginal area is occupied by the words صرب دار السلطنة, and that the following word is probably شهر. Coin No 540 almost, but unfortunately not quite, gives us the right half. Coin No 542 is apparently a half-rupee of this type. On a specimen in the British Museum the words شهر معظم are almost certain, and I found that another specimen in the Cabinet of Mr J R Sutcliffe, Burnley, had already been attributed definitely to Ahmadābād mint, though the mint-name was not quite clear

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
AR 542 $\frac{1}{2}$	1	981	As on No. 540. M. 35. W 86. S 85	As on No. 540 <i>Margin</i> entirely wanting
543 $\frac{1}{2}$	1	969	In square the Kalima. M. 8 <i>Margins</i> cut. W 84 S 8	In square اکبر بادى سا غار محمد حلال الدين
544	1	982	As on No. 537, but with M. 5 <i>Margins</i> cut. W 174 S 9	In square looped at the corners as on No. 538. ۱۸۲ M 10 خداى تعالى ملكه Right margin <i>سلطه عرب</i>
545 sq	1	984	In square the Kalima. M. 5 W 170 S 75	In square اکبر بادى غارى محمد حلال الدين <i>Margins</i> cut.
546 sq $\frac{1}{2}$	1	987	" M 9 W 172 S 76	" محمد اکبر بادى حلال الدين غارى
547 sq	1	991	" W 175 S 71	" ۱۷۱
548 sq	1	992	" W 170	" ۱۷۱

Metal No	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
Æ 549 sq	?	998	As on No. 545 W. 174	As on No 545, but date ٩٩٨
550 sq	?	999	„ W. 168	„ ٩٩٩
551 sq $\frac{1}{2}$?	—	„ W. 87 S. 55	شاه محمد حلال الدين
Æ 552	اتك بارس Atak Banāras	37 Amar- dād	اتك بارس س ولو صرب W. 312 S. 85	٣٧ اله امرداد
553	„	37 Shah- rewar	„ W. 320 S. 85	„ شهریور
554	„	39 Bah- man	„ W. 310	„ but year ٣٩, and month بهمن
555	„	39 Isfan- dārmuz	„ W 313	„ اسفندارمر
556	„	40 Far- wardīn	„ W. 314	„ but year ٤٠, and month فروردین

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
Æ 557	احمر Ajmer	970	فلوس سکه احمر عرب W 822 S 85	هفتاد نہم و ۱۷ سہ M. 5
558 559	,	979	" W 817	نہ و هفتاد نہم و ۱۷۱ سہ M. 5
560	—	980	" W 816	هفتاد نہم و ۱ سہ M. 5
561		981	" W 813.	هفتاد نہم و ۱۸۱ سہ فی M. 5.
562	"	984	" W 320	above " چار
563	"	986	" W 313.	" ۱
564	"	989	" W 315	" ۱۱

Metal No	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
Æ 565	احمير Ajmer	990	As on No 557 W. 310	نود نہصد و ۹۹۰ سہ M 5
566	„	991	„ W. 309	„ ۹۹۱
567	„	992	„ W. 312	„ ۹۹۲
568	„	993	„ W. 309	„ ۹۹۳
569	„	994	„ W 316	above چہار
570	„	996	„ W 310	„ ۹۹۶
571	„	997	„ W. 312	„ ۹۹۷
572 sq	احين Ujain	994	س فلو احين W 102 S 6	نہصد سہ نود و چہار

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
Æ 573 574 sq	احسن Ujain	Alif (1000)	س فلوس احسن W 100 S. 55	الف تاريخ M. 28
575 rect.	احسن نور Ujainpūr	45	الله أكبر W 103 S 6 x 4	۴۰ اله احسن نور Pl
576	احمد آباد Ahmad Abād	980	احمد آباد فلوس عرب W 297 S. 8	۱۸ مستاد لهمد
577	Ahmad Abād <i>Dārū s salṭanat</i>	984	احمد آباد دار السلطنة <hr/> فلوس عرب W 297 S 95.	حمار مستاد و <hr/> لهمد
578	"	986	" W 314 S 85	above "
579	Ahmad Abād	Āzar	احمد آباد <hr/> فلوس W 310 S -8	اله <hr/> الذر

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
Æ 580	Ahmad- ābād	4- Far- wardīn	اکر شاہ چو تا نک W 240 S. 75	فروردین المہ ۴- احمد آباد سرب
581	اُردوے ظفر قرین Urdū e Zafar Qarīn		In double circle contain- ing one of dots ظفر قرین اردو W. 313 S. 8	Contained as obverse سرب س فلو
582 583	Urdū Zafar Qarīn		قرین ظفر اردو W. 315. S 95.	فلوس سرب Pl.
584 (six speci- mens)	”		” W 36 S 5.	”
585 (nine speci- mens)	”		” W 25. S 45	”
586	”		” W. 14 S 4	”

Metal No	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
Æ 587 588 589 590	Urdu Zafar Qarin	1447 (1000)	In double circle with dots between قرین ظفر اردو W 317 S 85	Contained as obverse عرب الف فلوس
591 $\frac{1}{2}$		"	" W 146 S 7	"
592	Urdu e Zafar Qarin	35	اردو فلوس عرب W 315 S 85	۳۵ اله ظفر قرین
593		36	" W 312	but year " ۳۶
594	"	37	but contained as No. 587 W 314.	contained as obverse, and year ۳۷
595		38	" W 315	but year " ۳۸
596		42	W 314.	but year " ۴۲
597		48	struck from an inverted die W 293 S 9	but year "

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse	
Æ 598 599	اکربور Akbarpūr	981	اکربور فلوس صرب M 5 W. 315 S. 85.	ویک هشتاد نهمصد ۹۸۱ سنه	
600	”	”	” but different mark W. 315	”	
601	”	984	اکربور صرب W. 312. S 8	چهار هشتاد و نهمصد و ۹۸۴	M 5. Pl.
602 603	اکربور تانده Akbarpūr Tānda <i>Dāru-l- khilāfat</i>	97 – Prob- ably 970	للخلافة دار تانده اکربور M. 5 W. 308 S 85	۹۷ – سکه هشتاد نهمصد و الدین ناصر الدینا	
604 $\frac{1}{2}$	”	—	” W. 145 S 65	”	
605 606	آگره Āgra <i>Dāru-l- khilāfat</i>	965	دار الخلافة فلوس سکه صرب آگره W 321 S 9	شصت و نهمصد پیم فی تاریخ	Pl

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
Æ 607 $\frac{1}{2}$	آگرہ Agra Dārū-l Khilāfat	967	As on No 606 W 147 S 7	As on No. 606 above هفت
608		97—	دار اللانہ آگرہ فلوس W 300 S 8	هفتاد لہمد و ستہ
609 $\frac{1}{3}$ (Three coins)		982	In circle دار اللانہ عرب آگرہ W 157 S 7	In circle دو مساد لہمد M. 9
610 $\frac{1}{3}$ (Three coins)			" W 156 S 75	"
611		984	دار اللانہ عرب آگرہ W 320 S 9	وچار مساد لہمد
612		985	دار اللانہ فلوس آگرہ عرب M 5 W 310 S .85	مساد لہمد ۱۰
613		98—	As on No. 611 W 32۰	As on No. 611 M 14

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
Æ 614	Āgra	40 Tir	<p>تمكه اكر شاهه</p> <p>صرب آگره نيم</p> <p>W 316 S 85</p>	<p>۴۰ الهه</p> <p>تير</p>
615	„	44 Ardībī- hisht	<p>In double circle with dots between</p> <p>تمكه اكر شاهه</p> <p>صرب آگره</p> <p>W 624 S 13</p>	<p>Contained as obverse</p> <p>۴۴ الهه</p> <p>اردی بهشت</p>
616	„	46 Ābān	<p>In double circle with dots between</p> <p>اكر شاهه</p> <p>دو تانكه</p> <p>W 114 S 7</p>	<p>Contained as obverse</p> <p>۴۶ الهه</p> <p>آگره</p> <p>صرب</p>
617	„	46 Āzar	<p>„</p> <p>W 118 S 6</p>	<p>ادر</p> <p>Pl</p>
618	„	46 Isfan- dārmuz	<p>„</p> <p>W 113 S 65</p>	<p>اسفندارمر</p>
619	„	4- Ardībī- hisht	<p>„</p> <p>W 115 S 65</p>	<p>but units figure of year cut, and month</p> <p>اردی بهشت</p>

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
Æ 620	Āgra	4- Mihr	As on No. 616 W 115 S 7	۴- الہ آگرہ مہر ب عرب
621		4- Ābān	In double circle contain ing one of dots اکبر سام حورائیک W 243 S 8	Contained as obverse ایمان الہ ۴- آگرہ عرب
622	الور Alwar	968	س فلو الور عرب W 300 S. 8	وہب سب نہمد ۱۶۸
623		972	الور فلوس عرب W 308 S 8	فلتاد نہمد ۱۶۲ س
624 625 620	الہاناس Hahānās	31	In circle س الہانا عرب W 316 S 8	In circle سنہ ۳۱ الہ
627		43	" W 308	۳۲

Metal No	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
Æ 628	اوده Awadh <i>Khṭa</i> <i>Dārū-l- khilāfat</i>	966	دار الخلافة حطه اوده صرب M 4 W. 310 S. 85	س شعب نهد الديا و الدين Pl
629	„	97 -	„ W 312	„ but instead of شعب هعتاد
630 $\frac{1}{2}$	„	97 -	„ W 145 S 7	As on No 629
631	برهانپور Burhān- pūr	4 - Ardīb- hisht	On flowered field برهانپور فلوس صرب W 310 S 8	۴ - الهی نہشت اردی
632	بھرائچ Bahrāich	97 -	فلوس سکہ بھرائچ صرب W 306 S 9	هعتاد نهد فی تاریخ
633 $\frac{1}{2}$	„	—	„ W 145 S 65	„

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
Æ 634	براکہ Bairāta	982	براکہ فلوس عرب M. 25 W 314 S -8	نہمد ۹۸۲ سہ
635	"	42 Ardībi huht	نیکہ اکبر سام پ فر براکہ لیم W 313 S 9	۴۲ الہ ماہ اردی بہشت
636	"	42 Tir	W 317	تر
637	"	44 Ābān	نیکہ اکبر سام W 618 S 95	۴۴ الہ آبان
638	"	4 - Isfan- dārmuz	نیکہ اکبر سام پ فر براکہ W 639	۴ - الہ اسفندار
639 640	"	4 - Ardībi huht	As on No. 635 W 319	As on No. 635
641	"	47 Ābān	" W 322	but year ۴ and month آبان

Metal No	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
Æ 642	جوپور Jaunpūr <i>Dāru-l-khilāfat</i>	987	دار الخلافة جوپور فلوس صرب W 310 S. 85	هفت هشتاد نهمصد و سسه فی
643	چار Chunār	967	چار فلوس صرب M 26 W 312. S 85	هفت شصت نهمصد Pl.
644	چیتور Chītor	999	فلوس سکه چیتور صرب W 314. S 8	نهمصد ۹۹۹ سسه M 5 Pl
645	„	1000	„ W 312	یک ۱۰۰ سسه M. 5
646	„	1003	„ W 315	هزار یک سسه ۱۰۳ سسه فی M 5
647	„	1004	„ W 320	As on No 646, but year ۱۰۴
648	„	1005	„ W. 318.	„ ۱ ۵

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
Æ 649 650	حصار Hisār Piroza	967	شرویه حصار فلوس عرب W 320 S 8	تاریخ سے فلب سب نہد Pl
651	Hisār	37 Ābān	In circle ر حصا فلوس عرب W 319 S 85	In double circle contain- ing one of dots ۳۷ الہ اہاں
652	"	37 Āgar	" W 317	" اگر
653	"	37 Isfan dārmus	" W 322.	" اسفہاندر
654	"	38 Tir	" W 320	" but year r " and month نہر
655	خروبر Khairpur	997	خروبر <hr/> ب نہر W 320 S 8	فلب نہد <hr/> لی نہد

Metal No	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
Æ 656	دوگاو Dogāon <i>Dāru-l-khilāfat</i>	974	دار الخلافة فلوس دوگاو صرب W. 313 S. 85	هفتاد و نهمصد و سسه ۹۷۴ M 5
657	„	983	„ W. 318.	سه هشتاد و نهمصد و سسه M 5.
658	„	984	„ W 310	„ but above چهار
659	„	985	„ W 318	„ ۹۸۵
660	„ Epithet indistinct	986	„ W 317	„ ۹۸۶ M 25
661	Dogāon <i>Dāru-s-salām</i>	99 –	دار السلام فلوس دوگاو صرب W 317	نهمصد و سسه ۹۹ – M 25

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
Æ 662	Dogāon <i>Dārū-salām</i>	994	As on No. 661 W 317	حہار نود و نہمد و سے فی M 25
663 $\frac{1}{2}$			W 149 S. 7	"
664 ¹	Dogāon	44 Ardibī hisht	نیم تنگہ اکبر سامی سرب دوکار W 313 S 8	۳۴ الہ ہم اردی
665 $\frac{1}{8}$	دہلی Dehli <i>Haprat</i>	962	سرب سرب W 33 S 5	فی تاریخ ۱۱۲
666 $\frac{1}{8}$		"	" W 35	۱۱۲
667 $\frac{1}{8}$		"	W 35	

¹ Mr. Rodgers read the mint of this coin as Adogām—see Coin No. 64 p. 101 of his *Catalogue of the Coins of the Mughal Emperors in the Lahore Museum*. But this mistake arose from the fact that the word نیم is written at the beginning of the first line instead of at the end of the second, which is its usual place.

Metal No	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
Æ 668 $\frac{1}{8}$	دهلی Dehli Hazrat	972	دهلی حصرت صرب W. 35	۹۷۲
669 670 671 $\frac{1}{8}$	„	979	„ W. 34	فی تاریخ ۹۷۹ سنة
672	„	981	دهلی حصرت فلوس صرب W 307 S 85	ویک هشتاد نہصد
673	„	983	„ W 319. S 85	و سة هشتاد نہصد M 5
674	„	986	In area حصرت دهلی Above صرب Below فلوس W 319	و شش هشتاد ۹۸۶ نہصد و M 9
675	„	987	„ W. 314	„ ۹۸۷ No mark
676	„	988	صرب حصرت دهلی فلوس W 319	و هشتاد ۹۸۸ نہصد و

Metal No	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
Æ 677	Dehli	37 Khatir did	نورس دعای عرب W 316 S 9	۳۷ الھ ماہ خرداد
678	,	37 Beh- man	W 311	۳۸
679	,	38 Shah- rewar	W 314	but year ۳۸ " and month فروردی
680		38 Mibr	W 309	۳۹
681	"	38 Aban	W 314	۴۰
682		38 Āfar	W 314	۴۱
683		39 Far wardi	W 314	but year ۴۱ " and month فروردی
684		39 Amar- did	W 307	۴۲
685		39 Mibr	W 311	۴۳
686	"	39 Ish- man	W 29"	۴۴

Metal No	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
Æ 687	Dehli	40 Bah- man	As on No 677 W. 314.	As on No 677, but year ۴۰, and month نهم
688 $\frac{1}{8}$	„	44 Far- wardi	فلوس دهلی W. 37 S. 45	۴۴ الهی ماه فروردی
689	„	44 Di	فلوس دهلی صرب W 314	۴۴ الهی ماه دی
690 $\frac{1}{16}$ tanka	„	45 Bah- man	تسکه اکبر شاه شاهر دهم حصه صرب دهلی W 38 S. 5	۴۵ الهی ماه نهم
691	„	46? Ardibi- hisht	فلوس دهلی صرب W 319	۴۶ الهی دهشت اردی
692	„	47 Far- wardi	„ W. 307	„ but year ۴۷, and month فروردی
693	„	50 Amar- dād	تسکه اکبر شاه صرب دهلی نیم W 310 S 85	۵ الهی ماه امرداد

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
Æ 694 1/8	Dehli Hasrat	1	دعای طرب W 88 S 6	نہمد س
695 1/8		1	طرب طرب طرب W 38	فی السارخ
696 1/8 tanka	Dehli	— Beh- man	As on No 690 W 36 S. -45	As on No. 690, but year illegible, and month نہمن
697 1/8 tanka		4 - Ābān	but "طرب دعای" in second line. W 35 S. -4	۴- الہ آبان
698 1/8 tanka		4 - Isfan dārmux	As on No. 691 W 38 S. -4.	۴- الہ اسفندارمر
699 1/8 tanka		4 - Mihr	" W 38 S -45	۴- الہ ماہ مہر
700	سرہند Sarhind Town	987	In circle ہند سر نلدہ طرب M 0 W 306 S "	ہند سر نہمد س فی السارخ

Metal No	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
Æ 701	Sarhind	37	In dotted circle هند سر صرب W. 309 S. 85	In dotted circle ٣٧ اله سنة
702	"	41	" W. 321	" ٣١
703	"	4—	" W. 308	In double circle contain- ing one of dots ٣٠ اله سنة
704 705	سرے نگر Srīnagar	38 Tir	نگر سرے صرب W. 304 S. 8	٣٨ اله ماه تير
706 ¹	سری نگر Srīnagar	— Amal- dād	نگر سری صرب نیم دام W. 149 S. 75	— اله امرداد

¹ The mint on this 'most precious and unique coin', as it was described by Mr C J Rodgers in the *Indian Antiquary* for July, 1890, was read by him as Bandar Shāhī. The coin is in poor condition, and this reading did not appear quite clear to me, but in the absence of other specimens I accepted it. Subsequently I have seen four of these half-dāms in the Collection of Mr J R Sutchiffe, Burnley, and there is another in the British Museum. A legible date is forty-two. A mutual comparison shows that the mint is undoubtedly Srīnagar. But the loss of Bandar Shāhī mint does not affect the fact that these important coins are the only known issues which bear the word دام, and they prove that the dām was identical with the half-tanka.

Metal No	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
Æ 707	سہارنپور Sahāran- pūr	37 Mihr	In double circle contain ing one of dots نیز سہار نپور	Contained as obverse ۳ الہ مہر
			W 319 S 9	
708	"	37 Beh- man	W 318	بہمن
709	"	37 Isfan dārmuz	W 311	استنارمز
710	"	38 Khār dād	W 320	but year ۳, and month خورداد
711	"	38 Amar dād	W 320	امرداد
712	"	38 Beh man	W 319	بہمن
713	"	38 Isfan dārmuz	W 322	استنارمز
714	"	39 Arđib hisht	W 318	۳۱ الہ ماہ اردی بہشت

Metal No	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse	
Æ 715	شیرپور Sherpūr	983	پور شیر فلوس ... W 308 S. 8	• ہشتاد نہصد ۹۸۳ سسہ	
716	فتحپور Fathpūr <i>Dāru-s-saltanat</i>	982	صرب فلوس فتحپور دار السلطنت W 311. S 9.	• و ہشتاد ۹۸۲ نہصد M 5	
717 718 719	„	986	„ W 320	„ ۹۸۶	Pl.
720 $\frac{1}{2}$	„	987	„ W 156. S 7	„ ۹۸۷	
721	قنوج Qanauj <i>alias</i> <i>Shāhgarh</i> <i>Dāru-l-khlāfat</i>	968	دار الخلافہ صرب قنوج عرب شاہ گڑھ M 27. W 310. S 95.	سسہ فی ۹۶۸ بیع نہصد .. تار M 28 (<i>Swastika</i>).	Pl.
722	„	969	„ W. 308	„ ۹۶۹	
723 $\frac{1}{2}$	„	„	„ W. 145. S 75	„	

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
Æ 724 725 726 727 728 ½	کابل Kabul	33	In circle contained by one of dots کابل من فلو W 156 S 7	Contained as obverse الہی خورداد سرب کابل
729	,	47 Khūr dād	In circle contained by one of dots اکبر سام دو نک W 60 S 6	Contained as obverse خورداد الہی سرب کابل ۴۰ Pl.
730		47 Tir	Within double circle containing one of dots اکبر سام دو نک W 119 S 7	In circle تر الہی سرب کابل ۴۰
731		50 Khūr dād	In double circle containing one of dots کابل سرب W 59 S 6	Contained as obverse الہی خورداد
732 733 734	کالی hālpi alias Musham madāldād Dīru ۳ garb	964	کالی محمد آباد عرب دار العرب W 308 S 85	سرب سرب محمد آباد ۱۱۴ تاریخ M 9

Metal No	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
<u>Æ</u> 735	Kālpī <i>Dāru-z-zarb</i> <i>Khata</i>	964	کالپی حطه الصرب دار W 303 S 95	As on No 732
736	„	965	In circle حطه کالپی دار الصرب W 318 S 9	In circle ٩٦٥ س٥ فی التاريخ M 4. Pl
737	„	966	„ W 317 S. 9	„ ٩٦٦
738 $\frac{1}{2}$	„	„	„ W 155 S 75	„
739 $\frac{1}{2}$	„	„	„ W 160 S 75	M. 29 „
740 $\frac{1}{2}$	گوالیر Fort Gwāhar	987	گوالیر قلعہ M 4. W 157 S 75	معت هشتاد بهد Pl

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
Æ 741	گوندپور Gobind pūr	45 Ardībi hušt	تکده اکبر سامه گوندپور عرب W 329 S. 8	۴۵ اله اردی بهشت
742		45 Iafan- dārmuz	W 310	استانامر
743	,	46 Tīr	W 320	۴۶ اله ماه تیر
744		46 Ābān	W 320	آبان
745		46 Āḡar	W 314	آذر
746		48 Āḡar	W 319	but year ۴۸ " and month آذر
747	گورکپور Gorakpūr Dāru-l- Khilāfat	98 -	دار الخلافة فلوس گورکپور عرب W 315. S. 9	هاد نهمد س M 5
748	لاهور Lāhor Dāru-s- salṭanat	976	لاهور دار السلطنة فلوس W 290 S. 8	و س هتاد نهمد

Metal No	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
Æ 749	Lāhor	97—	لاهور صرب فلوس W 315 S 8	هفتاد بهصد فی تاریخ
750	„	980	„ W 315 S 85	• بهصد تا ییح ۹۸۰ فی ر
751	Lāhor <i>Dāru-s-saltānat</i>	„	لاهور دار السلطنة فلوس صرب M 5. W. 302 S 85.	••••• هشتاد بهصد تا ییح ۹۸۰ فی ر
752	„	982	M 9 W 310 S 85	„ but additional word دو at top
753	„	983	„ W 310 S 8	„ ۹۸۳
754	„	984	but M 5 W 320 S 85	„ ۹۸۴
755 756 757	„	987	but M 9 W. 317 S 9	„ ۹۸۷

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
Æ 758 $\frac{1}{2}$	Lāhor <i>Dār-u-s-saltanat</i>	987	As on No. 751 W 156 S 75	As on No. 751 but year ١٨٧
759 $\frac{1}{2}$		988	" W 158 S 75	١٨٨
760	Lāhor	36 Shah rowar	In dotted circle لاهور شاہ روار عرب W 318 S 85.	In dotted circle لاهور شاہ روار عرب
761		36 Āgar	W 319 S. 8	الآ
762		37 Khār dīd	" W 301 S 8	but year ٣٧ and month خوارداد
763		37 Tir	لاهور تیر عرب W 317 S 75.	تیر
764	"	37 Amar dīd	" W 305 S 85	امرداد

Metal No	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
Æ 765	Lāhor	37 Mīhr	As on No 763 W. 303 S. 85	As on No 763, but month مهر
766	„	37 Ābān	„ W. 310 S 85.	„ آبان
767	„	37 Āzar	„ W. 315 S. 85	„ آذر
768	„	37 Bah- man	„ W. 300 S 8	„ بهمن
769 770	„	38 Amā- dād	„ W 320 S 85	„ but year ۳۸, and month امرداد
771	„	38 Ābān	„ W. 319 S. 85	„ آبان
772	„	38 Āzar	„ W 313 S 8	„ آذر
773	„	38 Dī	„ W. 312 S. 8	„ دی
774	„	38 Isfan- dārmuz	„ W. 317 S. 85	„ اسفندارمر

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
AE 775 $\frac{1}{8}$	Lahor	38 Iafan dārmuz	As on No 763 W 38 S 46	As on No. 763, but year r ₈ , and month اسفندار Pl.
776		39 Far wardin	W 314 S. 85	but year r ₉ , and month فروردین
777 $\frac{1}{8}$		39 Amar dad	W 38 S 45	امرداد
778 $\frac{1}{8}$	"	39 Shah rewar	" W 37 S 46	شهریور
779		39 Mihr	W 316 S 8	" مهر
780 $\frac{1}{4}$		"	W 86 S 7	
781	"	39 Ābān	As on No. 760 W 310. S 85.	آبان
782	"	"	لاهور شہر عرب W 310 S 85	"

Metal No	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
Æ 783	Lāhoi	39 Āzaī	As on No 782 W. 304 S 8.	As on No 782, but month ادر
784	„	39 Dī	As on No 763 W 304 S 8	„ دی
785	„	39 Bah- man	As on No 760 W 314 S. 85	„ بهمن
786 $\frac{1}{2}$	„	„	„ W 151 S 75	„
787	„	39 Isfan- dārmuz	„ W. 299 S 8	„ اسفندارمز
788	„	40 Dī	„ W 319 S 85	„ but year ۴۰, and month دی
789	„	41 <u>Khūr-</u> dād	„ W 320 S 9	„ but year ۴۱, and month حورداد
790	„	42 Far- wardīn	„ W 315 S 9	„ but year ۴۲, and month فروردین
791	„	43 Shah- rewar	„ W 292 S 1 15	„ but year ۴۳, and month شهریور

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
Æ 792 $\frac{1}{4}$	Lahor	43 Mihir	As on No. 760 W 67 S. 7	As on No. 760 but year er, and month ۳۴
793		47 Farwardin	In double circle contain ing one of dots اکبر سام حوتک W 238 S. 8	Contained as obverse فروردین الہی ۳۷ لاہور عرب
794		47 Khurdad	W 242 S. 76	خورداد Pl.
795		49 Khurdad	تکۃ اکبر سام لاہور نم عرب W 318 S. 85.	۳۱ الہی خورداد Pl.
796	لکھنؤ Lakhnau	963	نارس عرب لکھنؤ M 8 W 310 S. 85	۳۰ ص لہند M 10.
797		967	No mark. " W 309	ص ص لہند

Metal No	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
Æ 798 799	Lakhnau <i>Dāru-l-khilāfat</i>	97 -	دار الخلافة فلوس لکھنؤ . W. 316 S. 8	و . مشتاد نہصد سہ و M 5
800	"	983	" دار الخلافة فلوس لکھنؤ صرب M 9. W. 320 S 9	و . مشتاد نہصد و سہ و ۹۸۳ M. 5
801	"	984	" W. 318	" ۹۸۴
802	"	"	" W. 314	above چہار
803	"	"	" bottom line صرب لکھنؤ W 316	"
804 $\frac{1}{2}$	"	"	" W 147 S 75	"
805	"	986	" W 316	" ۹۸۶

Metal No	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
At 806	Lakhnau <i>Daru-l-khilafat</i>	988	As on No 800 but M 25 W 317	As on No. 800 but date 1
807 $\frac{1}{2}$	"	—	" W 154 S 7	"
808 809	مالپور Malpur	985	فلوس سکہ مالپور (مرب) W 311 S 8	دفع ساد نہد ۱۰ M. 5
810	ملتان Multan	37 Di	ملتان م فلو مرب W 308 S -8	۳۷ الہ دی
811	"	37 Isfan- darmuz	" W 310	استارمر
812	"	38 Far wardin	W 312	but year ۳۸ and month فروردین
813	"	4 - Ardibi hiht	W 309	but year ۴ - " and month اردی بہشت Pl.
814	"	4 - Ayar	" W 310	انر

Metal No	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
Æ 815 816	نارنول Nārnol	962	نارنول فلوس صرب W 322 S 87	و دو شصب دهصد ۹۶۲ فی سه
817 818	”	963	” W 318.	” ۹۶۳
819	”	964	” W. 325.	” ۹۶۴
820 821	”	965	’ W 320	” ۹۶۵
822	”	966	” W 320	” ۹۶۶
823 824 $\frac{1}{8}$	”	”	” W. 32 S. 5	”
825	”	967	” W 310	” ۹۶۷
826	”	968	” W 312	” ۹۶۸
827	”	969	” W. 315	” ۹۶۹

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
AE 828 $\frac{1}{8}$	نارنول Narnol	969	As on No. 815 W 38 S 5	As on No. 815 but above
829	"	970	W 313	هفتاد و نهم ۱۷
830	"	971	" W 315	" ۱۷۱
831	"	972	" W 314.	" ۱۷۲
832	"	973	" W 319	" ۱۷۳
833 $\frac{1}{8}$	"	978	" W 33. S 45	" ۱۷۸
834	"	980	M 5 W 312	هفتاد نهم ۱۷۹
835	"	981	M 5 W 315.	" ۱۸۱
836	"	983	M 5. W 303	" ۱۸۳

Metal No	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
Æ 837 838	نارول Nārnol	986	As on No. 815 M 5 W 314	As on No 815, but date ٩٨٦
839	”	988	M 5 ” W 315.	” ٩٨٨
840	”	1004	M. 5 ” W. 312	• هزار ١٠٠٤ فی سہ
841	”		In circle with one of dots outside it نارول فلوس W. 12 S. 35	Contained as obverse ب تار
<i>Without mint-name</i>				
842		971	بادشاہ عاری محمد اکبر حلال الدین M 28 W. 300 S 9	فی عہد الہ میر الخامس الدین الدیاس ٩٧١
843 $\frac{1}{2}$			M 28 ” W 155 S 8	Dateless ”

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
Æ 844		988	نورس W 109 S. 65	نہمد ۱۸ M 25
845 846 847		—	نورس W 130 S. 7	نہمد سہ
The above four coins are probably poor copies of Akbar's currency				
848 nigfi		31	In double circle containing one of dots نہمد ۳۱ W 164 S -8	Contained as obverse a symmetrical angular device surrounding an area filled with dots.
849 nigfi		1013	Contained as No 848 نہمد ۱۱۳ A fleur-de-lys above W 163 S 7	"
850 851 852 damri		55	Contained as No. 848 نہمد ۱۵ W 76. S 65	Contained as obverse نہمد ۱۷

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
Æ 853 <i>damrī</i>		33	Contained as No 848 دَمَر W. 39. S 55.	Contained as obverse الله ۳۳ سنه
854		979	می تاریخ ۹۷۹ W. 29 S 45	می تاریخ ۹۷۹
855 $\frac{1}{4}$ <i>tanka</i>		45 Dī	In circle تنکه اکبر شامه چهارم حصه W. 159 S. 68	In circle contained by one of dots ۴۵ الله ماه دی Pl.
856 $\frac{1}{8}$ <i>tanka</i>		43 Isfan- dārmuz	تنکه اکبر شامه هشتم حصه W. 73 S 65	In double circle contain- ing one of dots ۴۳ الله اسفندارمر
857 $\frac{1}{8}$ <i>tanka</i>		46 Ābān	” W 39 S 5	” but year ۴۶, and month آبان
The weight shows that this coin is really $\frac{1}{16}$ <i>tanka</i> .				
858 859 $\frac{1}{16}$ <i>tanka</i>		44 Ardī- bīhūst	تنکه اکبر شامه شانزدهم حصه W. 39 S 5	۴۴ الله بهشت اردی

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
860 ١٩ tanka		44 Tir	As on No. 858 W 39	As on No 858 but month ٢٩
861 ١٩ tanka		Amar dad	W 38	امرداد
862 ١٩ tanka		47 Tir	W 38.	but year ٢٧ and month ٢٩
863 ١٩ tanka		Amar dad	W 38	امرداد
864 ١٩ tanka		DI	W 37	دی
865 866 ١٩ tanka		49 Amar dad	W 36	but year ٢٩ and month امرداد
867 ١٩ tanka		5 -	W 31	but year ٥ -
868 ١٩ tanka		4 - DI	W 37	but month دی
869 ١٩ tanka		4 -	W 38	"
870 ١٩ tanka		—	W 38	"

Metal No	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
Æ 871 ¹ sq		33	In double square containing one of dots الله اکبر W. 135. S 7	Contained as obverse ۳۳ الهی حل حاله
872 sq		45	تنکه اکبر شاه حصه W. 102. S 55	۴۵ الهی
873 sq		46 Shah- rewar	” W 100.	۴۶ الهی شهر پور
874 sq		—	The Kalima W 103 S 6	اکبر بادشاه محمد جلال الدین
<i>Name of mint not clear</i>				
875 $\frac{1}{8}$?	972	? W 32 S 45	۹۷۲ سسه
876 $\frac{1}{8}$?	97—	. فلوس صرب W 39 S. 45	تاریخ ۹۷— سسه

¹ Probably struck from a silver coin die

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
Æ 877 1	1	-8 Shah rewar	فلوس عرب W 37 S 45	۸- اله سهرورد
878	1	1	فلوس سکه W 296 S 75	مساد نهمد و
879	Alwar	965	اکبر بادشاہ محمد غازی حلال الدین فی زمان W 310 S 9	۹۶۵ سہ جلد اللہ تعالیٰ ملکہ عرب الو Fl
880	Tatta? Daru-l fulūs	981	نار الفلوس تہ عرب M. 5 W 317 S 8	مساد نهمد ۹۸۱ لی Fl
881	1	967	نار فلوس تہ و نو M 4 W 307 S 85	سہ نهمد لی نار بنغ والدین

Compare coins Nos. 602 and 623. This coin in all probability comes from an Osli mint.

Metal No	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
Æ 882 ¹	?	98-	فلوس سکه درکر . W. 306 S 8	. هشتاد نصد ۹۸- M 5 Pl
883	?	984	و سر سد کر . W. 312 S. 8	چهار هشتاد نصد
884	?	?	. فلوس W 299 S. 85	?
885	?	962	فلوس صرب W 273 S 1	. شصت نصد ۹۶۲ (Reversed)
886	?	989	فلوس M. 5 W 315 S 8	هشتاد نصد ۹۸۹

¹ This is very like the Bakhar copper coin, but the mint-name on this specimen cannot be read as Bakhar Cp Plate II, No 22 of paper 'Some Copper Coins of Akbar found in the Kangra District', J A S B, 1886

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
Æ 887	†	†	<p>خلائق و ناکر</p> <p>M 5</p> <p>W 312</p> <p>S 8</p>	<p>مساد نهمد</p>
888	†	48	<p>In circle contained by one of dots</p> <p>†</p> <p>س فلو</p> <p>W 27</p> <p>S 45</p>	<p>Contained as obverse</p> <p>س فلو</p>

Pl

Accession S: IV: 963 (Friday February 14, 1556).

Death 12: VI: 1014 (Tuesday October 15 1605).

Earliest known coin (A/ri) N 960 A 963 E 962

Latest (") N 1000 A 1011 E 1008.

Earliest known coin (A/ri) N 83 A 80 E 81

Latest " " () N 61 A 60 E 60.

Unrepresented mints and metals:

N Urdū, Asir Hājipūr Pattan Serhind, Katak, Mālpūr

A Urdū, Akbarnagar Alwar Ellchpūr Dālapūr Bāndhū Pattan, Chunar Katak, Gadrāula, Mālpūr

E Akbarnagar Amirkot, Dūdson Bhakkar Pattan, Patna Jalālpūr Jalālnagar
Khairābād Sironj Salīmābād (Ajmer), Sambhal Katak, Kalinūr Korā,
Kīratpūr Manikpūr Mānghar Madankot, Mīrha.

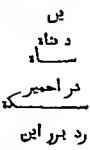
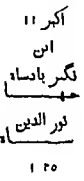
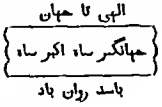
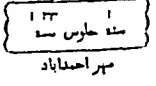
IV

JAHĀNGĪR

A D 1011-1037

A D 1605-1628.

Metal No	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
N 889	احمير Ajmer	1023 9	<p>Emperor, his head crowned with a halo, seated on a throne to left, with goblet in his right hand</p> <p>To right</p> <p>قما در سکه زر کرد تصویر</p> <p>To left</p> <p>شیه حصرت شاه جهانگیر</p> <p>W 165 S. 8.</p>	<p>In double circle with one of dots between</p> <p>حروب جهانگیر و الله اکبر</p> <p>..</p> <p>معین The sun یا 9 surrounded سه by its rays ..</p> <p>ر رور ارل در عدد شد در انر</p> <p>Pl</p>
<p>The two Persian couplets are as follows</p> <p>قما در سکه زر کرد تصویر شیه حصرت شاه جهانگیر</p> <p>‘Destiny has pictured on coin of gold The likeness of His Majesty King Jahāngīr’</p> <p>حروب جهانگیر و الله اکبر ر رور ارل در عدد شد در انر</p> <p>‘The letters in the names of Jahāngīr and of the supreme God From the first day to the last are equal in value’</p> <p>Reckoning by the Abjad, the words جهانگیر and الله اکبر are each equal to 289</p>				

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
A/ 880	احمير Ajmer	1025 11	<p>In double circle with one of dots between</p> <p>  </p> <p>W 163 S 85</p>	<p>Contained as obverse</p> <p>  </p> <p>PL</p>
			<p>این سکہ رد بر در احمدیر ساد دین شاه ساده نور الدین جهانگیر ابن اکبر بادشاہ</p> <p>The Shah asylum of the faith, struck this coin on gold in Ajmer King Nūru-d-dīn Jahāngir son of the emperor Akbar</p>	
891	احمدآباد Ahmad Abad	1033 18	<p>In double circle with one of dots between</p> <p>  </p> <p>W 169 S 8</p>	<p>In double circle with one of dots between</p> <p>  </p>
			<p>الہی تا حیان ناسد روان باد شرق و غرب مہر احمدآباد</p> <p>O God, while the world endures may current be In East and West the stamp of Ahmad!</p>	

Metal No	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
V 892	آگرہ Āgra	1017 3	On flowered field پاد گیتی اکرہ خسرو شہر سکہ زد در ۱۷ W. 202 S. 11.	On flowered field نادرشاه اکبر نگیر ان چہ نور الدین شہ
			<p>سکہ زد در شہر آگرہ خسرو گیتی پاد شہ نور الدین چہانگیر ان اکر نادرشاه</p> <p>' Struck coin in the city of Āgra, the monarch, refuge of the world, King Nūru-d-dīn Jahāngīr, son of the emperor Akbar '</p>	
893	"	1018 5	" ۱۰۱۸ W. 210 S 11	" ۵
894 ¹ sq	آگرہ Āgra	1019 5 Ābān	In square contained by a triple square of lines and dots, the intermediate space being filled by geometrical designs, on a flowered field رد ظل الہ سکہ در مہ انان ناگرہ W 210 S 9	As on obverse اکبر نادرشاه نگیر ان چہ شہ نور الدین ۱۰۱۹
			<p>در مہ انان ناگرہ سکہ رد ظل الہ شہ نور الدین چہانگیر ان اکر نادرشاه</p> <p>' In the month of Ābān in Āgra, struck coin the shadow of God, King Nūru-d-dīn Jahāngīr, son of the emperor Akbar '</p>	

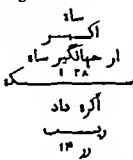
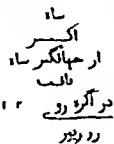
Pl

¹ This coin is of high artistic merit Mr Nelson Wright regards the coins of the year A. H. 1019 as marking the culminating point of excellence in the Mughal series

Metal No	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
A/ 895	آگرہ Agra	1020 6 Far- wardin	In multifoil area sur- rounded by a double circle on flowered field سجوں احمر زر آگرہ فروزان مرویدین W 218 (Looped.) S 1	As on obverse آگرہ ساز جهانگیر ابن ر نور ۱۲ Pl
896		1020 6 Azar	In multifoil mubrabia area on flowered field آگرہ ساز نکسر نور الدین W 168 S 95	Inside double multifoil design surrounded by triple circle, on flowered field ۱ ساز اذر الہ آگرہ نور
897	"	1020 6 Di	In multifoil regular poly- gonal figure inscribed within triple circle as on No. 896 W 168. S 98	In hexagonal multifoil figure within triple circle ۱ ساز دی الہ نور آگرہ ۱۲
898	Isfan darmaz	1021 6	In circle within triple circle the intermediate space filled with a floral design نکسر ساز آگرہ نور الدین W 168 S 93	In octagon formed by the superimposition of one square diagonally on another on flowered field ساز افسان دارمزر الہ نور آگرہ ۱۲

Metal No	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
<i>A</i> 899	آگرہ Āgra	1021 7 Far-wardī	Within scroll design inscribed in a circle, as on No 898 W 168 S. 95	In octagonal scroll design inscribed in the usual triple circle ماہ فروردی الہیہ ۱۰۲۱ صرب آگرہ ۷ سنہ
900	„	1022 8 Dī	Within triple circle, on flowered field, as on No 896 W. 168 S 95	Contained as obverse صرب آگرہ الہیہ ماہ دی ۸ سنہ ۱۰۲۲
901 ¹ sq	„	— 12 Tīr	In square نگیر شاہ اکبر شاہ نور الدین W 174 S 7	In square ماہ تیر الہیہ صرب آگرہ ۱۲ سنہ ۱۰۲۰—
902	„	1027 12 Bah-man	In triple circle, as on No 896 W 168 S 9	Contained as obverse صرب آگرہ الہیہ ماہ بہمن ۱۲ سنہ ۱۰۲۷
903	„	„ 13 Amar-dād	As on No 902 W. 168 S 9	As on No 902, but month امرداد and regnal year ۱۳

¹ The square Āgra mohars of Jahāngīr are often forged I am doubtful as to the genuineness of this specimen

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
A/ 904	آگرہ Āgra	1027 18 Shah rewar	As on No. 902. W 167 S 85	As on No. 902, but month سپتمبر and regnal year ۱۳
905		18 Mihir	W 168 S -85	۱۴
WITH ZODIACAL SIGNS				
906 Taurus	"	1028 14	Within double circle con- taining one of dots  W 164 S 85	In rayed circle, bull standing to left.
			سکه آگرہ داد دیس ۱۳ ار حمانگیر ساز ساز اکبر The stamp of Āgra gave ornament to gold Through Jahāngir Shāh son of Shāh Akbar	Pl
907 Gemini	"	1027 13	 W 168 S -85	In rayed circle the Twins embracing one another
			دب در آگرہ رو رو زینور ار حمانگیر ساز ساز اکبر In Āgra, the face of gold obtained from From Jahāngir Shāh son of Shāh Akbar	Pl

Metal No	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
AV 908 Sagittarius	آگرہ Āgra	1032 17	As on No. 907. W. 168. S. 8 (Looped)	In rayed circle, centaur galloping to left and shooting arrows behind him Pl
909	برہانپور Burhān-pūr	17 Farwardī	In circle on flowered field شاہ اکبر نگیر شاہ چہ نور الدین W. 168 S. 65	As on obverse ماہ فروردی الہی برہانپور ب صر ۱۷
910	تتہ Tatta	1033 19 Amar-dād	اکبر شاہ نگیر شاہ چہ نور الدین W. 168 S. 7	ماہ امرداد الہی ۱۹ تتہ ۱۰۳۳ صر
911	دہلی Dehlī	1015	مہر و ماہ نور ساحت نورانی روی رر را ہلہ ۱۱۵ صر د W. 202. S. 75 روح رر را صاحب نورانی رنگ مہر و ماہ شاہ نور الدین جہانگیر اس اکبر نادر شاہ 'Made the face of gold shining with the hues of the sun and moon, Shāh Nūru-d-dīn Jahāngīr, son of the emperor Akbar'	شاہ اس اکبر نادر نگیر نور الدین جہا شاہ Pl

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
A/ 912	دهلی Dehli	1035 21	In double circle contain ing one of dots جہانگیر ساء ۲۱ رسخ و نصرت	Contained as on obverse الہ لطف رد ار فیض ہل بد ۳۵ Pl.
			W 167 B. 75	
			رسخ و نصرت جہانگیر ساء بدہلی رد ار فیض لطف الہ King Jahāngir gold of conquest and victory Struck at Dehli by grace and loving kindness of God	
913	لاہور Lāhor	1015 1	On flowered field اللہ لا الہ الا محمد رسول اللہ لاہور ۱۱۵ عرب	In double circle contain ing one of dots on flowered field غازی جہانگیر بادشاہ محمد نور الدین ۱ س
			W 202 B. 9	
914	,	" 1	Contained as on No. 913 on flowered field درکن مہر و ماہ رد را صاحب لڑا لاہور رد ۱۱۵ عرب	Situate as obverse س ان اکرم نور الدین جہا س
			W 207 B. 9 Couplet as on No. 911	

Ms. No.	Weight	Di.	Obverse	Reverse	
915	مدو Lahor	1015 2	In triple square, as on No 914 W. 201 S. 8	In triple square as on No 914 W. 201 S. 8	
916		1016 3	As on No 915 W. 201 S. 8	As on No 915 W. 201 S. 8	Pl
917		1028 11	In double circle contain- ing circle of dot, on flowered field دہند دادا دروے لا دور W. 168 S. 8	Situate as obverse ز نام شاہ جہانگیر شاہ اکبر دور سنہ W. 168 S. 8	Pl
			<p>دہند دادا دروے سکے لا دور</p> <p>ز نام شاہ جہانگیر شاہ اکبر دور</p> <p>'Ever on the face of the money of Lahor may there be Light by the name of Shāh Jahāngir, Shāh Akbar's son'</p>		
918	مدو Mandū	1026 12	In triple circle, on flowered field دہند نور جہا و مہر تو مہر چو سنہ W. 167 S. 8	Situate as obverse ز نام شاہ جہانگیر مدو ۱۰۲۶ W. 167 S. 8	Pl
			<p>نور جہا بی دہند پر تو چو مہر و ماہ</p> <p>سکہ مندو ز نام جہانگیر شاہ</p> <p>'With light of the world gave rays like the sun and moon, Coin of Mandū by the name of Jahāngir Shāh'</p>		

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
At 919	احمدآباد Ahmad Abad	1037 2-	<p>With name of Aur Jahān</p> <p>تھکم ساء جہانگیر</p> <p>۱۲۷ ۲-</p> <p>سائے جلوس سائے</p> <p>نائب مد ریزر</p> <p>W 183 S 8 (Looped.)</p>	<p>خام نور جهان</p> <p>غرب احمدآباد</p> <p>نادسائے بیگم زر</p> <p>Pl</p>
At 920	احمیر Ajmer	1021 9	<p>In quadruple circle</p> <p>جهان حمبر فرور با گت ۱ سکہ زر</p> <p>W 174 S 85</p>	<p>Contained as obverse</p> <p>اکبر تھکم ساء جهان زر نور نام ۱۲۱</p> <p>Pl.</p>
			<p>جهان فرور باحمیر گت سکہ زر</p> <p>زر نور نام جهانگیر ساء ساء اکبر</p> <p>This golden coin became world illuminating in Ajmer By the light of the name of Jahāngir Shāh and of Shāh Akbar</p>	

Metal No	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
At 921 922	احمدآباد Ahmad Abād	50 ¹ Agar	<p><i>In name of Salim</i></p> <p>مالك الملك رد ارز قرب احمدآباد</p> <p>W. 171 S .8</p>	<p>سلیم ن شاه سلطان اکبر شاه ادر ه.</p> <p>PI</p>
			<p>مالك الملك سكه رد ارز سلیم شاه سلطان شاه اکبر</p> <p>'The lord of the country struck coin on gold, Salim Shāh, Sultan, son of Shāh Akbar'</p>	
923	"	" Di	As on No 921. W. 172	As on No. 921, but month دی
924	"	" Bah- man	W. 170 "	" بهمن
925	"	2 ¹ Khūr- dād	W. 174. "	" but year ۲, and month حورداد
926	"	" Tir	W. 173 "	" تیر
927	"	1015 2	The Kalma, and ۱۰۱۵ احمدآباد قرب W. 212 S. 8	<p>عاز جہانگیر نادرشاه محمد نور الدین ۲ سنه</p>

¹ For a discussion as to the significance of these dates, see Papers in *J A. S. B.*, Num Supp, I, X, and XII

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
928	احمدآباد Ahmad abad	1018 2	As on No 927 but 1 11 W 215 S 8	As on No. 927 r
929	"	— 4	اله ب اركانا انا احمد سكه رد در W 220 S 9	بادشا اکبر نور الدین سکه رد در احمدآباد ارکانا اله سکه رد در نور الدین جهانگیر اکبر بادشا Struck coin in Ahmadabad by the bounties of God Shah Nuru-d-din Jahangir, son of the emperor Akbar
930		1018 5	As on No 929 but date 1 1A at bottom of coin. W 218. S 9	As on No. 929 e
931		1019 6	1 11 W 218	" r
932	"	1021 Mihir	اکبر شاه نور الدین سکه رد در W 172 S 8	شاه مہر الہ ۱ ۲۱ احمد آباد مہر
933	"	1022 6 Tir	As on No. 932 W 175	شاه نور الدین الہ ۱ ۲۲ احمد آباد مہر

Metal No	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
R 934	احمدآباد Ahmad- ābād	1022 Āgar	As on No. 932 W. 176	ماء ادر الہی ۱۰۲۲ احمد آباد صرب
935	,	1024 Shah- rewar	نشاء دور الدین ۱۰۲۴ W. 175	ماء شہر نور الہی مرین ناد احمد آباد صرب
936	,	1026 Āgar	As on No 935. ۱ ۲۱ W. 176	As on No 935, but month ادر
937	,	1027 12	In triple circle ناد رواں ہمیشہ کشور این زر بہشت صرب احمدآباد W. 174 S .9	Contained as obverse جہاں نادرشاہ نام جہانگیر ۱۰۲۷ ز نقش ۱۲ سہ خلوس
			<p>بہشت کشور این زر ہمیشہ ناد رواں ر نقش نام جہانگیر نادرشاہ جہاں</p> <p>'In the seven climes for ever may this gold be current, Through the decoration of the name of Jahāngīr, emperor of the world.'</p>	
938	,	1027	As on No 937. ۱ ۲۷ W. 168	As on No 937
939	,	13	As on No. 929 ۱۰۲۷ W. 174	As on No 929, but ۱۳ to left of second line

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
R 940	احمدآباد Ahmad abad	1030 15	As on No. 939 ۱۳ W 175	As on No. 939 ۱۵
941	"	1031 16	" ۱۳۱ W 175	" ۱۶
WITH ZODIACAL SIGNS				
942 Ram	"	1027 18	بادشاہ ۱۳۷ اکبر جہانگیر بادشاہ پ مر احمدآباد W 171 S. 8	In triple circle, a ram sitting to left, behind it the rising sun In exergue ۱۳ سند حلوس Pl.
943 Bull	"	"	As on No. 942 W 174. S 75	Forepart of bull, charging to right, behind it the rising sun. In exergue ۱۳ سند حلوس Pl.
944 Crab	"	"	اکبر پہا لکھنوا جہا را داد روبر آباد احمد ۱۳ W 174 S 85	In triple circle a crab, with sun and stars in back ground. In exergue ۱۳ Pl.
<p>مر احمدآباد را داد روبر جہانگیر شاہ سپہا اکبر Gave Beauties to the gold of Ahmadshah Jahāngīr Shāh son of the Shāh of Shāh Akbar</p>				

Metal No	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
R 945 Lion	احمدآباد Ahmad- ābād	1027 13	As on No 944. ۱۰۲۷ W. 172. S. 8.	In triple circle, a lion standing to left with up-lifted paw, behind it the sun In exergue ۱۳ سه خلوس Pl
946	احمدنگر Ahmad- nagar	1027	The Kalima, and ۱۰۲۷ احمد صرب نگر W. 175 S. 75	عارے جہانگیر ناد .
947 948	„	—	The Kalima, and احمد نگر صرب W. 176 S. 8	عارے جہانگیر نادشاہ مسعود نور الدین Pl.
949	اکبرنگر Akbar- nagar	1014	The Kalima, and صرب ۱۰۱۴ اکبرنگر W. 171 (Worn.) S. 8	As on No. 948.
950	„	1016	مہر و ماہ نگر ساحت دورا نر روی در را ہے ۱۰۱۶ صرب اکبرنگر W. 210 S. 8 Couplet as on No 911	شاہ انس اکبرناد نگر نور الدین جہا شاہ

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
R 951	اکبرنگر Akbar-nagar	1017 Tir	With arabesque design اکبر ساء نگر ساء — نور الدین W 176 S. 8	In octagon surrounded by arabesques ماه تر الهی اکبرنگر ۱۱۷ عرب
952	"	1024 Farwardi	As on No 951 W 172 S. 75	As on No 951, but month فروردی and year : ۲۳
953	"	13 Farwardi	M 37 " W 174	" فروردی ۱۳ M 3
954	"	18 Di	M. 37 " W 173	" دی ۱۸ M 3.
955	"	20 Amar did	M. 37 W 175.	امرداد ۲ M 36
956	"	23 Khôr did	W 175	خرداد ۲۳

Metal No	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
At 957 958	اکبرنगर Akbar-nagar	—	<p>بارکاه کردون شاه کرورد اکبر سکه در</p> <p>W. 178</p>	<p>In double circle</p> <p>اکبر نگیر ن جها نور الدین شاه</p>
<p>سکه در اکبرنगर در شاه کردون بارکاه شاه نور الدین جهانگیر ن اکبرنادر</p> <p>'Struck coin in Akbar-nagar, with his Court like the Heavens, Shāh Nūru-d-dīn Jahāngīr, son of the emperor Akbar'</p>				
959	آگره Āgra	1014 1	<p>On a flowered field, the Kalima, and</p> <p>۱۴ آگره صرب</p> <p>W. 210. S. 85</p>	<p>On flowered field</p> <p>عارف جهانگیر نادر مسجد نور الدین سکه</p>
960	"	1015 1	<p>As on No 959</p> <p>۱۰۱۵</p> <p>W. 209. S. 85</p>	<p>As on No 959</p>
961	"	" 2	<p>" ۱۰۱۵</p> <p>W 210. S. 9.</p>	<p>" ۲</p>
962	"	1017 4	<p>As on No 892</p> <p>۱۰۱۷</p> <p>W. 220 S. 1.</p>	<p>As on No. 892</p> <p>۳</p>

Pl

Pl

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
Al 963 sq	آگرہ Āgra	1019 5 Isfandārmux	On flowered field bounded by a triple square, in a multifol circular figure در آگرہ رد در سکہ را این امر در اسفند ۵ W 220 S 75	Situate as obverse ساز آگرہ نگران رمان ساز سہا ۱۱۱ Pl.
			در اسفند امر این سکہ را در آگرہ رد در سہا رمان ساز حنانگران ساز آگرہ * In Isfandārmux struck this coin on gold in Āgra King of kings of the age Shāh Jahāngir son of Shāh Akbar Cp Coins Nos. 1100 and 1103	
964 sq.	"	6	In inner foliated square contained in an outer square on flowered field آگرہ ساز حنانگران W 170 S 85	In inner square with small arch in middle of each side its sides produced to meet those of an outer square, on flowered field سہا آگرہ غرب Pl.
965 sq.	"	1022 6 Ardī bihisht	Within quadruple square نگران ساز آگرہ ساز نور الدین W 175 S 8	Situate as obverse سہا ساز اردی الہ غرب آگرہ سہا ۱۲۲
966	"	1022 8 Amar- did	Within quadruple circle as on No. 965. W 167 S 1	Within quadruple circle as on No. 965. امداد

Metal No	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
R 967 sq.	آگرہ Āgra	1022 8 Shah- rewar	As on No. 965 W. 173	As on No 965 شہر پور
968 sq	„	1023 9 Dī	As on No. 965 W 156 S 75	As on No 965 ۱۲۳ ۹ دی
969	„	1025 11 <u>Khūr-</u> dād	Within double circle, as on No 965 W. 176 S. 85	In double circle, as on No. 965 ۱۰۲۵ ۱۱ حور داد
970 sq.	„	„ Tīr	As on No 965 W. 175 S. 75	As on No. 965 ۱۰۲۵ ۱۱ تیر
971	„	„ Āzar	but circular ” W. 168 S 9	” آذر
972 sq	„	1026 12 Tīr	” W. 173 S 75	” ۱۰۲۶ ۱۲ تیر
973 sq.	„	„ Ābān	” W. 175 S. .75	” آبان

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
At 974	آگرہ Agra	1032 17	In triple circle در نور در آگرہ باق ۱۳۲	In triple circle اکبر شاہ جہانگیر شاہ ار
			W 175 S 85	
			<p>باق در آگرہ شاہ در نور ار جہانگیر شاہ شاہ اکبر</p> <p>The face of gold gained beauty in Agra From Jahāngir Shāh son of Shāh Akbar</p>	
975	"	18	" ۱۳۲	" ۱۸
			W 174. S 8	
976	الہ آباد Allahabad		ہمسہ نور در شاہ الہ آباد	رنام شاہ جہانگیر شاہ اکبر باد
			W 176. S. 75	Pl.
			<p>ہمسہ نور در شاہ الہ آباد رنام شاہ جہانگیر شاہ اکبر باد</p> <p>'May the light of the gold of the stamp of Allahabad ever be From the name of Shāh Jahāngir son of Akbar Shāh.</p>	
977 978	المصنوع Elchpdr	1016	The Kalima. W 175 S. 75	نور الدین محمد جہانگیر شاہ در نور المصنوع
				Pl.

Metal No	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
AR 979	درہانپور Burhān- pūr	—	The Kalima, and صرب درہانپور W. 205. S. 85	عازم جہانگیر نادرشاہ محمد نور الدین
980	„	—	دین پناہ شاہ درہانپور شہر سکہ زد در W. 220 S. 85	نادرشاہ اکبر نگیر اس چہ نور الدین شاہ
			<p>سکہ زد در شہر درہانپور شاہ دین پناہ شاہ نور الدین جہانگیر اس اکبر نادرشاہ</p> <p>‘Struck coin in the city of Burhānpūr, the king, religion’s refuge, Shāh Nūru-d-dīn Jahāngīr, son of the emperor Akbar’</p>	
981	„	—	As on No. 980 W. 176. S. 8	As on No 980
982	„	6 Ābān	On flowered field شاہ اکبر نگیر شاہ چہ نور الدین W. 175 S 75.	On flowered field (ماہ) اناں الہی درہانپور ب صر
983	„	11 Tīr	„ W. 176	„ 11 تیر

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
R 984	برهانپور Burhan pur	15 Ardi bihisht	As on No. 982. W 174	As on No. 982 but date 10 and month اردی بہشت
985	"	1087 22 Mihr	but date rr " to left of last line. W 176	" مہر and date rr " to left of last line
986		Agar	" W 175	but date rr " to left of last line, and month آگر
987	پٹنہ Patna	1014 1	In triple circle, on flowered field, the Kalima, and ۱۱۳ عرب W 211 S. 95	Situate as obverse غازی جہانگیر بادشاہ محمد نور الدین ۱ سہ Pl
988	"	1021 7 Khūr dād	In triple circle اکبر شاہ شاہ نگسر نور الدین جہا W 170 S 85	Contained as obverse ماہ خور داد الہی ۱۲۱ ۷ عرب M 6
989	"	Alān	As on No. 988 W 175	As on No. 988 آلان M 6
990	"	1025 Di	" W 178	" ۱۲۵ دی M 6.

Metal No	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
AR 991	پتہ Patna	1027 13 Ābān	As on No 988. W. 170.	As on No 988. ۱۰۲۷ ۱۳ آبان
992 993	"	" Āzar	" W. 175	" ۱۰۲۷ ۱۳ آذر M. 8
994	"	1028 14 Ardī- bīhīst	" W. 178	" ۱۰۲۸ ۱۴ اردی بہشت M 19
995	"	" Khūr- dād	" W. 178	" حورداد M 8
996	"	1030 15 Āzar	" W. 168	" ۱۰۳۰ ۱۵ آذر
997	"	" 16 Far- wardīn	" W. 165	" ۱۰۳۰ ۱۶ فروردین
998	"	1031 17 Amar- dād	" W. 172	" ۱۰۳۱ ۱۷ امرداد
999	"	1034 19 Bah- man	" W. 172	" ۱۰۳۴ ۱۹ بہمن

Metal No	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
R 1000	بہ Patna	1036 22 Tir	As on No. 988 W 170	As on No. 988 ۱۳۱ ۲۲ کیر
1001 $\frac{1}{4}$	سج نگر Panjnagar	—	The Kalma, and سج نگر W 86 S. 6	غار جہانگیر بادشاہ محمد Pl.
1002	تہ Tatta	1018 2	The Kalma, and ۱۱۰ سرب تہ W 210 S. 8	In triple circle as No. 987 ۲
1003	"	1010 3	" ۱۱۱ W 207 S. 8	" ۲
1004	"	1017 4	" ۱۱۲ W 209 S. 9	" ۲
1005	"	1018 5	" ۱۱۳ W 208	" ۲
1006	"	1019 5	" ۱۱۴ W 209	" ۲

Metal No	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
R 1007	تته Tatta	1025 11 Āzar	اکبر شاه نگیر شاه حمدا نور الدین W 176 S. 75	۱۱ ماہ ادر الہم تته ۱۰۲۵ سرب
1008	”	1027 12 Dī	” W. 171.	” ۱۰۲۷ ۱۲ دی
1009	”	” 13 Khūr- dād	” W. 175.	” ۱۰۲۷ ۱۳ حور داد
1010	”	” 13 Mīhr	” W. 175	” ۱۰۲۷ ۱۳ مہر
1011	”	15 Khūr- dād	” W. 169	ماہ حور داد الہم تته ۱۵ سرب
1012	”	17 Īsfan- dārmuz	” W. 174	” ۱۷ اسفندارمر
1013	”	18 Khūr- dād	” W. 176	” ۱۸ حور داد
1014	”	20 Ardī- bīhīst	” W. 175	” ۲۰ اردی بہشت

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
1015	تٹہ Tatta	1037 28 Ābān	As on No. 1007 W 175	As on No. 1007 ۱۳۷ ۲۳ ایبان
1016	حالہ نور Jalnapdr	—	The Kalima and عرب حالہ نور W 178 S. 85	As on No. 979 PL
1017	حلیہ Jaler	1031 Āzar	اکبر ساء نگر ساء حماسا نور الدین W 173 S 8	ماء انزالہ حلیہ ۱۳۱ عرب AL. 38 PL
1018	جہانگیر نگر Jahāngīr nagar	14 Ardī bihisht	As on No 1017 W 176 S 65.	بہشت ماء اردی الہ ۱۴ جہانگیر نگر عرب
1019	"	20 Ardī bihisht	" W 172	" "
1020	دہلی Dehli	1021 Āzar	" W 176 S .8	ماء انزالہ عرب دہلی ۱۴۱
1021	"	17 Ardī bihisht	" W 172.	بہشت ماء اردی الہ عرب دہلی ۱۴۲ (m.)

Metal No	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
R 1022	دهلی Dehlī	1021 17 Dī	As on No 1017. W. 175.	As on No 1021, but ۱۰۲۱ ۱۷ دی
1023	„	1022 8 Amar- dād	„ W. 176.	„ ۱۰۲۲ امرداد
1024	„	1024 9 Bah- man	„ W. 175	„ ۱۰۲۴ بهمن
1025	„	1025 Amar- dād	„ W. 173.	„ ۱۰۲۵ امرداد
1026	„	1033 Far- wardī	„ W. 168	مروردي السه دهلی ۱۰۳۳ صرب
1027	„	„ Ābān	„ W. 170	As on No 1026 انان
1028	„	1035 Khūr- dād	„ W. 172	„ ۱۰۳۵ خورداد
1029	„	1036 Far- wardī	„ W. 176.	„ ۱۰۳۶ مروردي
1030	„	„ Dī	„ W. 177	„ ۱۰۳۶ دی

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
R 1031	دہلی Dehli	1037 Mihir	As on No 1017 W 176	As on No. 1026 but ۱۳۷ مہر
1032	سورت Sūrat	17 Ābān	نور الدین محمد بادشاہ شکریہ W 175 S. 8.	ماہ ایاں الہی ۱۷ سہ سورت عرب
1033	"	— Bah man	As on No 1032. W 178 S. 8	As on No 1032 but month نہمن FL
1034	ظفرنگر Zafar- nagar	—	The Kalima, and ظفرنگر عرب W 173 S. 75	جہانگیر بادشاہ مسجد FL
1035	قندھار Qandahār	1020	The Kalima, and قندھار عرب W 210 S. 8	In double circle as on No. 987
1036	"	1021 7	ان اکبر باد شکریہ نور الدین جہا بادشاہ W 209 S. 85 Couplet as on No. 911	ترک مہر و ماہ نے نور دا صاحب نور عرب قندھار رو

Metal No	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
AR 1037	قندهار Qandahār	1023 8 Isfan- dūrmuz	On flowered field شاه اکبر نگیر شاه چهار دور الدین W. 176 S. 85	In double circle, on flowered field ماه اسفند امرالمع قندهار سرب ۸ سنة ۱۰۲۳
1038	"	" 9 Khūr- dād	" W. 177	" but year ۹ and month حور داد
1039	"	9 Tir	" W. 176	" ۹ تیر
1040	"	9 Shah- rewar	" W. 176	" ۹ شهریور
1041	"	9 Mīhr	" W. 172	" ۹ مهر
1042	"	1023 9 Āzar	" W. 176.	" ۱۰۲۳ ۹ آذر
1043	"	9 Dī	" W 174	" ۹ دی
1044 1045	"	10 Khūr- dād	" W 170	" ۱۰ حور داد
1046	"	" Shah- rewar	" W. 175	" ۱۰ شهریور

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
Æ 1047	قندهار Qandahār	10 Mihr	As on No 1037 W 177	As on No 1037, but date ۱ مهر
1048		DI	" W 174	" دی
1049	"	Beh man	" W 175	" بهمن
1050	"	" Isfan- dārmuz	" W 170	" اسفندار
1051	"	11 Far wardi	" W 172	" ۱۱ فروردی
1052	"	1025 11 Tir	" W 175	" ۱۲۵ ۱۱ تیر
1053	"	11 Ābān	" W 174	" ۱۱ آبان
1054	"	1025 11	۱۲۵ ک قندهار دلوآه W 172. E. 78	س اکبر ۱۱ س اکبر از حاکم

سکه قندهار سد دلوآه
از حاکم اکبر ساه

The coin of Qandahār became attractive
Through Jahāngīr Shāh son of Akbar F. 151.

Metal No	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
As 1055	قندھار Qandabār	1026 12	As on No. 1054 ۱۰۲۶ W. 176	As on No. 1054. ۱۲
1056	"	1027 12	" ۱۰۲۷ W. 175	" ۱۲
1057	"	" 13	" ۱۰۲۷ W. 167	" ۱۳
1058 $\frac{1}{2}$	"	"	" ۱۰۲۷ W. 84. S. 65.	" ۱۳
1059	"	1028 13	" ۱۰۲۸ W. 174	" ۱۳
1060 1061	"	" 14	" ۱۰۲۸ W. 178.	" ۱۴
1062 $\frac{1}{2}$	"	"	" ۱۰۲۸ W. 89 S. 65.	" ۱۴
1063	"	1029 14	" ۱۰۲۹ W. 177	" ۱۴

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
R 1084	قندهار Qandahār	1029 15	As on No. 1054. ۱۲۹ W 178	As on No. 1054 but date ۱۰
1085	"	1030 15	۱۲ W 178	" ۱۰
1086	"	16	۱۲ W 175	" ۱۶
1087		1031 17	" ۱۲۱ W 176	" ۱۷
1088 ¹ $\frac{1}{2}$	کابل Kabul	1014 1 Amar- dād	In circle the Kalima, and کابل ۱۴ عرب W 115. E. 75	In circle شار جهانگیر بادشاه محمد نور الدین ۱۰ س امرداد
1089 $\frac{1}{2}$	"	1015 1	" ۱۱۰ W 115 E. 75	In double circle شار جهانگیر بادشاه محمد نور الدین س

¹ This strange coin bears dates 1014 and 1015, and also the month Amardād, but is not of the Ilahi type. It, and the two following coins, must be halves of heavy rupees.

Metal No	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
Æ 1070 $\frac{1}{2}$	کابل Kābul	—	As on No 1068, but cut. W. 101. S 75	As on No 1069
1071 ¹ $\frac{1}{2}$	„	4	In double circle تسلیم شاه کابل ۴ صرب W. 87 S 7	In quadruple circle انداء ملکه الله حلد Pl
			<p>حلد الله ملکه انداء</p> <p>‘May God perpetuate his kingdom for ever’</p>	
1072	„	1020 6	As on No 892, but کابل in place of اگره and date ۱۰۲ W. 220 S. 95	As on No. 892. ۶ Pl
1073	„	1027 Bah- man	In circle نادر شاه اکبر ۱۲۷ نگیر اس چهار نور الدین W. 174 S. 85	In triple circle ماه بهمن الهی کابل صرب

¹ Mr Rodgers read the obverse inscription on this interesting coin, which is still unique, as صرب کابل جهانگیر شاه سلیم, but I think there can be no doubt that my emendation is correct

Metal No	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
AR 1074	کشمیر Kashmir	1019	<p>مہر و ماہ نک ساخت نور روی در را ہے ہر ۱۱۱ کشمیر</p> <p>W 210 S -8</p> <p>Couplet as on No 911</p>	<p>شاہ ابن اکبر باد نور الدین حیات</p>
1075	"	1020	<p>۱۲</p> <p>W 209 S. 85</p>	,
1076 1077	"	1021	<p>۱۲۱</p> <p>W 210</p>	"
1078	"	1022 S Ardi bihisht	<p>نکسر ماہ اکبر ماہ نور الدین</p> <p>W 175 S 8</p>	<p>ہمس ماہ اردی الہی</p> <p>کشمیر ۱۲۲ قرب</p>
1079	"	Shah rowar	<p>W 178</p>	سہرورد
1080	"	Mihr	<p>W 174</p>	سہرورد

Metal No	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
\mathcal{R} 1081	کشمیر Kashmīr	1023 8 Isfan- dārmuz	As on No 1078. W. 170	As on No 1078, but date ۱۰۲۳ ۸ اسفندارمز
1082	”	” 9 Tir	” W. 175	” ۱۰۲۳ ۹ تیر
1083	”	1024 10 Āzar	” W. 174	” ۱۰۲۴ ۱۰ آذر
1084	”	1026 12 Far- wardīn	” W. 175.	” ۱۰۲۶ ۱۲ فروردین
1085	”	1027 13 Āzar	” W. 172.	” ۱۰۲۷ ۱۳ آذر
1086	”	1031 17 Far- wardī	” W. 174.	” ۱۰۳۱ ۱۷ فروردی
1087	لاہور Lāhor	1015 1	In triple circle, on flowered field, the Kalima, and ۱۰۱۵ لاہور ص W. 210 S. 1	Situate as obverse عارف جہانگیر بادشاہ محمد نور الدین ۱ سہ

Metal No	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
1088 1089	لاہور Lahor	1015 1	In triple circle, on flowered field برگت مہر و ماہ نے رو را ساخت لورا عرب لاہور ۱۰۱۵ رو W 211 S 1 Couplet as on No. 911	Situate as obverse سہ ان اکبر باد نگر نور الدین حہا سہ ۱
1080 sq	"	" 2	In triple square, on flowered field, the Kalima, and عرب ۱۰۱۵ لاہور W 211 S 9	Situate as obverse سہ شاعر چہانگیر بادشاہ محمد نور الدین
1081 sq	"	1016 2	In triple square, on flowered field, as on No. 1088 ۱ ۱۱ W 210 S 95	Situate as obverse in scription as on No. 1088 ۱
1002 sq	"	1017 3	As on No. 1091 ۱ ۱ W 210 S 9	As on No. 1091 ۱

Metal No	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
AR 1093	لاهور Lāhor	1017 3	In triple circle, on flowered field دور بود در تا فلک ناد رواں ددر ۳ W. 221 S. 1	Situate as obverse نگیر جہا سام شاہ ۱۰۱۷ سکہ لاهور
			ددر ناد رواں تا فلک بود در دور سام شاہ جہانگیر سکہ لاهور 'As long as the heavens revolve, in the world may current be In the name of Shāh Jahāngīr the money of Lāhor.'	
1094	”	” 4	As on No 1093 ۴ W. 220	As on No 1093 ۱۰۱۷
1095 1096	”	1018 5	” ۵ W. 220	” ۱۰۱۸
1097	”	1019 5	” ۵ W. 220	” ۱۰۱۹

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
<p>R 1088¹ 1089</p>	<p>لاهور Lāhor</p>	<p>1019 5 Bah- man</p>	<p>Within circular ornamentation, on flowered field</p> <p>در لاهور حون مہ انور در ماہ بہمن ۵</p> <p>W 218 S 1</p>	<p>Situate as obverse</p> <p>شہان شاہ کبر نور الدین جہا نور ۱۱</p> <p>PL</p>
<p>1100 1101 sq.</p>	<p>Isfandārmux</p>		<p>Within foliated diamond, contained in a triple square, the intermediate spaces filled symmetrically with four arabesques</p> <p>د در در لاهور سکہ در اصفہان</p> <p>W 219 S 9</p>	<p>Situate as obverse</p> <p>اکبر شاہ جہانگیر ابن شاہ ام ۱۱</p>
			<p>در اصفہان ابن سکہ در لاهور زد در در سہ شاہ ام شاہ جہانگیر ابن شاہ اکبر</p> <p>¹ In Isfandārmux struck this coin in Lāhor on gold, King of kings of the nations, Shāh Jahāngīr son of Shāh Akbar</p>	

¹ Commencing from the month Bahman of the fifth regnal year we have heavy Lāhor rupees issuing every month, alternately round and square and each bearing a different couplet. These continue till month Tir of the sixth regnal year and are all represented in the Lāhor Museum except the very rare round rupee of month Khordād. In Anurādī begins a long series of round rupees of the usual *shahi* type and of the ordinary weight and also

Metal No	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
R 1102	لاهور Lāhor	1020 6 Farwardin	<p>Within triple square, surrounded by scroll-work</p> <p>در لاهور فروردین شد رشد مه انور ۱۰۲</p> <p>W. 218 S 9</p>	<p>Situate as obverse</p> <p>اکبر شاه جهانگیر شاه ز نور سه ۶</p>
			<p>فروردین زر لاهور شد رشد مه انور ر نور شاه جهانگیر ان شاه اکبر</p> <p>'In Farwardin the gold of Lāhor became an object of envy to the shining moon, By the light of Shāh Jahāngīr, son of Shāh Akbar'</p>	
1103 sq	”	” Ardī- bihisht	<p>Within symmetrical octangular figure, in a triple square, on flowered field</p> <p>در زر لاهور سکه در بهشت این مه ارد ۶۰۱</p> <p>W 217 S. 8</p>	<p>Situate as obverse</p> <p>اکبر شاه جهانگیر شاه شهنشاه رمان ۶</p>
			<p>مه اردی بهشت این سکه در لاهور زد در زر شهنشاه رمان شاه جهانگیر ان شاه اکبر</p> <p>'In the month of Ardībihisht struck this coin in Lāhor on gold, King of kings of the age, Shāh Jahāngīr, son of Shāh Akbar'</p>	

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
<p>AB 1104 sq</p>	<p>لاہور Lāhor</p>	<p>8 Tir</p>	<p>Infoliated circular figure within triple square</p> <p>را در لاکه در لاهور د این ماه تر</p> <p>W 217 S. 8</p>	<p>Situate as obverse</p> <p>اکبر شاه جہانگیر ابن شاه ملک دین</p>
1105	"	<p>Amar dād</p>	<p>In regular octangular figure, within a circle, on flowered field</p> <p>نکر شاه اکبر شاه نور الدین</p> <p>W 175 S 9</p>	<p>In foliated diamond, sur- rounded by scroll work, on flowered field</p> <p>ماه امرداد اله لاهور عرب</p>
1106	"	<p>Mīhr</p>	<p>As on No. 1105</p> <p>W 175</p>	<p>As on No. 1105 but month مهر</p>
1107	"	<p>Ābān</p>	<p>"</p> <p>W 175</p>	<p>آبان</p>
1108	"	<p>Rah man</p>	<p>"</p> <p>W 175</p>	<p>رہمن</p>
1109	"	<p>Isfan dārmaz</p>	<p>"</p> <p>W 175</p>	<p>اسفندار</p>

Metal No	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
AR 1110	لاہور Lāhor	7 Far-wardīn	As on No 1105. W. 174.	As on No 1105, but date v فروردین
1111	"	" Ardī-bīhisht	" W. 176.	" v اردی بہشت
1112	"	" Khūr-dād	" W. 175.	" v حور داد
1113	"	" Tīr	" W. 175	" v تیر
1114	"	" Shah-rewar	" W. 175	" v شہر روار
1115	"	" Mihr	" W. 174.	" v مہر
1116	"	" Āzar	" W. 175	" v ادر
1117	"	" Bah-man	" W. 175	" v بہمن
1118 1119	"	" Isfan-dārmuz	" W 175	" v اسفندارمز
1120	"	8 Tīr	" W. 175	" ^ تیر

Metal No	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
As 1121	لاهور Lahor	8 Amar dād	As on No. 1105 W 177	As on No 1105 but date A امرداد
1122	"	" Shah rewar	" W 176	" A سهرورد
1123	"	" Mīhr	" W 175.	" A مهر
1124	"	Ābān	W 175	" A آبان
1125	"	" Āgar	" W 175	" A آذر
1126 1127		Di	" W 173	" A دی
1128	"	8 Bah- man	" W 175	" A بهمن
1129 ¹	"	9 Far wardīn	" W 175	" A فروردین
1130	"	" Ardī bīshat	" W 175	" A اردی بهشت
1131		" Khār- dād	" W 178	" A خرداد

¹ Every month of the ninth year is represented

Metal No	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
R 1132	لاہور Lāhor	9 Tir	As on No 1105 W. 178	As on No. 1105, but date ٩ تیر
1133	"	" Amar- dād	" W. 175	" ٩ امرداد
1134	"	" Shah- rewar	" W. 171	" ٩ شہریور
1135	"	" Mīhr	" W. 173	" ٩ مہر
1136	"	" Ābān	" W. 175	" ٩ ابان
1137	"	" Āzar	" W. 177	" ٩ ادر
1138	"	" Dī	" W. 176	" ٩ دی
1139	"	" Bah- man	" W. 173	" ٩ بہمن
1140	"	" Isfan- dārmuz	" W. 173	" ٩ اسفندارمز
1141	"	10 Far- wardīn	" W. 175	" ١ فروردین

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
R 1142	لاهور Lāhor	10 Ardī bihisht	As on No 1105 W 178	As on No. 1105, but date اردی بہشت
1143		Khūr dād	W 174	خورداد
1144	"	" Tir	" W 178	" تیر
1145	"	Mihir	" W 178	" مہر
1146		Ābān	W 175	" آبان
1147	"	Āgar	W 175	" آگر
1148	"	Di	" W 173	" دی
1149	"	Bah man	W 178	" بہمن
1150		" Isfan dārmuz	" W 178	" اسفندارموز
1151		11 Ardī- bihisht	W 178	" اردی بہشت

Metal No	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
Æ 1152	لاهور Lāhor	11 Khūr- dād	As on No 1105 W. 177	As on No 1105, but date 11 حور داد
1153	"	" Bah- man	" W. 170	" 11 نہمن
1154	"	1025 11	In circle on flowered field همیشه نادا در رو سکه لاهور W. 168. S. 8 Couplet as on No 917	In circle on flowered field ز نام شاه جہانگیر شاه اکبر 11 نور سے
1155	"	1026 11	As on No 1154 1026 W. 176	As on No 1154 11
1156	"	" 12	" 1026 W. 176	" 12
1157 1158	"	1027 12	" 1027 W. 175	" 12
1159	"	" 13	" 1027 W. 171	" 13
1160 1161	"	1028 14	" 1028 W. 176	" 14

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
At 1162	لاہور Lahor	1029 14	As on No. 1154 but arranged thus لاہور سکہ نور ہمیشہ بابا ۱۲	نور اکبر جہانگیر شاہ ر نام ۱۳
1163	"	15	As on No. 1162 ۱۲ W 175	As on No. 1162. ۱۲
1164	"	1030 15	As on No. 1162 but again a different arrange- ment سکہ لاہور بابا ۱۲ ہمیشہ ۱۲ W 175.	شاہ اکبر نور ر نام شاہ جہا ۱۳
1165	"	16	As on No. 1164 ۱۲ W 176	As on No. 1164 ۱۳
1166	"	1031 17	As on No. 1161 but word under W 175	As on No. 1164 ۱۲
1167	"	1032 17	" ۱ W 175	" ۱۳

Metal No	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
R 1168	لاهور Lāhor	1032 18	As on No 1164 ۱۸ W. 176	As on No 1164, but date ۱۰۳۲
1169 1170	"	1033 19	" ۱۹ W. 178	" ۱۰۳۳
1171	"	1034 19	" ۱۹ W 177	" ۱۰۳۴
1172	"	1036 21	" ۲۱ W. 178	" ۱۰۳۶
1173 1174	"	" 22	" ۲۲ W. 175	" ۱۰۳۶
<i>Small pieces of Lāhor mint</i>				
1175 $\frac{1}{2}$	"	1015 1	The Kalma, and ۱۰ لاهور صرب W. 101 S 7	As on No. 1087.
1176 $\frac{1}{2}$	"	1035 20	In double circle on flowered field شاه اکبر شاه ۲ نگیر حبا W. 83 S. 7.	Situate as obverse لاهور صرب ۱۰۳۵ سنة

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
			<i>With name of Nur Jahān</i>	
Al 1177	احمدآباد Ahmad Abad	1037 2-	On flowered field جہانگیر بحکم ساء مد روبر یاف عرب احمدآباد W 173 B. 8	On flowered field ساء باد جہان جام نور بحکم ر ۱۳۷ سنہ ۲-
			Couplet as on No 919	Fl.
1178	آگرہ Agra	n 22	In triple circle ۲۲ بحکم ساء جہا نگر یاف مد روبر ۱۳۷ W 176 B. 85	In dotted circle ر نام ساء نور جہان با حکم ر عرب آگرہ
			Couplet as on No. 919	Fl.
1179	پٹنہ Patna		As on No 1178 but no date at top W 176 B 8	ر نام نور جہان با حکم باد ۲۲ ر عرب
1180	سورت Sarat	1035 20	As on No 1177 but in exergue بحکم instead of ر حکم and عرب سورت	ساء باد جہان جام نور بحکم ر ۱۳۵ سنہ ۲

Metal No	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
AR 1181	سورت Sūrat	1036 21	As on No 1180 W. 175. S. 8.	As on No 1180 ۱۳۶ ۲۱
1182	لاهور Lāhor	1034 19	In triple circle on flowered field, as on No 1178, but in exergue ۱۹ سنه ۱۳۴۱ W. 176 S. 85	In triple circle on flowered field, as on No. 1178, but in exergue صرب لاهور Pl
1183	"	1035 20	شاه جهانگیر تسکیم یاق صمد ریور ۲ سنه خاوس W 175 S. 8 Couplet as on No 919	ر نام شاه ۱۳۵ دور جهان نادریور تسکیم صرب لاهور
<i>Nisārs and other largesse money</i>				
1184	احمیر Ajmer	1024 10	In triple circle ۱ جهانگیر نثار W. 14 S. 35	In triple circle احمیر صرب سنه ۱۰۲۴ Pl

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
1185	احمدآباد Ahmad abad	1027 13	In triple circle on flowered field جہانگیری سار خوس ۱۳ س	In triple circle on flowered field احمدآباد ب عرب ۱۳ س
			W 43 S 7	Pl.
1186	آگرہ Agra Dārū-l khilāfat	1028 14	In triple circle on flowered field جہانگیری سار ۱۳ س خوس	Situate as obverse آگرہ للخلافت سار عرب ۱۳ س
			W 38 S 7	Pl.
1187 89	کشمیر Kashmīr	1023 10	سار نکسر جہا ۱۳	الله آگرہ کشمیر عرب
			W 20 S. 35	
			Dār Afshār	
1188	آگرہ Agra	1025 11	On flowered field آگرہ عرب ۱۱	In triple circle ب سار عرب ۱۱
			W 10 S 3.	Pl.

Metal No	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
Æ 1189 ¹	احمير Ajmer	1024 9	In triple circle جہانگیر روان W. 142 S. 7	In triple circle احمير صرب ۱۲۴ سہ
1190	آگرہ Āgra	1018 4	In triple circle ۱۱۸ سہ ب آگرہ صر W. 85 S. 6	In triple circle within outer circle ۴ سہ رائج Pl
1191	„	1020 6	On flowered field آگرہ ب صر سہ W. 311 S. 9	In triple circle on flowered field روان ۱۰۲ سہ
1192	„	„	As on No 1190 ۱۰۲ W. 72 S. 6 (Worn)	As on No 1190 ۶
1193	„	1021 7	As on No 1191 ۷ W. 305 S. 95	As on No 1191 ۱۲۱ Pl

¹ This is coin No 13 on page 158 of the Rodgers Collection Catalogue. Mr Rodgers read the mint as Āgra, but it is undoubtedly Ajmer

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
Æ 1194 1195 1198	آگرہ Agra	1022 8	In triple circle جہانگیر فلوس سہ W 305 S 1	In triple circle آگرہ سرب ۱۲۲ سہ
1197	"	"	W 315 S 75	"
1198 ¹ 1199	"	"	W 306 S 9	"
1200	بیرات Bairāt	4	سہ بیرات ب سرب W 312 S 8.	سہ ۲ سہ
1201	دہلی Dehli	1021 7	۱۲۱ سہ سرب دہلی W 36 S. 45.	سہ نہم راتج
1202	—	—	سرب دہلی W 38 S 15	"

¹ Coins Nos. 1193 and 1192 are also 1 on 800 dms

Metal No	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
Æ 1203	دهلی Dehlī	1023 —	۱۲۳ سہ صرب دہلی W. 37	نیم رائج
1204	„	— 11	Corroded W 40	۱۱ سہ نیم رائج
1205	„	—	As on No 1201, but date cut W 37	As on No 1201, but date cut
1206	„	1029 —	جہانگیر فلوس سہ W. 37	۱۲۹ سہ دہلی صرب
1207	قندھار Qandahār	1019 5	Within eightfoil figure surrounded by the usual triple circle ۱۰۱۹ قندھار س فلو W 129 S 9	Situate as obverse شد روان Pl
1208	کابل Kābul	6	In triple circle, on flowered field جہانگیر عدل W 222 S. 9	Situate as obverse کابل فلوس Pl

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
Æ 1209	—	—	In triple circle <div style="text-align: center;"> </div> W 145 S 7	In triple circle, as on obverse.
1210	—	—	<div style="text-align: center;"> </div> W 35 S 45	Corroded.

Accession 20: VI 1014 (Wednesday, October 23, 1605).

Death 28: II 1037 (Monday October 29, 1627).

Earliest known coin X 1014 A 1014 Æ 1014.

Latest " X 1037 A 1037 Æ 1034

Unrepresented mints and metals:

X Ahmadnagar Urdū, Jahāngirnagar, Kashmir

A Urdū dar rāhi Dakhn, Ujain, Bairāta, Rohtān, Katak.

Æ Ahmadābād Udālpūr, Sūrat.

DĀWAR BAKHSH

A. H. 1037

A. D. 1627

Dāwar Bakhsh (Bulqī) was the son of Khusrū eldest son of Jahāngir

Accession in II 1037 (October 1627).

Deposition 2: V: 1037 (Sunday December 30 1627).

Death 28: V: 1037 (Wednesday January 23, 1628).

Earliest known coin A 1037

Latest " " A 1037

Unrepresented mints and metals:

Issues absent from this Collection. Only four rupees known, all of the same type and of Labor mint. One is in the British Museum Collection.

V

SHĀH JAHĀN

A. H. 1037-1068

A D 1628-1658.

Metal No	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
<i>AV</i> 1211	اکبرآباد Akbar- ābād	1042 6	Within triple circle, in a diamond, the Kalima, margins starting from lower left <p>نارم عثمان ا وعلم علی ا صدق ابی نکر ا وعدل عمر ا</p> <p>W. 167 S. 95</p>	Within triple circle <p>شہاب الدین ہے محمد صاحبقران ثا ہے</p> <p>شاہ جہاں نادرشاہ عار صرب اکبرآباد ۱۰۴۲</p> <p>Pl</p>
1212	„	1048 12	As on No 1211 <p>W. 167 S. 95</p>	Within triple circle, in a diamond <p>نادرشاہ عار ہے ۱۲ شاہ جہاں ۱۴۸</p> <p>Margins starting from lower left صرب اکبرآباد ا شہاب الدین ا محمد صاحب ا قران ثانی ا</p>
1213	آگرہ Āgra <i>Dārū-l- khilāfat</i>	1038 1	In triple circle, on flowered field, the Kalima, and <p>۱۳۸ صرب دار الخلافۃ آگرہ</p> <p>W. 166 S. 8</p>	In circle, on flowered field <p>نادرشاہ عاز ہے احد شاہ جہاں سہ محمد شہاب الدین ہے صاحب قران ثا</p> <p>Pl</p>

Metal No	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
<i>A</i> 1218	کابل Kābul	1040 4	The Kalīma, and صرب کابل ۱۰۴۰ W. 165 S 8	صاحب قرآن ثا شاه جهان نادرشاه Pl
1219	„	1048 11	In square with loops at the corners, the Kalīma, and ۱۰۴۸ Left margin وعلم علی Rest cut W. 164 S 8	In square, with loops at the corners نادرشاه عاری شاه جهان ۱۱ Bottom margin صرب کابل
1220	گلکندہ Gulkanda	—	The Kalīma, and ب صرب گلکندہ W 163 S 85	شاه جهان شہاب الدین محمد ب صاحبقران ثا
1221	لاہور Lāhor	1053 17	In square with knots at the corners, the Kalīma Margins Left عدل عمر Top نارزم عثمان Right علم علی ۱۰۵۳ Bottom صدق ابی نکر W. 168 S. 85	In square, with knots at the corners نادرشاه عاری شاه جهان Margins Left شہاب الدین Top محمد صاحب Right قرآن ثانی Bottom صرب لاہور ۱۰۵
1222	لکھنؤ Lakhnau	1051 15	As on No 1215 ۱۰۵۱ W 167 S .85.	As on No 1215, but date ۱۰۵ in area, and bottom margin صرب لکھنؤ Pl

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
A/ 1223	—	9	In square the Kalima. <i>Margins cut.</i> W 168 S 8	In square بادشاہ غازی ساز حیان <i>Margins cut</i>
1224	—	1049 —	As on No. 1215 W 168 S 75	As on No 1215 محمد صاحب قرآن ثانی
A/ 1225 ¹	اوچین Ujain	— 4	The Kalima, and عرب ۱ و ۳ و ۵ W 177 S 85	بادشاہ قرآن ثانی ساز حیان سہاب الدین محمد
1226		— 23	In square, with loops at the corners the Kalima. <i>Margins</i> Right صدق ابا نکر Bottom وعدل عمر W 175 S 9	In square with loops at the corners بادشاہ غازی ساز حیان <i>Margins</i> Right سہاب الدین Bottom محمد صاحب Left قرآن ثانی Top عرب اوچین
1227 $\frac{1}{2}$		—	As on No. 1226 <i>Margins cut</i>	As on No. 1226 but bottom margin عرب اوچین Left سہاب الدین

¹ There is something at the bottom of the obverse of this coin which I cannot decipher.

Metal No	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
Æ 1228	احمدآباد Ahmad- ābād	1040 — Dī	The Kalima, and صرب احمدآباد الهی دی ماه W. 173 S. 85	بادشاه عاری شاه جهان ۱۰۴۰ محمد شهاب الدین صاحب قرآن ثا
1229	„	„ Isfan- dārmuz	As on No 1228, but month اسفندارمز W. 176 S. 8.	As on No 1228
1230	„	1041 5 Fai- wardīn	As on No 1228, but صرب سنه احمدآباد الهی فروردین نماء W 175 S 8	As on No 1228, but date ۱۰۴۱
1231 1232	„	1041 —	As on No 1230, but month cut W. 176	As on No 1230.
1233	„	— Dī	As on No 1228 W 176	As on No 1228, but date cut
1234	„	1044 7	In square, the Kalima, and ۱۰۴۴ Margin as on No 1221. W 178 S. 9	In square بادشاه عاری شاه جهان Margins Top شهاب الدین Right محمد صاحب Bottom قرآن ثانی Left صرب احمدآباد

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
R 1235	احمدآباد Ahmad- abad	1044 8	As on No. 1234. W 174. S 9	As on No. 1234 but date A
1236	"	1048 12	1 PA W 176.	" 1P
1237	احمدنگر Ahmad nagar	1068 32	As on No. 1234 but date 1 PA W 175	Area as on No. 1234 but date rr in right bottom corner Margins as usual, be- ginning with سہاب الدین in lower one, and finishing with عرب احمدنگر in right.
1238	اکبرآباد Akbar- abad Daru l Khilafat	1038 2 Tir	The Kalima, and عرب دار الخلافة اکبرآباد الہی کربما W 175. S 85	بادشاہ غازی ساہ حیان ۱ PA محمد سہاب الدین نے صاحب قرآن نا
1239		1039 2 Shah rowar	As on No. 1238 سہارو W 176. S. 9	As on No. 1238 1 PA
1240	Akbar abad	3	In two lines the kalima and ۱ PA, above it معدن امی بکر وعدل عمر Below it علی بارم عسان وعلم W 178 S 9	بادشاہ غازی امین محمد ساہ حیان ب صاحب قرآن نا سہارو عرب اکبرآباد

Metal No	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
<i>R</i> 1241 1242	Akbar- ābād	1040 3	In circle, the Kalima, round it margins as on No 1211. date ۱۴. in an upper margin. W 178 S. 9	As on No. 1240 Pl.
1243	„	„ 4	As on No 1241, but Kalima in a foliated diamond-shaped figure, date ۱۴. in area. W. 172	As on No 1241 ۴
1244	„	1041 4	As on No. 1241. ۱۴۱ W. 172	„ ۴
1245	„	„	As on No 1241, but Kalima in an eightfoil circular figure ۱۴۱ W. 176	„ ۴
1246	„	1042 2 (sic)	As on No 1243 ۱۴۲ W. 172	شہاب الدین محمد صاحبقران ثا ۲ شاہ جہاں نادرشاہ عارے صرب اکبراناد
1247	„	—	As on No 1241, date illegible W 175	As on No 1246, but apparently dateless

Metal No	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
R 1248	Akbar abad	1043 6	As on No 1243 r r W 172	In foliated diamond shaped figure ناد سہ شارب جہان ۲ Margins as usual, be- gunning with سہاب الدین in upper right, and ending with عرب اکبر آباد in upper left.
1249		1054 18	On flowered field, in square the Kalima and r in mihrabi marginal areas Bottom بصدق ابی بکر Left وعدل عمر Top نالوم عثمان Right : وعلم علی W 172 S 135	Situate as obverse بادشاہ شارب سہاب Margins starting from bottom سہاب الدین محمد صاحب ن نالی عرب اکبر آباد
1250			In dotted square, the Kalima margins as usual with بصدق ابی بکر in right date : ۱۰۴۱ in top margin. W 172 S 83	As on No. 1243 but in area bottom margin عرب اکبر آباد
1251		1059 23	As on No. 1250 but بصدق ابی بکر in top margin and date : ۱۰۴۱ in left W 173	As on No 1250 but r r in bottom margin
1252	"	1061 25	As on No 1251 r r W 174	As on No 1251 r r

Metal No	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
R 1253	اکبرنگر Akbar-nagar	1037 1	The Kalma, and ب صر اکبرنگر ۱۳۷ W. 178. S. 85.	شہاب الدین محمد صاحب قراں ثانی شاہ شاہ جہاں ناد عاز سنہ احد
1254	„	1038 2 Amar-dād	In triple circle, the Kalma, and ب صر اکبرنگر الہی ۲ سہ ماہ امرداد W. 174 S. 1.1	In triple circle, as on No 1238 ۱۰۳۸
1255	„	1039 2 Ābān	As on No. 1254, but ان W. 171 S. 9.	As on No. 1254. ۱۰۳۹
1256	„	„ 3 Far-wardī	The Kalma, and ب صر اکبرنگر ۳ الہی ماہ فروردی W. 175 S 85	„ ۱۰۳۹
1257	„	„ Khūr-dād	„ ۳ حورداد W 178 S 85	„ ۱۰۳۹

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
A 1258	اکبرنگر Akbar nagar	1041 8 Ardi bihisht	As on No 1256 ۵ اردی بہشت W 174 S. 1	As on No. 1256. ۱ ۴۱
1259		1043 8 Isfan darmuz	" ۶ افشار W 176 S 85	" ۱ ۴۲
1260	"	1044 7 Ardi bihisht	" ۷ اردی بہشت W 176 S 9	but date : ۱ ۴۳ over سہا
1261	"	7	In square with knots at corners, the Kalima, and ۱ ۴۴ margins as on No 1251 W 172 S 9	As on No. 1234, date in area, in left margin سرب اکبرنگر
1262	"	1045 8	" ۱ ۴۵ W 172	" ۱
1263	"	" 9	" ۱ ۴۶ W 173	" ۱
1264	"	1047 10	" ۱ ۴۷ W 175	" ۱

Metal No	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
Æ 1265 1266	آگرہ Āgra <i>Dāru-l- khilāfat</i>	1037 1	The Kalima, and ۱۰۳۷ صرب دار الخلافة آگرہ W. 172 S. 85.	احد سہ عازے شاہ جہاں نادرشاہ محمد شہاب الدین ہے صاحب قراں ٹا
1267 1268	،،	1038 1	As on No 1265 ۱۰۳۸ W. 178 S. 9	In triple circle نادرشاہ عازے احد شاہ جہاں سہ محمد شہاب الدین ہے صاحب قراں ٹا
1269	الہ آباد Ilahābād	1039 3 Far- wardīn	The Kalima, and صرب الہ آباد الہیہ ۳ فروردین ہماہ W. 172 S 9	As on No 1267, date ۳۹ to left of second line
1270	،،	1041 4 Amar- dād	،، ۴ امرداد W. 170 S. 95.	،، ۱۴۱
1271	،،	،، 5 Far- wardīn	،، ۵ فروردین	،، ۱۰۴۱

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
R 1272	الہ آباد Allahabad	—	In square with knots at the corners the Kalima, margins as on No 1251 W 168 S -85	In square with knots at the corners بادشاہ غار شاہ جہان Margins Bottom الہ آباد Left سہاب الدین
1273	برہانپور Burhān pūr	1037 1	The Kalima, and عرب برہانپور ۱۳۷ سہ مہر W 170 S 8	As on No. 1267
1274		1038 1	" ۱۳۷ W 176	"
1275		" 2	" ۱۳۸ W 176.	"
1276	"	— 2 Ardi bihisht	The Kalima, and عرب برہانپور الہ ۲ ماہ اردی بہشت W 169	"
1277	"	1040 3 Mihr	The kalima, and عرب برہانپور الہ ۳ مہر ماہ W 174	" to left of second line

Metal No	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
AR 1278 1279	برہانپور Burhān- pūr	1040	In foliated diamond, the Kalima, and ۱۴۰, margins starting from lower right &c W 178. S. 85	نادرشاه عاز الدين محمد شاه جہاں صاحب قراں ثانی شہا صرب برہانپور
1280	„	1041	As on No 1240 ۱۴۱ W. 176 S. 9	„
1281 1282	„	1042	„ ۱۴۲ W. 175	„
1283 ¹	„	„ 5	As on No 1272 ۱۴۲ W 172 S 9	In square نادرشاه عاز شاں جہاں Margins Bottom صاحب قراں ثانی Top شہاب الدین محمد Left حلد اللہ ملکہ ہ Right صرب برہانپور
1284	„	„	As on No 1272 ۱۴۲ W. 171 S. 9	As on No 1215, in bottom margin صرب برہانپور date ۰ in right margin
1285	„	„ 6	„ ۱۴۲ W 176 S 85	„ ۶

¹ The margins on the reverse of this coin do not read clockwise as usual, the top margin reads against the directions of the other three

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
1286	درہانپور Burhān pūr	1043 —	As on No 1272 ۱۳۳ W 172	As on No. 1215
1287	بکھر Bakkar	1040 — Far wardI	The Kalima, and مر بکر بھاء الہ فروردی W 174. S 8	As on No. 1267 but date ۱۳۳ under ساء of حہان
1288		1040 —	The Kalima, and مر بکر الہ W 175. S -85	"
1289	بکھر Bhakkar	1044 7 Ābān	In square with knots at the corners, the Kalima, margins as usual with بصدق ایی بکر to the left date ۱۳۳ in bottom margin. W 172 S 85	In square with knots at the corners داد ساء غارے ساء حہان Margins Left سہاب الدین Top محمد صاحب Right بکھر قرآن ثانی Bottom عرب انان الہ
1290	"	1049 13	As on No 1289 ۱۳۳ W 175 S 8	As on No. 1289 let la lower margin س عرب بکھر

Metal No	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
AR 1291	Bhakkai	1059 23	As on No 1290 ۱۵۹ W. 176.	As on No. 1290. ۲۳
1292	بھیلے Bhilea	1063 —	As on No 1261 ۱۰۳ W. 176 S. 85	As on No. 1234 , صرب بھیلے in left margin
1293		1066 29	" ۱۰۶۶ W. 170	" ۲۹ in area.
1294	پتن دیو Pattan Deo	1047 10	In square with knots at the corners, the Kalima, margins as usual with ۱۴۷ وعدل عمر to left W 172	As on No 1234, but d ۱۰, صرب پتن دیو in l margin.
1295	پتنه Patna	1037 1	The Kalima, and ۱۴۷ صرب پتنه W. 168 S. ۰8	شہاب الدین محمد صاحب قرآن ثانی شہادۃ چہاں نادشاہ عارسہ احد
1296	"	1038 2 Amar- dād	In triple circle, the Kalima, and صرب ۲ پتنہ الہی سہ امرداد ماہ W. 173 S. 11	In triple circle, as o No. 1238 ۱۰۳۸

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
R 1297	سنة Patna	1041 4 Mihir	In triple circle, the Kahma, and فرب سنة اله مهر ما W 174 S. 1	As on No. 1296 ۱۴۱
1298	"	1042 5 Shah rewar	ه سهرند W 176	" ۱۴۲
1299	"	Mihir	" ه مهر W 175	" ۱۴۲
1300	"	1047 11	As on No 1294 margins as usual with و علم علی ۱۴۷ to left. W 175 S 9	As on No. 1234 date 11 in area in left margin فرب سنة
1301	"	— 13	As on No 1300 W 168	As on No. 1300 ۱۴۳
1302	"	— 14	" W 170	" ۱۴۳
1303	"	— 25	" W 17"	" ۱۴۳

Metal No	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
R 1304	تتہ Tatta	1038 2 Khū- dād	The Kalma, and ب ۲ مرتتہ الہی سہ حورداد ماہ W. 175 S. 95	نادرشاه عازے شاه جہاں ۱۰۳۸ میمد شہاب الدین بے صاحب قران نا
1305	„	— 2 Tir	The Kalma, and ب ۲ مرتتہ الہی تیر ماہ W. 170 S. 75	As on No 1304, but dateless
1306	„	1042 6 Ardī- bihisht	As on No 1305 ۶ اردی بہشت W. 175 S. 85	As on No 1304, date ۱۰۴۲ over ب of شہاب
1307	„	1045 8 Dī	„ ۸ دی W. 175	„ ۱۴۵
1308	„	1049 12 Ardī- bihisht	„ ۱۲ اردی بہشت W. 177	„ ۱۴۹
1309	„	1050 13 Amar- dād	„ ۱۳ امرداد W. 176	„ ۱۵۰

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
AR 1310	تٹا Tatta	1063 28 Farwardi	As on No. 1305. ۲۱ فروردی W 177	As on No. 1304, but date ۱ ۱۲
1311	"	1065 29 Amar dād	" ۲۱ امرداد W 173	" ۱ ۱۵
1312	"	1068 31 Āzar	" ۳۱ آذر W 170	۱ ۶
1313	حوله نگر Jūnagarh (Jūnagadh)	1054	In square with knots at the corners the hallima. Margins Bottom بصدق ابی بکر Left وعدل عمر Top فاروق عثمان Right وعلم علی W 172. S 9	In square with knots at the corners ناداء غارے ساز حہاں Margins Top سہاب الدین Right محمد صاحب Bottom قران ثانی Left عرب حوله نگر
1314		10۷5	As on No 1313 ۱ ۲۵ W 1۷0. S ۹5	As on No 1313
1315	"	1062	" ۱ ۱۲ W 1۷4	"

Metal No	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
AR 1316	حیدر آباد Jūnagarh (Jūnagarh)	1061	As on No 1313. ۱۰۰۴ W. 173	As on No. 1313.
1317	جہانگیرنگر Jahāngīr-nagar	101- 3 Far- wardi	The Kalima, and صرب جہانگیرنگر الہی سند ماء فروردی W. 170 S. ۰۹	As on No 1304, date over شہاب of ش
1318	"	1041 4 —	The Kalima, and صرب جہانگیرنگر الہی W. 175 S. 85	As on No 1304; date ۱۰۴۱ over ب of شہاب
1319 1320	,	1043 7	As on No 1313, but margins start with صدق ابی نکر at top, and date ۱۰۴۳ is in area W. 175. S. 95	As on No 1313, but in left margin صرب جہانگیرنگر Date v in area. Pl
1321	"	1052 16	As on No 1320 ۱۰۵۲ W. 170. S. 85	As on No 1320 ۱۶
1322	دولت آباد Daulat- ābād	1057 —	As on No 1320, date ۱۰۵۷ in area. W 172 S. 9	As on No 1313, but margins start with شہاب الدین at bottom, in right margin صرب دولت آباد

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
1323	دولت آباد Daulat- abad	1061 24	As on No. 1322 I 11 W 171	As on No. 1322, right margin ۳۳ مرب دولت آباد
1324		1062 25	" I 12 W 174	۳۴
1325	"	1067 —	I 13 W 175	As on No. 1323
1326	دهلی Dehli	1037 1	The Kalima and دهلی I ۳۷ مرب د W 170 S 85	سہاب الدین محمد صاحب قرآن ثالث سہا جہان بانسار غار سے اُحد
1327		1038 2 Khār dād	In triple circle لا الہ الا اللہ محمد رسول اللہ علیہ السلام حرم داد ماہ علیہ مرب د W 175 S 1	In triple circle as on No 1301 date ۱۰۳ over ۳ of سہاب
1328 1330	"	1041	In circle the kalima margins as usual ending with و علم علی ۱۴۱ W 172 S 9	Within triple circle سہا جہان قرآن ثالثی سہا جہان سہاب توفیق محمد صا مرب دہلی

Metal No	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
<i>R</i> 1330	دهلی Dehli	1043	As on No 1328 ۱۰۳۳ W. 174	As on No 1328
1331	سورب Sūrat	1037 1	The Kalīma, and ۱ سہ ۱۰۳۷ W 175 S. 85	رائع ناد سہ شاہ جہاں ب صر سورت Pl
1332	„	„	In triple circle, the Kalīma, and صرب سورت ۱۰۳۷ سہ ہیر W. 178 S 85	In triple circle نادر شاہ عارے شاہ جہاں سہ احد محمد شہاب الدین بے صاحب قراں ٹا
1333	„	1038 —	As on No 1332 ۱۳۸ W 176	As on No 1332, but without date.
1334	„	1040 —	„ ۱۰۴۰ W 172	„
1335	„	1042 —	„ ۱۰۴۲ W 173	„
1336	„	1043 —	„ ۱۰۴۳ W. 177	„

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
At 1337	سورت Sarat	1045 8	As on No. 1313, but date in area. ۱۳۵ W 174 S 9	As on No. 1313 but in left margin عرب سورت
1338	"	1046 9	As on No. 1337 ۱ ۱۳۶ W 174	As on No. 1337
1339	"	1051 —	۱۳۷ W 176	"
1340	"	1053 17	" ۱۳۸ W 174	but in area "
1341	"	1055 18	۱ ۱۳۹	As on No. 1340. ۱۴۰
1342	"	1057 20	" ۱۴۱ W 176	" ۲
1343	"	"	In diamond the Kalima. Margins as usual begin ning with <u>بسم الله</u> in lower right. Date : ۱۰ in lower left margin W 175 S 9	In diamond <u>باسم الله</u> سوره حمد ۲ Margins as usual end with عرب سورت in lower left.

Metal No	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
R 1344	سورب Sūrat	1057 21	As on No 1343. ۱.۵۷ W. 168.	As on No. 1343. ۲۱
1345 $\frac{1}{2}$	”	— 21	” W. 86 S. .75	” ۲۱
1346	”	1058 21	As on No 1341 ۱.۵۸ W. 176	As on No 1341 ۲۱
1347	”	1059 22	” ۱.۵۹ W 174	” ۲۲
1348	”	1061 24	” ۱.۶۱ W. 176.	” ۲۴
1349	”	1063 26	” ۱.۶۳ W 172	” ۲۶
1350	”	1067 30	” ۱.۶۷ W 174	” ۳۰
1351	”	” 31	In circle, the Kalima Margins as usual com- mencing with upper left ۱.۶۷ صدق انی نکر W. 172 S 95	In circle نادر شاه عارے ۳۱ شاه جهان Margins as usual , سورب سورب in lower left.

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
AR 1352	سورت Sūrat	1068 31	As on No. 1351 I 7A W 176	As on No. 1351 r1
1353	ساز جهان آباد Shāhja hānābād	1068 22	In circle, the Kalima. Margins as usual com mencing with حمدی اینی بکر on right, and ending with و علم علی at top W 176 S. 35	In diamond داد ساز غازی r2 ساز جهان Margins رائع در جهان Lower left خاوندان دانا تمام Upper left ثانی صاحب قران Upper right سکه ساز جهان آباد Lower right
			سکه ساز جهان آباد رابع در جهان خاوندان دانا تمام ثانی صاحب قران May the coin of Shāhjahānābād be current in the world For ever in the name of the second Lord of the Conjunctions	
1354		1068 28	Inside outer triple circle as on No. 1353 I 7B W 171 S. 11	As on No. 1353 but circle instead of a diamond r
1355	" Dārū l khilāfat	1069 32	In circular figure the Kalima. Margins as on No. 1353. I 7C W 176 S 9	In foliated circular figure داد ساز غازی ساز جهان Margins legs: I 7C upper r1 - سپهر شمس محمد سلطان دلی سورت دار خلافت ساز جهان آباد

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Metal No	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
Æ 1371	کابل Kābul	— 16	As on No 1319, date not visible W. 177 S. 85	As on No 1319, date ۱۶ in area, and صرب کابل in bottom margin. Pl
1372	”	— 29	As on No 1371, but صدق ابی نکر in right margin W. 176 S 8	As on No. 1371 ۲۹
1373	کتک Katak	1037 1 Bah- man	The Kalima, and ۱۰۳۷ احد سنة دهم مائة الهی صرب کتک W 168 S 9	عاری حہاں نادرشاہ شہاب الدین محمد صاحبقران ثانی شہاب الدین
1374	کشمیر Kashmīr	— Amar- dād	The Kalima, and الہی کشمیر امرداد صرب W. 176 S 8	As on No 1332; date invisible. Pl.
1375	”	— 18	In square with loops at the corners, the Kalima, in left margin نارم عثمان W. 169 S. 8	In square نادرشاہ عاری شاہ حہاں ۱۸ Margins Left شہاب الدین Bottom صرب کشمیر

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
Al 1376 ¹	کشمیر Kashmir	1065 —	In square with knots at the corners, the <i>halima</i> , and ۱۶۰ <i>Margins</i> as usual com- mencing with صدق ابی بکر in lower margin. W 176 S 85	Contained as obverse بادشاہ غازی شاہ جهان Marginal inscriptions as usual beginning with سہاب الدین on the left in lower margin غریب کسر ۱۶۰
1377	کھام kham blyat	1068 —	As on No. 1376 date ۱۶۰ in left margin. W 176. S 85	As on No. 1376, but in left margin غریب کھام
1378 1379	—	—	W 172	"
1380 1381 1382	گلکنڈہ Gulkannda	—	The <i>halima</i> and غریب گلکنڈہ W 176 S 9	شاہ شاہ جهان باد غازی سہاب الدین محمد بن صاحبزادہ
1393 1394	لاہور Lahore لاہور	1037 1	The <i>halima</i> and غریب دار تسننہ لاہور ۱۶۰ شاہ غریب W 172 S 9	سہاب الدین محمد صاحب قرآن بن شاہ جهان بادشاہ امد غازی

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
<i>R</i> 1385 ¹	Lāhōi	— 2 Ardi- bihisht	In triple circle, the Kalima and ۲ سہ صرب لاہور الہیہ اردی بہشت W. 174 S. 1	In triple circle, as on No 1332, year احد
1386 1387	„	1041 4	In circle, the Kalima. <i>Margins</i> as usual, the right lower one containing ۱۰۴۱ و علم علی W. 172 S. 8	نادرشاہ عارے الدین محمد شاہ جہاں ب صاحب قرآن تابع شہا صرب لاہور
1388	„	„ 5	As on No 1386. ۱۰۴۱ W. 175 S. 9	As on No 1386 ۵
1389	„	1042 6	In square with knots at the corners, the Kalima, marginal inscriptions begin with صدق انی نکر at bottom, date ۱۰۴۲ in right margin W. 172 S. 9	In square with knots at the corners نادرشاہ عارے شاہ جہاں Marginal inscriptions be- gin with شہاب الدین at top; in left margin ۶ سہ صرب لاہور

¹ The dies from which this coin was struck do not match

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
Al 1390	Lahor	1042 7	As on No. 1389 1 r W 178	As on No. 1389, but v سرب لاہور in bottom margin.
1391	"	1043 7	" 1 r W 175	
1392 1393	"	1045 8	" 1 r W 170	"
1394	"	1046 9	" 1 r W 175	"
1395	"	1048 11	" 1 r W 175	"
1396	"	" 12	" 1 r W 174	"
1397	"	1049 13	" 1 r W 168	As on No. 1396 but low r marginal inscription سرب لاہور
1398	"	" 14	" 1 r W 172	"

Metal No	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
R 1399 1400	Lāhor	1055 18	As on No 1397 1.00 W 172	As on No. 1397 1A
1401	"	" 19	" 1.00 W 169	" 1A
1402	"	1056 20	" 1.00 W 174	" 1A
1403	"	1057 20	" 1.00 W. 172	" 1A
1404	"	1059 22	" 1.00 W. 172	" 1A
1405	"	1062 25	" 1.00 W. 175	" 1A
1406	"	" 26	" 1.00 W. 176	" 1A
1407	"	1063 27	" 1.00 W. 176	" 1A
1408	"	1066 29	" 1.00 W. 176	" 1A

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
1409 H	Lahor	1066 30	As on No. 1397 I 11 W 174	As on No. 1397 r
1410	"	1068 31	I 12 W 168	" r 1
<i>Small pieces of Lahor mint</i>				
1411 H		1044 7	In triple circle بادشاہ غازی شاہ جهان غریب لاہور سے W 15 B 5	In dotted circle قران ثالث [H 1] صاحب
1412 H	Lahor Daru s salmanat	1050 15	قران ثالث شاہ صاحب W 15 B .45	لاہور غریب دار السلطنت شاہ
1413 H	"	1056 20	As on No. 1412 r W 44 B 7	As on No. 1412 I 11
1414	مش Mash	1058 2 H 1 H 1	In triple circle the شاہ غریب سلطان الہی سے شاہ داد سے W 1 1 B 2	In triple circle بادشاہ غازی شاہ حسن محمد سلطان الہی سے صاحب قران ثالث

Metal No	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
<i>R</i> 1415	ملتان Multān	1038 2 Ābān	As on No 1414 ۲ ابان W. 172 S 85	As on No 1414 ۱۰۳۸
1416	”	1039 2 Dī	” ۲ دی W. 176	” ۱۰۳۹
1417 1418	”	” Bah- man	” ۲ نہمن W 176	” ۱۰۳۹
1419	”	1040 3	In circle, the Kalīma, and ۱۰۴ <i>Margins</i> as usual begin- ning with صدق ابی نکر in upper right W 174 S 85	بادشاہ عارے ۳ سمہ الدین محمد شاہ جہاں ب صاحب قرآن ثانی شہا ملتان صرب
1420 1421	”	” 4	As on No 1419 ۱۰۴۰ W 173	As on No 1419 ۴
1422	”	1041 5	” ۱۰۴۱ W 173	” ۵
1423	”	1042 5	” ۱۰۴۲ W. 176	” ۵

M. No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
At 1424	ملتان Multan	1012 5	In square with knots at the corners, the Kalima, and 1 Pr Margins as usual, مصدق اسی بکر being at the top W 172 B 85	Contained as on obverse بادشاہ غازی شاہ جہان Margins as usual سررب ملتان being on the left.
1425	"	" 6	As on No. 1424 1 Pr W 173	As on No. 1424 1
1426	"	1013 6	1 Pr W 174	" 1
1427	"	1014 7	" 1 Pr W 169	" 1
1428	"	1015 8	1 Pr W 175	"
1429	"	1016 9	" 1 Pr W 171	" 1
1430	"	1017 (m 1) 0	" 1 Pr W 173	" 1
1431	"	1018 10	" 1 Pr W 174	" 1

Metal No	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
R 1432	ملتان Multān	1047 11	As on No 1424 ۱۰۴۷ W. 175	As on No. 1424. ۱۱
1433	”	” 12	” ۱۰۴۷ W 172	” ۱۲
1434	”	1050 13	” ۱۰۵۰ W 174	” ۱۳ M 40 in alea.
1435	”	1051 14	” ۱۰۵۱ W. 175	” ۱۴ M 40
1436	”	1054 18	” ۱۰۵۴ W 175	” ۱۸
1437	”	1066 29	” ۱۰۶۶ over محمد W. 176.	” ۲۹ M 41
1438	”	” 30	As on No 1437 ۱۰۶۶ W 166	” ۳۰ M 41
1439	”	1068 31	” ۱۰۶۸ W 172	” ۳۱ M 41
1440	”	” 33	” ۱۰۶۸ W 175	” ۳۳ M 41

Metal No	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
<i>R</i> 1447 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	— 27	As on No. 1443, quatre-foil in area W. 87 S .7.	As on No 1443 rv
1448 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	— 13	„ W. 86 S. .7.	As on No. 1443, 1r in right margin
Tute-nag 1449 ¹ 1450 sq	—	—	In square, the Kalima Margins cut S. 75	In square بادشاه عارے شاه جہاں Margins cut
<i>Nisārs</i>				
<i>R</i> 1451	شاه جہاں آباد Shāhja-hānābād Dāru-l- <i>khilāfat</i>	1060 24	In triple circle ثابے صاحبقران نثار حلوس ۲۴ W. 42 S 75	In triple circle شہاں آباد دار الخلافہ صرب ۱۰۶ Pl
1452	کابل Kābul	1049 9	۱۴۹۱ ثابے قران حب نثار صا W 40 S 7	کابل صرب سہ ۹ Pl

¹ These tutenag coins are alluded to in a foot-note on page 10 of Dr G P Taylor's 'Coins of Sūrat', J R A S (Bombay Branch), 1907

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
1453	کشمیر Kashmir	—	In triple circle پادشاه غازی شاه جهان نار W 40 S 60	In triple circle کشمیر ب نار Pl.
1454	لاہور Lahor Daru s- salтанat	1018 12	In triple circle پادشاه غازی شاه جهان نار W 40 S. 7	In triple circle لاہور نار نار السلطنة W S
1455	"	— 30	فران دلہ شاه نار W 42 S 65	لاہور نار نار السلطنة Pl
1456	"	1068 32	As on No 1455 W 42 S. 7	As on No 1455 In ex ergue 1 1
1457	اوس (س)	—	W 103 S	اوس (س) نار

Metal No	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
Æ 1458	اودی پور Ūdaipūr	— 3	قر حب ما ٹا W. 303 S. 9.	اودی ب صر ۳ Pl
1459 1460	اکبر آباد Akbar- ābād	1044 7	In triple circle شاہ ہے حہا W. 39 S 45	In triple circle اکبر آباد صر ۱۴۴۱
1461	„	— 8	As on No. 1459. ^ W. 38	As on No 1459, date off the coin
1462	„	— 14	In triple circle ۱۴ شاہ حہان فلوس W. 38	اکبر آباد صر
1463	„	— 15	As on No 1462, date ۱۵ to left of فلوس W 40.	„ Pl
1464	„	—	As on No 1459 W 38	As on No 1459
1465	بیرات Bairāt	—	شاہ حہان فلوس W 305 S 95	سہ مہرے بیرات ب صر

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
Æ 1466	دیرات Bairāt	— 7	ساز ۷ جہان سکہ W 40 S 45	دیرات ب س
1467	دہلی Dehli	104— 7	ساز جہان فلوس ۷ W 39	— ۱۳۰ سرب د
1468	"	— 12	ساز ۱۲ جہا W 37	As on No. 1467
1469	"	—	As on No 1467 W 39	
1470	سورت Sūrat	1042 7 (no)	ساز جہان فلوس ۷ W 315 S 85	س سور ۱۳۲ ب س
1471	ساز جہان آباد Shāhja hānād Dār-u-l khāṣat	—	نادرہ ساز ساز جہان صاحب قران کا W 310 S 9	دار الخلافہ سرب آباد ۳ س

Metal No	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
Æ 1472	—	—	شاه جهان W. 38	—

Accession 18 VI 1087 (Thursday, February 14, 1628)

Deposition 17 IX 1068 (Tuesday, June 8, 1658)

Death 26 VII 1076 (Monday, January 22, 1666).

Earliest known coin Æ 1087 Æ 1087 Æ 1087.

Latest „ „ Æ 1069 Æ 1069 Æ 29 fulūs

Unrepresented mints and metals

Æ Ahmadābād, Akbarnagar, Ilahābād, Ūjam, Balkh, Bhilsa, Pattan Deo, Patna, Tatta, Jahāngīrnagar, Shāhjahānābād, Kashmīr, Khambāyat, Multān

Æ Ajmer, Urdū Zafar Qarīn, Aurangnagar, Peshāwar, Lakhnau

Æ Ahmadābād, Akbarnagar, Ilahābād, Elchpūr, Patna, Dogāon, Kashmīr, Lakhnau, Nārrol

MURĀD BAKHSH

A.H. 1068

A.D. 1658

Æ 1473	احمد آباد Ahmad- ābād	1068 1	In square, the Kalma <i>Margins</i> Left ہارم عثمان Top ۱۶۸ و علم علی W. 175 S 9	In square نادشاه عازے محمد مراد بخش <i>Margins</i> Right ابوالمظفر Bottom مروج الدین Left صرب احمد آباد Top احد Pl
1474	سورت Sūrat	1068	As on No 1473 <i>Margins</i> begin with صدق ابی نکر on right, date ۱۰۶۸ in top margin W. 172. S 9	As on No 1473, top margin cut, in left margin صرب سورت Pl

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
R 1473	کھمبای Khambayat	— 1	As on No. 1473 but date not visible. W 170 S -85	As on No. 1473 in left margin سرب کھمبای

Rebelled early in A. H. 1068.

Arrested 4: X: 1068 (Friday June 25, 1658).

Died 21: IV: 1072 (Wednesday December 4, 1661).

Earliest known coin R 1068 R 1068 R 1 *fulda*.

Latest " R 1068 R 1068 (2 *fuldas*) R

Unrepresented mints and metals:

R Ahmadabad Khambayat.

R Surat.

SHAH SHUJA'

A. H. 1068-1070.

A. D. 1657-1660

Rebelled early in A. H. 1068.

Defeated in IX, 1070 (May 1660).

Died in 1071 (1660-1661).

Earliest known coin } R 1068.
Latest " }

Unrepresented mints and metals:

Issues absent from this Collection; only five rupees known at present of two different types two in the British Museum, one in the Lucknow Museum, and two in private Collections. The mint on one of these has been read as Akbarnagar The tentative mint readings given in the British Museum Catalogue are incorrect.

VI

AURANGZEB 'ĀLAMGĪR¹

A. H. 1068-1118

A. D. 1658-1707

Metal No	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
A/ 1476	احسن آباد Ahsan- ābād	1118 50	اورنگ زیب عالم گیر ۱۱۱۸ شاه رد چو مهر میر سکه در جهان W. 168 S 8	مانوس میمنت سه جلوس صرب احسن آباد
<p>The couplet is</p> <p>سکه رد در جهان چو مهر میر شاه اورنگ زیب عالم گیر</p> <p>'Struck coin in the world like the shining sun, Shāh Aurangzeb 'Ālamgīr.'</p> <p>The inscription on the reverse side is</p> <p>سه جلوس میمنت مانوس</p> <p>'The year of the accession associated with prosperity</p> <p>This reverse formula was adopted by Aurangzeb, and its use continues, with few exceptions, till the close of the dynasty</p>				
1477	اسلام آباد Islām- ābād	1102 38	As on No 1476 ۱۱۰۲ W 168 S 85	جلوس میمنت سه مانوس صرب اسلام آباد

¹ The weights and sizes of the silver coins of Aurangzeb and his successors are omitted
The reason is given on p viii of the Preface

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
A/ 1478	اورنگ آباد Aurang abad	1075 7	As on No. 1476 I v v W 170 S 85	اورنگ آباد پ مانوس مر میست سه جلوس
1479	"	1077 8	" I v v W 169 S 8	" 1
1480	برهانپور Barhan- pur	1115 48	1115 W 170 S 88	مانوس میست سه جلوس ف ^ا عرب برهانپور
1481	تتتا Tatta	1075 8	I v v W 170 S 85.	As on No. 1476 but mint and date a Pl
1482	جہانگیرنگر Jahangir- nagar	1082 14	In square with knots at the corners عالم گیر رہب سہ اورنگ Margins Lower در جہان Left Right سگہ W 168 S 8	Contained as obverse جلوس ۱۴ سہ Margins Top جلوس ۱۸۲ Right عرب Bottom جہانگیرنگر Pl.

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
<i>AJ</i> 1483	جہانگیرنگر Jahāngīr- nagar	1107 40	As on No 1476 ۱۱۰۷ W 170 S 85	مانوس میمنت ۴ سہ جلوس صرب جہانگیرنگر
1484	حیدر آباد Haidar- ābād Dāru-l- jihad	1102 35	As on No 1476 ۱۱۰۲ W 172 S 88	جلوس میمنت ۳۵ دارالہیاد مانوس صرب حیدر آباد
1485	حسٹہ نیاد Khujista Bunyād	1113 45	As on No 1476 ۱۱۱۳ W 168 S 85	مانوس میمنت ۴۵ سہ جلوس صرب حسٹہ نیاد
1486	سورت Sūrat Bandar ۲ mubārak	— 1	اورنگ زیب عالم گیر شہزادہ رد چو ندر میر سہ در جہاں W 173 S 9	سدر مبارک سورت صرب جلوس میمنت مانوس سہ احد
1487	Sūrat	1075 —	As on No 1476 ۱۰۷۵ W. 168 S 9	سہ جلوس ^x میمنت مانوس سورت صرب

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
1488	سہ جہان آباد Shahja hānābād Dārū-i Khilāfat	1096 29	As on No. 1476 i 11 W 168 S 85	فلہ جہا آباد دار الخلا سہ ن عرب حلوس مہمت مانوس سہ ۲۱
1489		1101 33	W 168 S. 9	۲۱ ۳۳
1490	سولاپور Sholāpūr	1080 12	As on No 1476 i W 172 S 85	سولاپور ب مانوس عرب مہمت ۱۲ سہ حلوس
1491	"	1085 18	W 169 S 85	سہ ۱۸ حلوس مہمت مانوس عرب ب سولاپور
1492	ظفر آباد Zafarābād	1080 18	W 170 S. 85.	مانوس مہمت ۱۳ سہ حلوس عرب ظفر آباد
1493	ظفرپور Zafarpūr	1098 31	W 169 S 9	مانوس مہمت ۲۱ سہ حلوس ب عرب ظفرپور

Pl

Pl

Pl

Metal No	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
A/ 1494	عالم گیر پور 'Ālam-gīrpūr	1106 43	As on No 1476 ۱۱۰۶ W 165. S. 8	مادوس میمب ۴۳ حلوس سہ صرب عالم گیر پور
1495	کابل Kābul Dāru-l- mulk	1110 —	As on No 1486 ۱۱۱۰ W 170 S 8	حلوس میمب مادوس دار الملک صرب کابل .
1496	„	—	„ W 172 S. 9	„
1497	کھسایت Kham- bāyat	— 1	اورنگ زیب عالم گیر شہ چو مہر صیر سکہ رد W 170 S. 8	کھسایت ب مادوس صر میمب حلوس احد سہ
1498	گلبرگہ Gulbarga	1105 40	As on No 1476 ۱۱۰۵ W. 168 S. 8	مادوس میمب ۴۴ سہ حلوس صرب گلبرگہ
1499	گلکندہ Gulkanda	1086 20	As on No 1476 ۱۰۸۶ W 172 S 85	As on No 1498, but mint گلکندہ, and date r.

Pl

Pl

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
A/ 1500	لاهور Lahor Daru-e-saltanat	1097 29	As on No. 1476 i iv W 173 S 8	لاهور دار السلطنة عرب حلوس مميت مانوس س ۲۹ Pl
1501	محمد آباد Muham madabad	1100 32	" ii W 168 S 95.	As on No. 1498, but mint and date rr Pl.
1502	ملتان Multan	1077 10	" i W 168. S 85	As on No. 1498 but mint and date i M 41
1503	"	1078 11	" i A W 168 S 85	" ii M 42
1504	"	1082 15	" i r W 167 S 8.	مانوس مومت حلوس ۱۰ س عرب ملتان M 43
1505	"	1088 20	" i A W 168 S 75	" r M 44
1506	"	1094 20	" i iv W 168 S. 8	As on No 1502. r M 44

Metal No	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
A/ 1507	ملکہ نگر Malika-nagar	1090 22	<p>بادشاہ رب بہادر عاز دیں محمد اور م</p> <p>W. 168 S. 75</p>	<p>حلوس ۲۲ صر پ ملکہ نگر ۱۹۰</p>
AR 1508	اتاوا Itāwa	1099 31	<p>اورنگ رب عالم گیر ۱۹۹ ش رد چو ندر میسر در جہاں</p>	<p>مانوس میمنت ۳۱ سہ حلوس صر اتاوا</p>
<p>This is the typical silver couplet, the word ندر 'moon', being substituted for مہر 'sun'</p>				
1509	"	1101 34	" ۱۱۰۱	" ۳۴
1510	"	1103 35	" ۱۱۰۳	" ۳۵
1511	"	" 36	" ۱۱۰۳	" ۳۶
1512	"	1104 36	" ۱۱۰۴	" ۳۶
1513	"	1105 38	" ۱۱۰۵	" ۳۸
1514	"	1106 39	" ۱۱۰۶	" ۳۹
1515	"	1107 39	" ۱۱۰۷	" ۳۹

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
R 1516	ۛۛۛ Itāwa	1107 40	As on No. 1508 ۛۛ	As on No. 1508 ۛۛ
1517 1518		1108 40	ۛۛ A	ۛۛ
1519	"	41	ۛۛ A	ۛۛ ۛۛۛ
1520	"	1109 41	ۛۛ ۛ	ۛۛ ۛۛۛ
1521	ۛۛۛ Itāwa	1110 42	ۛۛۛ	ۛۛ but ۛۛۛ is now and after written ۛۛۛ
1522		ۛۛ 43	ۛۛ ۛۛۛ	ۛۛ ۛۛۛ
1523		1111 43	ۛۛ ۛۛۛۛ	ۛۛ ۛۛۛ
1524		ۛۛ 44	ۛۛ ۛۛۛۛ	ۛۛ ۛۛۛ
1525	"	1112 44	ۛۛ ۛۛۛۛ	ۛۛ ۛۛۛ
1526	"	ۛۛ 45	ۛۛ ۛۛۛۛ	ۛۛ ۛۛۛ
1527	"	1113 45	ۛۛۛۛ	ۛۛ ۛۛۛ
1528		46	ۛۛ ۛۛۛۛ	ۛۛ ۛۛۛ
1529	"	1114 46	ۛۛ ۛۛۛۛ	ۛۛ ۛۛۛ

Metal No	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
R 1530	اتاؤہ Itāwa	1114 47	As on No 1508 111۴	As on No 1521 ۴۷
1531	"	1115 47	" 111۵	" ۴۷
1532	"	" 48	" 111۵	" ۴۸
1533	"	1116 48	" 111۶	" ۴۸
1534	"	" 49	" 111۶	" ۴۹
1535	"	1117 49	" 111۷	" ۴۹
1536	"	" 50	" 111۷	" ۵۰
1537	"	1118 50	" 111۸	" ۵۰
1538	اجمیر Ajmer <i>Dāru-l-khair</i>	1107 39	اورنگ زیب عالم گہر 11۰۷ شہ رد چو ندر میر در حہاں	دار الحیر احمیر صرب میمت مانوس حلوس ۳۹
1539	"	1109 41	" 11۰۹	" ۴۱
1540	"	1110 42	" 111	" ۴۲
1541	"	" 43	" 111	" ۴۳

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
At 1542	احمر Ajmer <i>Dārū-l Kharr</i>	1111 43	As on No. 1538 1111	As on No. 1538 ۳۳
1543		1112 44	111۲	۳۴
1544		1118 46	111۳	۳۶
1545 1546	"	1114 48	111۴	" ۳۶
1547	"	1115 47	111۵	" ۳
1548		48	111۵	" ۳
1549	"	1118 50	" 111	۵
1550		" 51	111۸	" 51
1551	اوچن Ujain	1097 29	۱۹	مالوس میست ۲۹ سے حلوس عرب اوچن
1552	Ujain	1102 —	11۲	bnt احسن

Metal No	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
<i>R</i> 1553	Ujain <i>Dāru-l-fath</i>	1108 41	As on No 1538 1108	مانوس میمنت ۴۱ حلوس سہ صرب دار الفتح احین
1554	„	— 46	„	مانوس میمنت ۴۶ سہ حلوس صرب دار الفتح احین
1555	„	1116 49	„ 1116	„ ۴۹
1556	احسن آباد <i>Ahsan-ābād</i>	1115 47	„ 1115	مانوس میمنت ۴۷ سہ حلوس صرب احسن آباد
1557	احمد آباد <i>Ahmad-ābād</i>	1075 —	„ 1075	„ but mint احمد آباد
1558	„	1080 12	„ 1080	„ ۱۲
1559	„	1108 —	„ 1108	„
1560	„	1118 51	„ 1118	„ ۵۱

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
AR 1561	احمدنگر Ahmad nagar	1070 1	ابو الظفر محی الدین ۱۷ محمد بہادر عالم گیر اورنگ زب بادشاہ شہار	احمدنگر عرب حلوس میمنت مانوس سہ احد
1562		108— (re- versed) —	۱ ۲۱	"
1563 ¹		1095 28	اورنگ زب عالم گیر ۲۸ رد جو ہنر منتر در جہان	مانوس میمنت ۱۹۵ سہ حلوس عرب احمدنگر
1564		1118 50	IIIA	۵
1565	اسلام آباد Islam abad	—	As on No. 1563.	اسلام آباد ب مانوس عرب میمنت حلوس
1566 1567		1107 39	II V	حلوس میمنت ۳ سہ مانوس عرب اسلام آباد
1568 1569	"	" 40	" II	"

¹ Note the unusual arrangement of the dates on this coin.

Metal No	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
AR 1570	اسلام آباد Islām- ābād	1108 40	As on No. 1563 ۱۱۸	As on No 1566. ۱۴.
1571	اکبر آباد Akbar- ābād	1069 1	ابو الطغر می الدین محمد نہادر شاہ عالم گیر ۱۶۹ اورنگ زیب نادر شاہ عار	اکبر آباد صرب میمت مانوس حلوس احد سہ
1572	„	1071 3	In square نادر شاہ عار شاہ عالم گیر <i>Margins</i> Left ابو الطغر Top می الدین محمد Right اورنگ زیب Bottom ۱۷۱ نہادر سہ	In square اکبر آباد صرب <i>Margins</i> Left حلوس Top میمت Right مانوس Bottom ۳ سہ
1573	„	„ 4	„ ۱۷۱	„ ۱۴
1574	„	1086 18	„ ۱۸۶	„ ۱۸
1575	„	1088 21	„ ۱۸۸ Word محمد in right margin	„ ۲۱
1576	Akbar- ābād <i>Musta- qirru-l- khilāfat</i>	1101 34	As on No 1563 Date ۱۱۱ to left of bottom line M 22	اکبر آباد صرب مستقر الخلافة میمت حلوس مانوس ۳۴ Q 2

Pl

Pl.

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
R 1577	Akbar abad Musaka girma-l khilafat	1103 85	As on No. 1576 " " M 22	As on No. 1576 " "
1578	"	— 41	M. 45	" "
1579		1109 42	" " M. 45	" "
1580	"	1110 42	" " M 45	" " " "
1581	"	1111 43	" " M. 45	" "
1582		"	M 40 "	"
1583		1112 44	" " M. 45	" "
1584	"	" 45	" " M. 45	" " " "
1585		1113 45	" " M 45	" " " "
1586	"	1115 48	" " M 45	" " "

Metal No	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
Æ 1587	Akbar- ābād <i>Musta- qirru-l- khilāfat</i>	1116 48	As on No 1576 1116 M 45	As on No. 1576 ۴۸
1588	"	" 49	" 1116 M 45.	" ۴۹
1589	"	1117 49	" 111۷ M 45	" ۴۹
1590	"	" 50	" 111۷ M 45	" ۵۰
1591	"	1118 50	" 111۸ M 45	" ۵۰
1592	"	" 51	" 111۸ M 45	" ۵۱
1593 1594	اکبرنگر Akbar- nagar	1070 3	اورنگ زیب عالم گیر ش چو مهر میسر سد در جهان	حلوس میمت مانوس ۳ سه ضرب اکبرنگر ۱۷۰
1595	"	1071 3	"	" ۳ ۱۷۱
1596	"	1072 4	"	" ۴ ۱۷۲

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
R 1567	اکبرنگر Akbar nagar	1081 18	As on No. 1593	As on No. 1593 ۱۲ ۱ ۸۱
1568	"	1083 15		" ۱۹ ۱ ۸۲
1598 1600	"	— 20	"	" ۲
1601	"	— 21	"	" ۲۱
1602	"	— 25	"	" ۲۵
1603	"	— 26		" ۲۶
1604	"	— 27	"	" ۲۷
1605	"	1099 32	"	" ۳۲ ۱ ۹۹
1606	"	— 32	"	" ۳۲
1607	"	1101 33	"	" ۳۳ ۱۱ ۱
1608	"	— 36		" ۳۸
1609	"	— 45	bat در in place of مهر	" ۳۳

Metal No	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
As 1610	اکبرنگر Akbar-nagar	1112 44	As on No 1609	As on No 1593 ۳۴ ۱۱۱۲
1611	”	— 45	”	” ۳۵
1612	الہ آباد Ilahābād Town	1071 4	اورنگ زیب عالم گیر ش رد چو مہر میسر س در جہاں ۱۰۷۱	ملکہ الہ آباد صرب حلوس میمنت مانوس سہ ۳۵
1613	Ilahābād	— 24	As on No 1612, but in place of مہر	مانوس میمنت ۳۴ سہ حلوس ب صر الہ آباد
1614	امتیازگرہ Imtiyāz-garh	—	As on No 1613	مانوس میمنت حلوس سہ صرب امتیازگرہ
1615	اورنگ آباد Aurang-ābād	1073 5	As on No 1613 ۱۰۷۳	اورنگ آباد ب مانوس صر میمنت سہ حلوس
1616	”	1099 31	” ۱۰۹۹	مانوس میمنت ۳۱ سہ حلوس صرب اورنگ آباد

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
A 1617	برهانپور Barhān pūr <i>Baldat- fākhira</i>	—	ابوالظفر محی الدین محمد بہادر عالم گہر اورنگ زیب	خوس مانوس میسب فاخرہ برهانپور ب سر بلدا
1618	Barhān- pūr	— 3	As on No. 1613	As on No. 1616 but mint برهانپور and date r
1619	"	1087 —	" 1 87 Date at left of bottom line.	"
1620	"	1091 23	" 1 91	" 23
1621	"	1111 43	Date in top line. 1111	" 43
1622	"	1112 45	" 1112	" 45
1623	"	1115 47	" 1115	" 47
1624	"	1116 49	" 1116	" 49
1625	"	1117 50	" 1117	" 50
1626	بریلی Bareilly	1100 53	As on No. 1613, but date in top line 11	As on No. 1616 but mint بریلی and date rr

Pl.

Metal No	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
Æ 1627	دری Bareli	1107 40	As on No 1613 ۱۱۰۷	As on No 1616. ۴۰
1628	”	1108 41	” ۱۱۰۸	” ۴۱
1629	”	1111 44	” ۱۱۱۱	” ۴۴
1630	”	1112 45	” ۱۱۱۲	” ۴۵
1631	”	1113 —	” ۱۱۱۳	”
1632	”	1114 47	” ۱۱۱۴	” ۴۷
1633	”	1115 48	” ۱۱۱۵	” ۴۸
1634	”	1118 50	” ۱۱۱۸	” ۵۰
1635	بھکر Bhakkar	1083 16	عالم گیر ریب شاه اورنگ چو ندر میر ۸۳ سہ رد در جہاں	مانوس میمت حلوس ۱۶ ب صر بھکر
1636	بھلسہ Bhilsa	—	As on No 1612	مانوس میمت بھلسہ حلوس صر سہ —

Pl

Pl.

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
R 1637	بجپور Bijāpūr Dārū-g gafr	— 31	As on No. 1613	حلوس من ميمب مانو س۱ الظفر دار بجپور ب عر
1638		1113 48	Date in top line. 1113	مانوس ميمب حلوس دار الظفر س۲ عرب بجپور
1639 1640		1115 48	" 1115	" س۳
1641	"	1116 48	1116	" س۴
				PL
1642	پتنہ Patna	— 10	As on No. 1613	As on No. 1613 but mint پتنہ and date :
1643	"	— 17		" ا
1644	"	— 18		" ا
1645	"	— 19	"	" ا
1646		1095 28	Date in top line 1095	" س۵

Metal No	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
AR 1647	پتہ Patna	1099 32	As on No 1613 ۱۰۹۹	As on No 1642 ۳۲
1648	"	1106 38	" ۱۱۰۶	" ۳۸
1649	"	" 39	" ۱۱۰۶	" ۳۹
1650	"	1112 46	" ۱۱۱۲	" ۴۶
1651	"	1115 48	" ۱۱۱۵	" ۴۸
1652	تہ Tatta	1070 1	انوار الطغر می الدین ۱۰۷۰ محمد بہادر عالم گیر اورنگ زیب نادر شاہ عار	مانوس میمت تہ حلوس ب احد صر سہ
1653	"	— 4	As on No 1613	As on No 1613, but mint تہ, and date ۴
1654	"	— 5	but word "سہ" to left of bottom line	" ۵
1655	"	1073 6	" Date to left of bottom line ۱۰۷۳	" ۶
1656	"	1085 17	" Date to left of middle line ۱۰۸۵	" ۱۷
1657	"	1090 22	" Date in top line ۱۰۹۰	" ۲۲

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
R 1658	تٹا Tatta	1097 29	As on No. 1613 ۱ ۱	As on No. 1653. ۲۱
1659	"	1100 33	" ۱۱	" ۲۲
1660	"	1101 34	" ۱۱ ۱	" ۲۳
1661	"	1103 35	" ۱۱ ۲	" ۲۵
1662	"	1105 37	" ۱۱ ۵	" ۲۷
1663	"	1106 38	" ۱۱ ۶	" ۲۸
1664	"	1108 41	" ۱۱ ۸	" ۳۱
1665	"	1117 49	" ۱۱۱۷	" ۳۹
1666	حوله گده Jānagadh	1071 3	In square with knots at the corners عالم کر رب اورنگ شاہ Margins Bottom سکہ رد Left درجہ ان Top حوله گده Right مندرجہ	Contained as obverse مانوس میمہ خلوس Margins Top عرب Right حوله Bottom گده Left سکہ ۳

Metal No	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
Æ 1667	حونه گده Jūnagadh	— 8	As on No. 1666. <i>Margins</i> cut In top margin ^	As on No. 1666 <i>Margins</i> cut
1668	"	" 10	<i>Margins</i> " Right سکه رد Bottom در حها	Top margin " . سسه
1669	"	1080 12	Date 1080 in top margin	Date 12 in top margin
1670	Jūnagarh	— 31	As on No 1613	As on No 1613, but mint حونه گره, and date 31
1671	"	1100 33	Date in top line. 1100	" 33
1672	"	1101 34	" 1101	" 34
1673	جہانگیرنگر Jahāngīr- nagar	1094 26	Date to left of middle line 1094	As on No 1616, but mint جہانگیرنگر, and date 26
1674	"	— 31	"	" 31
1675	"	1100 —	" 1100	"
1676	"	1114 46	Date in top line 1114	" 46
1677	"	" 47	" 1114	" 47

MUGHAL EMPERORS

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
AR 1678	حیدرآباد Ohind- patan	— 42	As on No. 1613.	As on No. 1613 but mint and date ۳۲
1679	"	— 50	"	" ۵۰
1680	حیدر آباد Haider- abad Daru-i- Jihād	1099 —	Date in top line. ۱۱۱	دارالجهاد مانوس عرب حیدر آباد Pl
1681		1114 46	۱۱۱۳	جلوس ممنون دارالجهاد مانوس ۳۶ عرب
1682 ¹	"	" 47	" ۱۱۱۳	As on No. 1681 but word حیدر آباد visible in bottom line.
1683	خجستہ بنیاد Khujista Bunyād	1101 34	As on No. 1613 Date in top line. ۱۱۱	As on No. 1616 but mint خجستہ بنیاد, and date ۳۳
1684	"	1115 47	۱۱۱۵	" ۳۷
1685	"	" 48	" ۱۱۱۵	" ۳۸
1686	سورت Sūrat Bandar-i- mubārak	1070 1	As on No. 1486. Date to left of bottom line. ۱۷	As on No. 1486

¹ The mint of this type was read by Colonel Yous as Daru-i-Jihād Tabriz, see J.A.S.R., 1895 but this coin dispenses of any uncertainty as to the correct attribution.

Metal No	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
<i>R</i> 1687	Sūrat	1077 9	As on No 1686 Date to left of middleline ۱۰۷۷	۹ سنة حلوس میمنت مادوس سورت صرب
1688	„	1079 11	„ ۱۰۷۹	„ ۱۱
1689	„	1080 12	„ ۱۰۸۰	„ ۱۲
1690	„	1082 15	„ ۱۰۸۲	„ ۱۵
1691 1692	„	1083 15	„ ۱۰۸۳	„ ۱۵
1693	„	1101 (sic) 15	„ Date ۱۱۰۱ in top line	„ ۱۵
1694	„	1083 16	As on No 1687 ۱۰۸۳	„ ۱۶
1695	„	— 20	„	„ ۲۰
1696	„	1089 21	„ but date ۱۰۸۹ in top line	„ ۲۱
1697	„	1090 22	As on No 1696 ۱۰۹۰	مادوس میمنت ۲۲ سنة حلوس صرب سورت
1698	„	1091 23	„ ۱۰۹۱	„ ۲۳

Metal No	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
R 1699	Sūrat	1091 24	As on No 1697 1 11	As on No. 1697 r ^e
1700	"	1092 24	" 1 1r	" r ^e
1701		25	1 1r	1 r ^e
1702	"	1093 25	1 1r	r ^e
1703	"	" 26	" 1 1r	1 r ^e
1704	"	1094 26	1 1r	r ^e
1705	"	1095 27	1 1o	" r
1706	"	28	1 1o	" r ^a
1707	"	1096 28	1 1 11	" r ^a
1708		29	1 11	" r ^e
1709	"	1097 29	" 1 1	" r ^e
1710		" 30	1 1	r ^e
1711	"	1098 30	" 1 1	" r

Metal No	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
Æ 1712	Sūrat	1100 33	As on No 1697 ۱۱۰۰	As on No. 1697 ۱۱۰۰
1713	”	1101 33	” ۱۱۰۱	” ۱۱۰۱
1714	”	” 34	” ۱۱۰۱	” ۱۱۰۱
1715	”	1102 34	” ۱۱۰۲	” ۱۱۰۲
1716	”	— 36	”	” ۱۱۰۶
1717	”	1106 38	” ۱۱۰۶	” ۱۱۰۸
1718	”	1107 39	” ۱۱۰۷	” ۱۱۰۹
1719	”	” 40	” ۱۱۰۷	” ۱۲۰
1720	”	1109 41	” ۱۱۰۹	” ۱۲۱
1721	”	1110 42	” ۱۱۱۰	” ۱۲۲
1722	”	” 43	” ۱۱۱۰	” ۱۲۳
1723	”	1111 43	” ۱۱۱۱	” ۱۲۳
1724	”	” 44	” ۱۱۱۱	” ۱۲۴

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
AR 1725	Sirat	1112 44	As on No. 1697 1112	As on No. 1697 P2
1726	"	45	1112	" P3
1727	"	1113 45	" 1112	" P3
1728	"	" 46	" 1112	" P4
1729	"	1114 46	1112	" P4
1730	"	47	1112	" P5
1731		1115 47	" 1116	" P5
1732	"	" 48	" 1116	" P6
1733	"	1116 49	" 1117	" P6
1734	"	1117 49	111	P6
1735	"	50	" 111	" P7
1736	"	1118 50	111	" P7
1737		" 51	111	P8

Metal No	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
At 1738 $\frac{1}{2}$	Sūrat	—	As on No. 1696	As on No. 1696.
1738a $\frac{1}{2}$	„	1090 23	As on No 1697 ۱۰۹۰	As on No 1697 ۲۳ Pl
1739	سهررد Sahrind	1106 38	As on No 1613. Date in top line. ۱۱۰۶	As on No. 1616, but mint سهررد, and date ۳۸
1740	„	1107 39	„ ۱۱۰۷	„ ۳۹
1741	„	1108 40	„ ۱۱۰۸	„ ۴۰
1742	„	„ 41	„ ۱۱ ۸	„ ۴۱
1743	„	1109 41	„ ۱۱۰۹	„ ۴۱
1744	„	„ 42	„ ۱۱ ۹	„ ۴۲
1745	„	1110 43	„ ۱۱۱	„ ۴۳
1746	„	1116 48	„ ۱۱۱۶	„ ۴۸
1747	„	1117 50	„ ۱۱۱۷	„ ۵۰
1748	شاه جہاں آباد Shāhja- hānābād Dāru-l- khilāfat	1071 3	اورنگ زیب عالم گیر شہ رد جو ندر میر شہ در جہاں ۱۷۱	فتح جہا آباد دار الخلا شاه ن صرب حلوس میمت مانوس سہ ۳

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
R 1749	ساز خان آباد Shahja hanabad Daru-l- khilafat	1072 4	As on No. 1748 I v r	As on No. 1748 r
1750		1075 7	but date in top line. I v r	"
1751		1077 10	As on No. 1750 I v	"
1752		1082 14	I r	" r
1753	"	1083 16	I A r	" r
1754	"	1084 17	I A r	" r
1755	"	1088 20	" I A	" r
1756	"	1089 21	" I A r	" r
1757		1090 23	I r	r
1758	"	1096 28	" I r	" r
1759	"	29	" I r	r
1760	"	1097 20	" I r	r
1761	"	" 30	" I r	" r

Metal No	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
As 1762	شاه جہاں آباد Shāhja- hānābād <i>Dāru-l- khilāfat</i>	1099 32	As on No 1750. ۱۰۹۹	As on No 1750 ۳۲
1763	”	1101 34	” ۱۱۰۱	” ۳۳
1764	”	1103 35	” ۱۱۰۳	” ۳۵
1765	”	1104 36	” ۱۱۰۴	” ۳۶
1766	”	1105 37	” ۱۱۰۵	” ۳۷
1767	”	1106 38	” ۱۱۰۶	” ۳۸
1768	”	” 39	” ۱۱ ۶	” ۳۹
1769	”	1107 39	” ۱۱ ۷	” ۴۰
1770	”	1108 40	” ۱۱ ۸	” ۴۱
1771	”	” 41	” ۱۱ ۸	” ۴۱
1772	”	1110 42	” ۱۱۱	” ۴۲
1773	”	1111 43	” ۱۱۱۱	” ۴۳
1774	”	1112 44	” ۱۱۱۲	” ۴۴

Metal No	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
R 1775	ساز جہاں آباد Shāh-jā hānābād Dār-ul- Khilāfat	1115 47	As on No 1750 1115	As on No. 1750 ۳۷
1778		1116 48	1116	۳۸
1777	"	1117 49	1117	۳۹
1778	"	" 50	1118	۴۰
1779		1118 50	" 1118	۴۱
1780	"	" 51	1119	۴۲
1781	"	1119 51	1120	۴۳
1782	سولاپور Sholāpūr	1096 39	اورنگ زیب عالم گیر ۱۱۱۶ رد جو پتر مسرے در جہاں	مانوس مہر ۳۹ سنہ جلوس ۱۱۱۶ سولاپور
1783	ظفر آباد Zafarābād	— 8	As on No. 1782, but مہر in place of پتر	As on No 1782 but mint ظفر آباد, and date
1784	"	— 12		۱۲
1785	ظفر آباد Zafarābād	1099 32	As on No. 1782. Date in top line ۱۱۱۹	مانوس مہر ۳۲ سنہ جلوس ۱۱۱۹ ظفر آباد

Metal No	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
As 1786 1787	ظفرپور Zafarpūr	1100 32	As on No. 1782. ۱۱۰۰	As on No. 1785. ۳۲
1788	عالم گیرپور 'Ālam-gīrpūr	— 4	As on No 1782	عالم گیرپور ب مانوس صر میمت ۴ سہ خلوس
1789	„	1096 29	„ Date in top line ۱۰۹۶	مانوس میمت ۲۹ سہ خلوس صر عالم گیرپور
1790	„	1097 30	„ ۱۰۹۷	„ ۳۰
1791	„	— 44	„	مانوس میمت ۴۴ خلوس سہ صر عالم گیرپور
1792	عظیم آباد 'Azīm-ābād	1118 51	As on No 1789. ۱۱۱۸	۵۱ مانوس سہ میمت آباد خلوس عظیم صر

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Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
Al 1783	کابل Kabul	1092 24	اورنگ زیب عالمگیر رد جو پندر مسر در حیات	خلوص مسمیت مالوس عرب کابل ۳۳
				Pl.
1794 ¹	Kabul <i>Daru-l mulk</i>	1094 27	As on No. 1793 but date ۱۳ on left of middle line and regnal year ۳۷ in top line.	خلوص ۲ مسمیت مالوس دارالملک عرب کابل ۱۳
1795	"	1098 —	As on No. 1793 but date ۱۸ to left of bottom line	As on No. 1794 but with out dates
1796	"	1099 81	As on No. 1795 ۱۱	As on No. 1794 but date ۳۱ to left of bottom line.
1797		1102 34	" ۲	" ۳۴
1798		1104 36	" ۳	۳۶
1799	"	1105 —	" ۴	but date ۱۱ ۴ to left of bottom line.
1800		— 40	Date illegible.	" ۴
1801	"	1107 40	but date ۱۱ " in top line	" ۴

¹ Note the unusual positions of the dates on Coins Nos. 1794, 1799 and 1803.

Metal No	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
Æ 1802	Kābul <i>Dāru-l-mulk</i>	— 45	As on No 1795	سسه خلوس میمنت مانوس دار الملک صرب کابل ۴۵
1803	„	1118 —	„ but date 1118 to left of middle line	As on No 1799 1118
1804	کتک Katak	— 35	As on No 1793	مانوس میمنت ۳۵ سسه خلوس ب صرب کتک
1805	„	— 37	„	„ ۳۷
1806	„	1110 43	„ Date to left of bottom line 111	„ ۴۳
1807	„	— 46	„	„ ۴۶
1808	„	1117 49	„ but date 1117 in top line	„ ۴۹
1809	„	„ 50	„ 1117	„ ۵
1810	کشمیر Kashmīr	— 32	اورنگ زیب عالم گیر شاه رد چو ندر منیر شاه در حہاں	مانوس میمنت ۳۲ سسه خلوس کشمیر صرب

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
AR 1811	کشمیر Kashmir	1105 3-	As on No. 1810 Date 1105 to left of bottom line.	مانوس مست سه خلوس پ غر کشمیر
1812	"	— 45	"	" ۳۵
1813	"	— 46	"	" ۳۶
1814		1115 4-	" 1115	" ۳-
1815	"	1116 49	but date 1116 in top line	" ۳۶
1816		1117 50	عالم گد پ اورنگ ز <u>رد حو ندر مسرک</u> در حها 1117	مانوس مست سه خلوس پ غر کشمیر
1817 1818 1819	کھمبات khambhat yat	1070 1	As on No 1497 but date in bottom line	کھمبات پ مانوس غر مست خلوس احد —

Metal No	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
Æ 1820	Kambā-yat (Cambay)	1081 13	As on No 1810 Date ۱۸۱ in bottom line	مانوس میہمب ۱۳ سہہ جلوس ب مرکنایت
1821	„	1086 —	„ ۱۰۸۶	„
1822	„	1091 23	„ ۱۰۹۱	„ ۲۳
1823	„	1101 33	„ ۱۱۰۱	„ ۳۳
1824	„	1102 34	„ ۱۱۰۲	„ ۳۴
1825	„	1107 40	„ ۱۱۰۷	„ ۴۰
1826	„	1115 48	„ but date ۱۱۱۵ in top line	„ ۴۸
1827	„	1118 50	„ ۱۱۱۸	„ ۵۰
1828	گلبرگہ Gulbarga	1098 31	As on No. 1810, but date ۱۹۸ in top line	As on No 1810, but mint گلبرگہ, and date ۳۱
1829	گلکنڈہ Gulkanda (Golconda)	1069 1	بادشاہ عارح نہادر عالم گیر ۱۶۹ رب محمد اورنگ	گلکنڈہ صرب سہہ احد جلوس میہمب مانوس

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
1830	گلکنده Gulconda (Golconda)	1071 5	As on No. 1810. Date i v i to left of bottom line.	مانوس میمب س حوس ب سرگلکنده
1831		6	" i i	" i
1832		1076 14	" i i	" i i
1833		" 18	" i v i	" i i
1834		— 24		ii
1835	"	— 30		i i
1836	گوالیار Gwalior (Gwalior)	1101 —	As on No. 1810. Date in top line. i i i	حوس میمب مانوس عرب گوالیار
1837	لاہور Lahor Daru s salanat	1072 4	اورنگ زیب عالم گیر رد جو مہر مندرجہ فرحان i i	لاہور دار السلطنہ عرب حوس میمب مانوس i i
1838	"	1079 11	As on No. 1837, but ہر in place of مہر i i	" i i

Metal No	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
Æ 1839	لاهور Lāhor <i>Dāru-s-saltānat</i>	— 13	As on No. 1838.	As on No 1837. ۱۳
1840 ¹	„	1085 18	As on No 1837	„ ۱۸
1841	„	— 20	As on No 1838	„ ۲۰
1842	„	1088 21	„ ۱۰۸۸	„ ۲۱
1843	„	1090 22	„ but date ۱۰۹۰ in top line	„ ۲۲
1844	„	1095 27	„ ۱۰۹۵	„ ۲۷
1845	„	1096 28	„ ۱۰۹۶	„ ۲۸
1846	„	„ 29	„ ۱۰۹۶	„ ۲۹
1847	„	1097 29	„ ۱۰۹۷	„ ۲۹
1848	„	„ 30	„ ۱۰۹۷	„ ۳۰
1849	„	1098 30	„ ۱۰۹۸	„ ۳۰
1850	„	„ 31	„ ۱۰۹۸	„ ۳۱

¹ A temporary revival of the original type

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
1851	ۛۛۛ Lahor Daru s- salanat	1099 31	As on No 1838 ۛ ۛ ۛ	As on No. 1837 ۛ ۛ
1852	"	1100 32	" ۛ ۛ	" ۛ ۛ
1853	"	" 33	" ۛ ۛ	" ۛ ۛ
1854		1101 33	" ۛ ۛ ۛ	" ۛ ۛ
1855		1102 34	" ۛ ۛ ۛ	" ۛ ۛ
1856		" 35	" ۛ ۛ ۛ	" ۛ ۛ
1857	"	1103 35	" ۛ ۛ ۛ	" ۛ ۛ
1858		1104 36	" ۛ ۛ ۛ	" ۛ ۛ
1859	"	" 37	" ۛ ۛ ۛ	" ۛ ۛ
1860		1105 37	" ۛ ۛ ۛ	" ۛ ۛ
1861 1862	"	" 38	" ۛ ۛ ۛ	" ۛ ۛ
1863		1106 38	" ۛ ۛ ۛ	" ۛ ۛ

Metal No	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
R 1864	لاهور Lāhor <i>Dāru-s-saltanat</i>	1106 39	As on No 1838. ۱۱۰۶	لاهور دار السلطنة صرب سنة ۳۹ میمنت حلوس مادوس
1865	”	1107 39	” ۱۱۰۷	As on No 1864
1866	”	” 40	” ۱۱۰۷	” ۴۰
1867	”	1108 40	” ۱۱۰۸	” ۴۰
1868	”	” 41	” ۱۱۰۸	” ۴۱
1869	”	1109 41	” ۱۱۰۹	” ۴۱
1870	”	” 42	” ۱۱۰۹	” ۴۲
1871	”	1110 42	” ۱۱۱۰	” ۴۲
1872	”	” 43	” ۱۱۱۰	” ۴۳
1873	”	1111 43	” ۱۱۱۱	” ۴۳
1874	”	” 44	” ۱۱۱۱	” ۴۴
1875	”	1112 44	” ۱۱۱۲	” ۴۴

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
R 1878	لاهور Lahor Daru s- saltanat	1112 45	As on No. 1838. 1117	As on No 1864 P ₀
1877		1113 48	" 1117	P ₁
1878	"	1114 48	" 1117	P ₁
1879		" 47	" 1117	P ₁
1880		1115 47	" 1118	P ₁
1881		" 48	" 1118	P ₁
1882		1116 48	" 1118	" P ₁
1883		" 49	" 1118	" P ₁
1884	"	1117 49	" 1118	" P ₁
1885		" 50	" 1118	" P ₁
1886		1118 50	" 1118	" P ₁
1887	"	" 51	" 1118	" P ₁

Metal No	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
AR 1888	لکھنؤ Lakhnau	— 23	اورنگ زیب عالم گیر شہ رد جو ندر میر سہ در جہاں	مانوس میمنت ۲۳ سہہ خلوس صرب لکھنؤ
1889	„	1097 29	As on No 1888, but date ۱۰۹۷ in top line	„ ۲۹
1890	„	1101 33	„ ۱۱۰۱	„ ۳۳
1891	„	1102 34	As on No 1890, but date ۱۱۰۲ to left of bottom line	„ ۳۴
1892	„	1103 36	„ ۱۱۰۳	„ ۳۶
1893	„	— 42	„	„ ۴۲
1894	„	— 47	„	„ ۴۷
1895	„	— 49	„	„ ۴۹
1896	„	— 50	„	„ ۵۰
1897	مچھلی پتان Machhli- patan (Masuli- patam)	1118 50	As on No 1889 ۱۱۱۸	خلوس میمنت ۵۰ مانوس سہہ صرب مچھلی پتان

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
1898	مچھلی پتان Mechhli- patan (Masuli- patam)	1118 51	As on No. 1897 III	As on No. 1897 51 PL
1899	محمود آباد Makhdūp ābād	1116 49	" 1116	مانوس مہمب ۳۱ سہ حلوس عرب محمود آباد
1900	مراد آباد Murād ābād	1097 29	I I	حلوس مہمب مانوس عرب ۲۱ مراد آباد سہ PL
1901	مرسد آباد Murshid ābād	1117 49	III	As on No. 1899 but mint and date ۳۱
1902	"	1116 51	1116	" 51
1903	ملتان Multān Dār-ul amān	1069 1	ابو الظفر محی الدین I II محمد بہادر عالم گبر اورنگ زیب بادشاہ غار	دار الا ماں ملتان عرب حلوس مہمب مانوس سہ احد PI
1904		1071 3	اورنگ زیب عالم گبر رد جو مہر میر سکہ در جہاں I I	ملا دار الامان عرب مہمب مانوس حلوس ۲ سہ

Metal No	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
Æ 1905	ملتان Multān <i>Dāru-l- amān</i>	1072 4	As on No 1904 ۱۰۷۲	As on No 1904. ۴ M 41
1906	ملتان Multān	” 4	As on No 1904, but در in place of مهر, and date ۱ ۷۲ in top line.	مانوس میمب ۴ سنة خلوس ب صر ملتان
1907	”	” 5	” ۱ ۷۲	” ۵ M 41
1908	”	1073 5	” ۱۰۷۳	” ۵ M 41
1909	”	” 6	” ۱۰۷۳	” ۶ M 41
1910	”	1074 6	” ۱ ۷۴	” ۶ M 41
1911	”	1075 8	” ۱ ۷۵	” ۸ M 41
1912 1913	”	1076 8	” ۱۰۷۶	” ۸ M 41
1914	”	1077 9	” ۱۰۷۷	” ۹ M 41
1915	”	1078 10	” ۱۰۷۸	” ۱۰ M 41

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
At 1916	ملتان Multan	1081 14	As on No 1906 ۱۸۱	مانوس مہیب ۱۴ خوس سہ پ فر ملتان M 48
1917		1082 15	" ۱۸۲	As on No. 1916 ۱۵ M. 43
1918	"	1084 18	" ۱۸۳	۱۶
1919	"	1089 21	" ۱۸۹	مانوس مہیب ۲۱ سہ خوس فر ملتان
1920	"	22	" ۱۸۹	As on No. 1919 ۲۲
1921	"	1090 23	" ۱۸۹	۲۲ M 46
1922		1093 28	" ۱۸۹	" ۲۶ M 47
1923	"	" 20 (sic)	" ۱۸۹	" ۲۷
1924		1096 28	" ۱۸۹	" ۲۸ M 47

Metal No	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
Æ 1925	ملتان Multān	1099 31	As on No 1906 ۱۰۹۹	As on No 1919 ۳۱ M. 47
1926	„	1100 32	„ ۱۱	„ ۳۲ M 47
1927	„	1101 33	„ ۱۱ ۱	„ ۳۳ M 48
1928	„	1104 (sic) 34	„ ۱۱ ۴	„ ۳۴ M 48
1929	„	1103 35	„ ۱۱ ۳	„ ۳۵ M 48
1930	„	1104 37	„ ۱۱ ۴	„ ۳۷ M 49
1931	„	1106 39	„ ۱۱ ۶	„ ۳۹ M. 49
1932	„	1108 40	„ ۱۱ ۸	„ ۴۰ M 49
1933	„	1109 41	„ ۱۱ ۹	„ ۴۱ M 49
1934	„	1110 42	„ ۱۱۱۰	„ ۴۲ M 49

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
AR 1935	ملتان Multān	1110 43	As on No 1906. III	As on No 1919 ۳۳ M. 49
1936		1111 44	" IIII	" ۳۴ M. 49
1937		1117 50	III	" • M 50
1938	میلانپور Mallāpūr	1118 51	As on No 1908 III	مالوس مہمت ۵۱ سہ حوس فرب میلانپور
1939	نارنول Nārnoī	1099 31	I II	مالوس مہمت ۳۱ سہ حوس فرب نارنول
1940		" 32	" I II	" ۳۲
1941	"	1100 33	" II	" ۳۳
1942	"	1101 33	" III I	" ۳۴
1943 1944	"	1102 34	" II II	" ۳۵

Metal No	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse	
<i>R</i> 1945	نصرت آباد Nuṣrat- ābād	1114 47	As on No 1906, but date 1114 to left of middle line	ما بوس میمب سنة ۱۱۱۷ حلوس آباد صرب نصرت	Pl
<i>Nisārs</i>					
1946	اکبر آباد Akbar- ābād	1073 6	نادر شاه عاری عالم گیر نادر سنة ۶	اکبر آباد صرب ۱۰۷۳ سنة	Pl
			W. 43 S 5		
1947	شاه جهان آباد Shāhja- hānābād <i>Dār-u-l- khilāfat</i>	1071 4	عاری شاه عالم گیر نادر ۴	شاه جهان آباد دار الخلافه صرب ۱۰۷۱	
			W 22 S. 55		
1948	„	1082 14	„ ۱۴	„ ۱۰۸۲	Pl
			W 43 S 65		
1949	„	—	(Cut) W 10 S 4	(Cut) „	

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse	
			<i>Legal drachm¹</i>		
AR 1950 sq	لاہور Lahor	1092 24	لاہور ب فر	۲۳ سرح درہم (۱) ۱۲	PL
			W 46 B 5		
			<i>Mint not certain</i>		
1951	Lachi (f)	—	As on No 1906	مانوس میمہ سنہ حلوس عرب حلی	Pl
1952	Kirki (f)	1100 32	As on No. 1906 with addition of سنہ to right of bottom line.	مانوس میمہ سنہ حلوس عرب کرکی	PL
AE 1953 rect.	اوچن Ujain	—	عالم گنہا فلوس	عرب اوچن	
			W 90 B. 4 × 6		
1954	اکر آباد Akbar آباد	1074 7	۱ ۴ سنہ اکر آباد ب فر	Within triple circle ص مبارک س حلوس	PL
			W 201 B 7		

¹ For meaning of the term Legal drachm see Glossary in the Appendix.

Metal No	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse	
Æ 1955	اکبر آباد Akbar- ābād	—	As on No 1954 Dates cut W 209	As on No 1954	
1956 rect	ایلچپور Elchpūr	—	عالم گیر [ناد] شاه W 300 S 7 × 9	سه س ایلچپور فلو	
1957 rect	„	—	As on No 1956, but beneath سارک W. 307 S. 1 × 7	As on No 1956	Pl
1958	„	—	As on No 1956 W. 290 S 9	Word فلو distinct	
1959	„	—	„ W 306 S 85	Word صرب legible in upper part of field	
1960 rect	„	—	„ W 285 S 8 × 6	„	
1960 a	بیجاپور Bījāpūr Dārū-z- zafī	—	[اورنگ] شاه فلوس ہی	الطهر دار بیجاپور	Pl

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
Æ 1961	بھارت Bairāt	—	In circle بھارت پ مر W 210 S. 9	In double circle مبارک خلوس
1962 1963 1964		—	As on No 1961 W 200-215 S. 8	As on No 1961
1965	حیدرآباد Haider abad	—	Within triple circle حیدر W 208 S 75	سا مبارک خلوس
1966 1967	سورت Sūrat	— 4	In triple circle اورنگ زیب خلوس W 320 S 9	ب سور سا مر
1968	"	— 5	As on No. 1966 W 316. S 9	As on No 1966 but date o P1
1969		—	سا سور ب مر W 190 S 6	سا مبارک خلوس

Metal No	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
Æ 1970	سورب Sūrat	—	As on No 1966 W. 150 S 75	As on No 1966
1971 1972	شاه جہاں آباد Shāhja- hānābād	1074 6	In triple circle ۱۷۴ سہ آباد شہ جہاں سرب W 212 S 9	In triple circle ۶ سہ مبارک خلوس
1973	„	1076 8	As on No 1971 ۱۷۶ W 209 S. 85	As on No 1971 ۸
1974	„	— 14	„ W. 208 S. 9	„ ۱۴
1975 1976	„	1084 16	„ ۱۸۴ W 212 S 85	„ ۱۶
1977	„	—	„ W 210 S 8	„

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse	
Æ 1978 ¹	شہا جہاں آباد Shahja hanabad	1072 5	In triple circle عالم گیر فلوس ۱۷۷ W 310 S 85	جہاں آباد شہا ۵ عر	PL
1979	کٹک Katak	— 16	In triple circle عالم گیر شہا فلوس ناد W 212, S 7	In triple circle ۱۶ شہا کٹک عر	PL
1980	لاہور Lahor	1075 —	In circle لاہور ب عر ۵ W 30 S 45	In circle ۵ مبارک حلوس	
1981		1084 16	لاہور ب عر ۴ W 210 S. 75	۱۶ شہا مبارک حلوس	
1982	"	— 30	In triple circle لاہور ب عر W 217 S. 85	As on No. 1981 ۴۱	PL

¹ A full dir of Shahjahanabad mint. This specimen shows that I M C. No. 2200 is really a coin of Aurangzeb.

Metal No	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
Æ 1983	لاہور Lāhoi	—	لاہور ب صر W. 210 S 8	As on No 1981
1984	„	— 7	As on No 1983 W. 210 S. 85	„ ۷
1985	مچھلی پتن Machli- patan	1117 49	سسہ ۴۹ صر مچھلی پتن W. 200 S 75	سسہ مبارک ۱۱۱۷ حلوس
1986 1987	ملتان Multān	1073	اورنگ شا فلوس W 61 S 6	ملتان ب صر ۷۳ Pl
1988	„	1107 —	In triple circle عالم گیر شاہ ۱۱۷ نک فلوس اور W 205 S. 9	ملتان صر حلوس مبارک
1989	„	„ 40	As on No 1988 ۱۱۰۷ W 212 S. 85	As on No 1988, but in exergue سسہ ۴۰

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
Æ 1990	مٹان Multān	1108 40	As on No. 1988 11 A W 209 S. 9	As on No. 1988 F
1991	نارنول Narnol	—	عالم گیر W 37 S 5	نارنول ب عر PL
1992		—	سہ نارنول ب عر W 213 S 75	سہ مبارک حلوس

Accession 1: VI: 1063 (Wednesday July 21, 1658).

Death 28: XI: 1118 (Thursday February 20 1707).

Earliest known coin N 1070 R 1069 Æ 1069.

Latest " N 1118 R 1119 Æ 1119.

Unrepresented mints and metals:

Æ Itāwā, Ajmer Ahmādābād, Ahmadnagar Akbarābād Akbarnagar Iahābād Ujain, Bijāpūr Faīna, Toragāl Jaunpūr Jūnagarh Chīnāpetan, Apīmābād Katak, Kashmir Lakhnau Murshidābād Kusratābād.

R Adoni, Islām Bander A'zamnagar Ellchpūr Bankāpūr Purbandar Peshāwar Toragāl, Jinjī Jaunpūr Khairnagar Ranthor Sumbhar Sahāranpūr Karpā, Karīmābād, Gūti Muhammadābād, Mahmūd Bander Mu'tamābād.

Æ Ajmer Ahmādābād A'zamnagar Akbarnagar Aurangābād Burhānpūr Sholāpūr Arīmābād, Kābul, Gulbarga Lakhnau Malāpūr

A'ZAM SHĀH

A H 1118-1119

A D 1707

Metal No	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
Æ 1993	سورت Sūrat	1119 1	<p>ممالك ۱۱۱۹ اعظم شاه شاه</p> <p>ندولب و شاه ناد سکه</p> <p>رد در جهان</p>	<p>خلوس اشرف ف</p> <p>سه احد صرب سورب</p>
			<p>سکه رد در جهان ندولب و شاه نادرشاه ممالك اعظم شاه</p> <p>'Struck coin in the world with might and majesty, Lord of the realms, A'zam Shāh'</p>	Pl

Rebelled 10 XII 1118 (Tuesday, March 4, 1707)

Defeat and death 18 III 1119 (Sunday, June 8, 1707)

Earliest known coin Æ 1118 Æ 1118

Latest ,, ,, Æ 1119 Æ 1119

Unrepresented mints and metals

Æ Ahmadnagar, Burhānpūr, Khujista Bunyād.Æ Ahmadābād, Ahmadnagar, Ujain, Burhānpūr, Khujista Bunyād

KĀM BAKHSH

A. H. 1119-1120

A. D. 1707-1708

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
A 1984	بجپور Bijāpūr Dār-ul- ḡufr	— 1	دین شاه داد کام بخش خورشید و ماه	As on No 1637, but year سه احد PL
<p>The full couplet is —</p> <p>سکه زد در دکن بر خورشید و ماه دادش کام بخش دین شاه</p> <p>Struck coin in the Dakan on the sun and moon Emperor Kām Baksh, asylum of the Faith.</p>				

Rebelled in beginning of A. H. 1119

Defeat and death XII, 1119 (January 1 OS).

Earliest known coin A 1120 A 1119

Latest A 1120 A 1120.

Unrepresented mints and metals :

A Haldarābād.

A' Ahlanābād, Toragā, Haldarābād Gulbarga Gokulgarh, Nuvratābād.

VII

SHĀH 'ĀLAM BAHĀDUR¹

A. H. 1119-1124

A D 1707-1712

Metal No	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
A/ 1995	اوحين Ūjain <i>Dāru-l-fath</i>	1122 —	<p>— ۱۱۲۲ عالم بهادر شاه سکه مبارک</p> <p>W. 169 S 8</p>	<p>مانوس میمنت حلوس صرب دار الفتح اوحین</p>
1996	اکبر آباد Akbar- ābād <i>Musta- qirru-l- khalāfat</i>	1119 1	<p>عالم گیر ثانی شاه ۱۱۱۹ صاحب قرانی بهادر</p> <p>W 172 S 85</p>	<p>حلوس مانوس میمنت مستقر الخلافة احد سه صرب اکبر آباد</p>
1997	درهانیور Burhān- pūr <i>Dāru-s- surūr</i>	— 1	<p>نادر شاه شاه عالم سکه مبارک</p> <p>W 170 S 85</p>	<p>حلوس مانوس میمنت احد سه دار السورور صرب درهانیور</p>

Pl

¹ The Shāh 'Ālam who reigned from A. H. 1173 to A. H. 1221, and the last Mughal emperor, Bahādur Shāh, have become stereotyped under the respective appellations of Shāh 'Ālam II and Bahādur Shāh II. The question arises—Who are the first 'Ālam, and the first Bahādur? As a matter of fact they are one and the same ruler, the emperor who is generally known on his coins as Shāh 'Ālam Bahādur. Sometimes the name Shāh 'Ālam occurs alone as on coins Nos 2002, 2016, and 2029. Again the name 'Ālam is absent from the couplet on coins Nos 1996 and 2015, and the emperor is called Bahādur Shāh. But a convention which requires that one and the same emperor should be labelled Shāh 'Ālam I, and also Bahādur Shāh I, is clearly inadvisable. If he were invariably known as Shāh 'Ālam Bahādur, the distinctive numerals could be dropped from the names of the second 'Ālam, and the second Bahādur.

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse	
A 1998	تورگل Toragal	— 4	باد غازی ساز ساز عالم بہادر W 168 S. 85	مانوس مہبت سہ حلوں فرب تورگل	PL
1999	حیدر آباد Haider abad Far- khunda Bunyad	1123 5	ساز غار عالم بہادر W 170 S. 85	حلوں مہبت مانوس حیدر آباد فرب فرخندہ بناد	
2000	فیروزگڑ Firozgarh	1122 3	بادشاہ غازی عالم بہادر سکہ مبارک W 172 S. 85.	مانوس مہبت سہ حلوں فرب فیروزگڑ	
2001	محمد آباد Muham madabad	— 1	عالم غازی بادشاہ بہادر مبارک W 171	محمد آباد فرب احد سہ حلوں مہبت مانوس	PL
A 2002 2003	اتارا Itawa	1119 1	غازی ساز ساز عالم باد سکہ 1111	مانوس مہبت احد سہ حلوں فرب اتارا	
2004	"	1120 2	As on No. 2002 but date 117	As on No. 2002 but date r	

Metal No	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
Æ 2005	اٹاوا Itāwā	1121 2	As on No. 2002, but date ۱۱۲۱	As on No 2002, but date ۲
2006	”	” 3	”	” ۳
2007	”	” 4	”	” ۴
2008	احمیر Ajmer <i>Musta- qirru-l- khilāfat</i>	1119 1	۱۱۱۹ عاری شہ عالم بہادر نادر شہ سکہ مبارک	مستقر الخلافة احمیر صرب حلوس میمنت مانوس احد سہ
2009	”	”	but date on left of last line	”
2010 2011	احیں Ujain <i>Dāru-l- fath</i>	— 2	نادرشاه عازے شہ عالم بہادر ک سکہ مبارک	As on No 2002, but mint دار الفتح احیں and date ۲
2012	احمد آباد Ahmad- ābād	1121 3	As on No 2010	As on No 2002, but mint احمد آباد and date ۳
2013	احمد نگر Ahmad- nagar	— 2	نادرشاه عازے عالم بہادر شہ سکہ مبارک	احمد نگر صرب سہ مانوس میمنت حلوس
2014	ارکات Aīkāt	1122 4	نادرشاه عازے ۱۱۲۲ عالم بہادر	مانوس میمنت سہ حلوس صرب ارکات

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
2015	اکبر آباد Akbar- ābād Musta qim-ul- khilāfat	1119 1	عالم گیر ثانی ۱۱۱۹ قرانی بہادر صاحب	خلوس مانوس مسقط مسقط الخلافت سہ احد عرب اکبر آباد
<p>Compare Coin No. 1996 a specimen in gold of this type, in which Shāh Ālam Bahādur is called the second Ālamgīr the last line is missing in both coins, but the full couplet is something like this</p> <p>سکہ رد جو صاحب قرانی بہادر ساء عالم گیر ثانی</p> <p>'Struck coin like the Shāhib i Qirān The second Ālamgīr Bahādur Shāh</p>				
2016		"	غازی ساد نادساہ عالم سہ ۱۱۱۹	As on No. 2015
2017		— 1	غازی ساد ساد عالم باد	"
2018	Akbar ābād Musta qim-ul- mulk	— 1	ساد نادساہ ساد عالم در سکہ مبارک	but مسقط الملک
2019		1120 2	As on No. 2018 but top line غازی ۱۱۲	As on No. 2018 but date

Metal No	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse	
AR 2020	Akbar- ābād <i>Musta- qirru-l- mulk</i>	— 3	As on No 2019	As on No 2019 ۳	
2021	”	— 4	”	” ۴	
2022	اکبر نگر Akbar- nagar	1120 2	<p>شاه عالم ناد</p> <p>سکه</p> <p>سنه ۱۱۲۰</p>	<p>سنه جلوس ۲</p> <p>صرب</p> <p>اکبر نگر</p>	
2023	”	— 2	As on No. 2022, but top line <p>شاه عارے</p>	”	Pl.
2024	ایلچپور Elchpūr	1122 5	<p>ناد عاری</p> <p>شاه</p> <p>۱۱۲۲</p> <p>عالم بہادر</p> <p>شاه</p>	<p>مانوس</p> <p>میمت</p> <p>سنه جلوس ۵</p> <p>صرب</p> <p>ایلچپور</p>	Pl.
2025	برہانپور Burhān- pūr <i>Dāru-s- surūr</i>	— 1	<p>عارے</p> <p>نادشاه</p> <p>بہادر</p> <p>شاه عالم</p> <p>ک</p> <p>سکه مبار</p>	<p>جلوس مانوس</p> <p>میمت</p> <p>احد</p> <p>سنه دار السرور</p> <p>صرب</p> <p>برہانپور</p>	
2026	”	— 2	”	” ۲	
2027	”	1121 3	<p>”</p> <p>۱۱۲۱</p> <p>to right of top line</p>	<p>”</p> <p>۳</p>	

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
AR 2028	برهانپور Burhan- pur Daru-a- surfir	— 5	As on No 2027	As on No. 2027 o
2029	بریلے Barali	1119 1	غازی — ساز عالم باد — 1119	مبارک سه احد دل — مرب در
2030	"	1120 2	112	2
2031	"	1121 3	" 1121	3
2032 2033	"	1122 4	" 1122	4
2034	برتندر Purbhan- dar	1123 5	بادشاہ غازی — 1123 عالم بہادر — سکہ مبارک	مانوس مسب سه حلوس مرب برتندر
2035 2036	سارہ Peshwar	1121 3	ساز غازی — 1121 ساز عالم باد — سکہ مبارک	مانوس مسب حلوس 3 مرب سارہ

Metal No	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
Æ 2037	تته Tatta	— 1	<p> نادرشاه معظم شاه جهان سلطان ہے رد در مهر و ماه ثا ك سکه مبار در هفت کشور </p>	<p> مانوس میمب احد سه خلوس ب صرتته </p>
<p>Here Shāh 'Ālam Bahādur calls himself the second Shāh Jahān, and uses his pre-accession name of Mu'azzam Shāh, the couplet runs</p> <p> سکه مبارك رد در هفت کشور در مهر و ماه شاه جهان ثانی سلطان معظم نادرشاه </p> <p>' Struck auspicious coin in the seven climes on the sun and moon, The second Shāh Jahān, the emperor, sultan Mu'azzam '</p>				
2038 2039	"	— 3	<p> عارى شاه شاه عالم نادر سکه </p>	<p> " </p>
2040	"	— 5	In hexagon as on No 2038	<p> " </p>
2041	حونه گر Jūnagar	1120 —	<p> نادرشاه عازى شاه عالم بهادر سکه مارك ۱۱۲۰ </p>	<p> مادوس میمب x سه خلوس صرب حونه گر </p>
2042	جهانگیرنگر Jahāngīr-nagar	— 2	<p> نادرشاه عازى شاه عالم سکه </p>	<p> As on No 2041, but mint جهانگیرنگر and date ۲ </p>
2043	"	1122 4	<p> " under last line </p>	<p> " </p>

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
2044	حسان Chinai patan	1119 1	ساز غازی ساز عالم یادگار 1119	س احد ساز خلوس غرب حسان
2045 2046	"	1121 3	" 1121	"
2047		— 4		"
2048	خجسته بناد Khujasta Bunad	1119 1	دادساز غازی 1119 عالم بهادر سکه مبارک	مانوس ممسب احد ساز خلوس غرب خجسته بناد
2049 2050		1120 2	" 1120	"
2051		1122 4	" 1122	"
2052	سور Sarat	— 1	غازی دادساز بهادر ساز عالم س سکه مبارک	احد ساز خلوس مانوس ممسب غرب سور
2053	"	— 2	"	"
2054	"	— 3 (nc)		" 1

Metal No	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
R 2055	سهرند Sahind	1119 1	عاری شاه عالم ناد شاه سکه ۱۱۱۹	مانوس میمب احد سہ خلوس صرب سهرند
2056	„	1121 3	„ ۱۱۲۱	„ ۳
2057	„	1120 (sic) 4	„ ۱۱۲۰	„ ۴
2058	شاه جہاں اناد Shāhja- hānābād Dāru-l- khilāfat	1119 1	عاری شاه شاه عالم ناد سکہ سہ ۱۱۱۹	جہاں اناد دار الخلافۃ شاه صرب احد سہ مبارک
2059	„	1120 2	عاری شاه عالم ناد شاه سکہ سہ ۱۱۲۰	„ ۲
2060	„	1121 3	„ ۱۱۲۱	„ ۳
2061	„	„ 4	„ ۱۱۲۱	„ ۴
2062	عظیم اناد 'Azīm- ābād	1119 1	عالم شاه نادرشاه عاری سکہ ۱۱۱۹	اناد عظیم احد سہ خلوس صرب
2063	„	1120 3	„ ۱۱۲۰	„ ۳

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse	
At 2064	عظیم آباد Azim abad	1122 4	As on No. 2062 ۱۱۲۲	As on No. 2062. ۳	
2065 2066	"	1128 5	" ۱۱۲۳	" ۵	
2067	فیروز گڑھ Firozgarh		ناداء غازی ۱۱۲۳ عالم بہادر سکہ مبارک	مانوس مہمب سہ خلوس عرب فیروز گڑھ	Pl.
2068	کابل Kābul Dār-ul- mulk	1122 —	غازی عالم بہادر ناد سکہ مبارک	خلوس مہمب مانوس دار الملک عرب کابل سنہ	
2069		1123 5	۱۱۲۳	" ۵	Pl.
2070 2071	کریم آباد Karīm ābid	— 3	سہ غازی سہ عالم باد سکہ	سہ خلو من کریم آباد عرب	
2072 2073 2074		— 4		" ۳	
2075 2076	کشمیر Kashmīr	— 2	ناداء غازی عالم بہادر سکہ مبارک	مانوس مہمب سہ خلوس عرب	

Metal No	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
Æ 2077	کسایت Kambāyat	1119 1	عارى شاه عالم ناد شاه سکه ۱۱۱۹	مانوس ظفر احد حلوس سه ب صرکسایت Pl
2078	„	— 2	As on No 2052	As on No. 2052, but date r, and mint کسایت
2079	„	— 4	„	„ ۴
2080 2081	لاهور Lāhor Dāru-s- saltānat	1119 1	عارى شاه شاه عالم ناد ۱۱۱۹ سکه	لاهور دار السلطنة صرب سه احد میمنت حلوس مانوس
2082	„	„ 2	„	„ ۲
2083	„	1120 2	„ ۱۱۲۰	„ ۲
2084	„	„ 3	„	„ ۳
2085	„	1121 3	„ ۱۱۲۱	„
2086	„	„ 4	„	„ ۴
2087	„	1123 5	„ ۱۱۲۳	„ ۵

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse	
R 2088 ¹	لکھنؤ Lakhnau	1119 1	غازی ساز ساز عالم نادر ۱۱۱۹	مانوس میسب احد سه حوس فرب لکھنؤ	Pl.
2089		— 4		م	
2090	محمد آباد Muham madabad	1121 8	نادر ساز ۱۱۲۱ عالم بهادر ساز سکه	محمد آباد فرب سه مانوس میسب حوس	
2091	مرسد آباد Murshid abad	— 1	[سگرنانی] ساز عالم معظم صاحب قزاقی سکه	مانوس میسب احد سه حوس فرب مرسد آباد	Pt

This is a second couplet containing the name of Mu'azzam Shāh the name of Shāh Ālam Bahādur before he succeeded to the throne. The word on the obverse now read by me as عالم was read by Mr Rodgers as غازى but there can be no doubt that عالم is correct. The completing part of the couplet, which is off the coin must be گبر نانی and the couplet itself is something like this

سکه رد بر زر مو صاحب مرانی
معظم ساز عالم گبر نانی

Struck coin on gold like the Sahib-i Qiran
Mu'azzam Shāh the second 'Ālamgir

Cp. couplets on Coins Nos. 1996 2015, and 2766.

¹ A similar coin in the British Museum Collection—*B. M. Cat.*, No. 1181—has been

Figure 1. The effect of the concentration of the *Agaricus bisporus* spores on the growth of *Agaricus bisporus* on the substrate.

1. $\frac{1}{2}$ 2. $\frac{1}{3}$ 3. $\frac{1}{4}$ 4. $\frac{1}{5}$ 5. $\frac{1}{6}$ 6. $\frac{1}{7}$ 7. $\frac{1}{8}$ 8. $\frac{1}{9}$ 9. $\frac{1}{10}$ 10. $\frac{1}{11}$ 11. $\frac{1}{12}$ 12. $\frac{1}{13}$ 13. $\frac{1}{14}$ 14. $\frac{1}{15}$ 15. $\frac{1}{16}$ 16. $\frac{1}{17}$ 17. $\frac{1}{18}$ 18. $\frac{1}{19}$ 19. $\frac{1}{20}$ 20. $\frac{1}{21}$ 21. $\frac{1}{22}$ 22. $\frac{1}{23}$ 23. $\frac{1}{24}$ 24. $\frac{1}{25}$ 25. $\frac{1}{26}$ 26. $\frac{1}{27}$ 27. $\frac{1}{28}$ 28. $\frac{1}{29}$ 29. $\frac{1}{30}$ 30. $\frac{1}{31}$ 31. $\frac{1}{32}$ 32. $\frac{1}{33}$ 33. $\frac{1}{34}$ 34. $\frac{1}{35}$ 35. $\frac{1}{36}$ 36. $\frac{1}{37}$ 37. $\frac{1}{38}$ 38. $\frac{1}{39}$ 39. $\frac{1}{40}$ 40. $\frac{1}{41}$ 41. $\frac{1}{42}$ 42. $\frac{1}{43}$ 43. $\frac{1}{44}$ 44. $\frac{1}{45}$ 45. $\frac{1}{46}$ 46. $\frac{1}{47}$ 47. $\frac{1}{48}$ 48. $\frac{1}{49}$ 49. $\frac{1}{50}$ 50. $\frac{1}{51}$ 51. $\frac{1}{52}$ 52. $\frac{1}{53}$ 53. $\frac{1}{54}$ 54. $\frac{1}{55}$ 55. $\frac{1}{56}$ 56. $\frac{1}{57}$ 57. $\frac{1}{58}$ 58. $\frac{1}{59}$ 59. $\frac{1}{60}$ 60. $\frac{1}{61}$ 61. $\frac{1}{62}$ 62. $\frac{1}{63}$ 63. $\frac{1}{64}$ 64. $\frac{1}{65}$ 65. $\frac{1}{66}$ 66. $\frac{1}{67}$ 67. $\frac{1}{68}$ 68. $\frac{1}{69}$ 69. $\frac{1}{70}$ 70. $\frac{1}{71}$ 71. $\frac{1}{72}$ 72. $\frac{1}{73}$ 73. $\frac{1}{74}$ 74. $\frac{1}{75}$ 75. $\frac{1}{76}$ 76. $\frac{1}{77}$ 77. $\frac{1}{78}$ 78. $\frac{1}{79}$ 79. $\frac{1}{80}$ 80. $\frac{1}{81}$ 81. $\frac{1}{82}$ 82. $\frac{1}{83}$ 83. $\frac{1}{84}$ 84. $\frac{1}{85}$ 85. $\frac{1}{86}$ 86. $\frac{1}{87}$ 87. $\frac{1}{88}$ 88. $\frac{1}{89}$ 89. $\frac{1}{90}$ 90. $\frac{1}{91}$ 91. $\frac{1}{92}$ 92. $\frac{1}{93}$ 93. $\frac{1}{94}$ 94. $\frac{1}{95}$ 95. $\frac{1}{96}$ 96. $\frac{1}{97}$ 97. $\frac{1}{98}$ 98. $\frac{1}{99}$ 99. $\frac{1}{100}$ 100. $\frac{1}{101}$ 101. $\frac{1}{102}$ 102. $\frac{1}{103}$ 103. $\frac{1}{104}$ 104. $\frac{1}{105}$ 105. $\frac{1}{106}$ 106. $\frac{1}{107}$ 107. $\frac{1}{108}$ 108. $\frac{1}{109}$ 109. $\frac{1}{110}$ 110. $\frac{1}{111}$ 111. $\frac{1}{112}$ 112. $\frac{1}{113}$ 113. $\frac{1}{114}$ 114. $\frac{1}{115}$ 115. $\frac{1}{116}$ 116. $\frac{1}{117}$ 117. $\frac{1}{118}$ 118. $\frac{1}{119}$ 119. $\frac{1}{120}$ 120. $\frac{1}{121}$ 121. $\frac{1}{122}$ 122. $\frac{1}{123}$ 123. $\frac{1}{124}$ 124. $\frac{1}{125}$ 125. $\frac{1}{126}$ 126. $\frac{1}{127}$ 127. $\frac{1}{128}$ 128. $\frac{1}{129}$ 129. $\frac{1}{130}$ 130. $\frac{1}{131}$ 131. $\frac{1}{132}$ 132. $\frac{1}{133}$ 133. $\frac{1}{134}$ 134. $\frac{1}{135}$ 135. $\frac{1}{136}$ 136. $\frac{1}{137}$ 137. $\frac{1}{138}$ 138. $\frac{1}{139}$ 139. $\frac{1}{140}$ 140. $\frac{1}{141}$ 141. $\frac{1}{142}$ 142. $\frac{1}{143}$ 143. $\frac{1}{144}$ 144. $\frac{1}{145}$ 145. $\frac{1}{146}$ 146. $\frac{1}{147}$ 147. $\frac{1}{148}$ 148. $\frac{1}{149}$ 149. $\frac{1}{150}$ 150. $\frac{1}{151}$ 151. $\frac{1}{152}$ 152. $\frac{1}{153}$ 153. $\frac{1}{154}$ 154. $\frac{1}{155}$ 155. $\frac{1}{156}$ 156. $\frac{1}{157}$ 157. $\frac{1}{158}$ 158. $\frac{1}{159}$ 159. $\frac{1}{160}$ 160. $\frac{1}{161}$ 161. $\frac{1}{162}$ 162. $\frac{1}{163}$ 163. $\frac{1}{164}$ 164. $\frac{1}{165}$ 165. $\frac{1}{166}$ 166. $\frac{1}{167}$ 167. $\frac{1}{168}$ 168. $\frac{1}{169}$ 169. $\frac{1}{170}$ 170. $\frac{1}{171}$ 171. $\frac{1}{172}$ 172. $\frac{1}{173}$ 173. $\frac{1}{174}$ 174. $\frac{1}{175}$ 175. $\frac{1}{176}$ 176. $\frac{1}{177}$ 177. $\frac{1}{178}$ 178. $\frac{1}{179}$ 179. $\frac{1}{180}$ 180. $\frac{1}{181}$ 181. $\frac{1}{182}$ 182. $\frac{1}{183}$ 183. $\frac{1}{184}$ 184. $\frac{1}{185}$ 185. $\frac{1}{186}$ 186. $\frac{1}{187}$ 187. $\frac{1}{188}$ 188. $\frac{1}{189}$ 189. $\frac{1}{190}$ 190. $\frac{1}{191}$ 191. $\frac{1}{192}$ 192. $\frac{1}{193}$ 193. $\frac{1}{194}$ 194. $\frac{1}{195}$ 195. $\frac{1}{196}$ 196. $\frac{1}{197}$ 197. $\frac{1}{198}$ 198. $\frac{1}{199}$ 199. $\frac{1}{200}$ 200. $\frac{1}{201}$ 201. $\frac{1}{202}$ 202. $\frac{1}{203}$ 203. $\frac{1}{204}$ 204. $\frac{1}{205}$ 205. $\frac{1}{206}$ 206. $\frac{1}{207}$ 207. $\frac{1}{208}$ 208. $\frac{1}{209}$ 209. $\frac{1}{210}$ 210. $\frac{1}{211}$ 211. $\frac{1}{212}$ 212. $\frac{1}{213}$ 213. $\frac{1}{214}$ 214. $\frac{1}{215}$ 215. $\frac{1}{216}$ 216. $\frac{1}{217}$ 217. $\frac{1}{218}$ 218. $\frac{1}{219}$ 219. $\frac{1}{220}$ 220. $\frac{1}{221}$ 221. $\frac{1}{222}$ 222. $\frac{1}{223}$ 223. $\frac{1}{224}$ 224. $\frac{1}{225}$ 225. $\frac{1}{226}$ 226. $\frac{1}{227}$ 227. $\frac{1}{228}$ 228. $\frac{1}{229}$ 229. $\frac{1}{230}$ 230. $\frac{1}{231}$ 231. $\frac{1}{232}$ 232. $\frac{1}{233}$ 233. $\frac{1}{234}$ 234. $\frac{1}{235}$ 235. $\frac{1}{236}$ 236. $\frac{1}{237}$ 237. $\frac{1}{238}$ 238. $\frac{1}{239}$ 239. $\frac{1}{240}$ 240

[illegible]

41-42

$\frac{d}{dt} \left(\frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{x}} \right) = \frac{\partial L}{\partial x}$

WY

[illegible]

There is a letter in the collection of the British Museum, No. 24, and no further reference to it. In November, 1910, by the British Museum, it was pointed out that the letter was a forgery, and that the name of the man who wrote it was not the name of the man who wrote it. The inference to be drawn from this is that the name was contained in the letter, and that the name was not the name of the man who wrote it. As a matter of fact, the type of letters can be seen, and I have been able to find the letter in the collection of the British Museum, and it is Ahmad al-Din. At the time the letter was found, this was the only letter in the collection, but in March, 1912, a letter was discovered in the collection of the British Museum. It bears the name of Ahmad al-Din, and is of the same type as the letter found in the collection of the British Museum.

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
Æ 2098a	سولاپور Sholāpūr	— 2	عالم سار مبارک [فلوس]	ر س سولاپور قرب

Pl.

Accession 30:1 1119 (Tuesday April 22, 167).

Death 21 I:1174 (Monday February 18, 1712).

Earliest known coin X 1119 Æ 1119 Æ 1119

Latest " " X 1124 Æ 1174 Æ 1124

Unrepresented mints and metals:

X Itāwā, Peshāwar Tatta, Khujista Bunyād Sūrat, Shāhjahānābād, Sūkakul, Azīmābād, Kamāyat, Lāhor Multān, Mallāpūr

Æ Aḥsanābād, Ilahābād Imtiyāzgarh, Ausā, Bankāpūr Bahādurgarh, Bijāpūr Toragā, Haldarābād Sholāpūr Ilamgūrpūr Firōznagar Gūll, Murādābād, Mallāpūr Nuṣratābād.

Æ Aḥmadābād, Aḥmadnagar Ellīchpūr, Bijāpūr Haldarābād, Sūrat, Shāhjahānābād, Kamāyat Machhlīpota.

'AẒĪMU SH SHĀN

A. H. 1124

A. D. 1712

Contested the succession on the death of Shāh Ālam Bahādur

Defeat and death, II, 1174 (March, 1712).

Earliest known coin } Æ 1124
Latest " }

Unrepresented mints and metals:

Issues absent from this Collection; represented by a unique rupee of Jahāngīrnagar mint in the British Museum—R. M. G., Pl. XXIII, 903. See N. S. XVII, § 103.

VIII

JAHĀNDĀR SHĀH

A. H 1124

A D 1712

Metal No	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
<i>A</i> 2097	اتاوا Itāwā	— 1	<p>جہاندار شاہ مہر و ماہ ادو العتج عا</p> <p>W. 166 S 8</p>	<p>مانوس میمت احد سہ خلوس صرب اتاوا</p>
2098	درہاپور Burhān- pūr <i>Dāru-s- surūr</i>	— 1	<p>عاری جہاندار چوں مہر و ماہ ادو العتج</p> <p>W. 170 S 8</p>	<p>خلوس مانوس میمت احد سہ دار السور صرب درہاپور</p>
2099	شاہ جہاں آباد Shāhja- hānābād <i>Dāru-l- khilāfat</i>	1124 1	<p>عاری جہاندار شاہ در مہر و ماہ ادو العتج در آفاق رد</p> <p>W 168 S 8</p>	<p>جہاں آباد دار الخلافتہ شاہ صرب احد مانوس سہ میمت خلوس</p>

Pl

The full normal couplet is

سکہ رد در آفاق چوں مہر و ماہ
ادو العتج عاری جہاندار شاہ

‘Struck coin in the horizons like the sun and moon,
The victorious Jahāndār Shāh, Defender of the Faith’

Sometimes, as on the above coin, the variation
ماہ در مہر و is met with

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
R 2100	اتارا Itāwā	1124 1	<p>صاحب قرآن ۱۱۲۴</p> <p>جهان</p> <p>جهاندار سے بادشاہ</p>	<p>مانوس مسم</p> <p>احد سے جلوس عرب اتارا</p>
2101	"	"	<p>As on No 2100 but bottom line</p> <p>برد نر مہ جو</p> <p>This couplet runs</p> <p>برد سکہ بر مہ جو صاحب قرآن جهاندار سے بادشاہ جهان</p> <p>Struck coin on the moon (silver) like the <i>Ṣāhib i Qirān</i> <i>Jahāndār Shāh</i> Lord of the World</p> <p>Instead of <i>نر مہ</i> we usually have the complementary <i>نر</i></p>	As on No. 2100
2102	"	"	<p>جهاندار سے</p> <p>۱۱۲۴</p> <p>مہر و ماہ ابو الفتح غار</p>	As on No 2101
2103	احمد آباد Ahmad Abād	"	<p>As on No. 2102, but last line</p> <p>افاقی رد حوں</p>	As on No. 2102 but mint احمد آباد
2104	ارکٹ Arkāt	— 1	<p>ساری جهاندار</p> <p>برد و ماہ ابو الفتح</p> <p>در افاقی رد حوں</p>	As on No. 2102 but mint ارکٹ

Metal No	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
AR 2105 2106	اکبر آباد Akbar- ābād <i>Musta- qirru-l- mulk</i>	1124 1	<p>ابو الفتح عاری شاه</p> <p>مهر و ماء جهاندار سکه</p> <p>در افاتی رد چون</p>	<p>حلوس مانوس میمت مستقر الملك سه احد صرب اکبر آباد</p>
<p>Of a similar coin Mr C J Rodgers remarked that ' <i>Mustaqirru-l-mulk</i> is the title of Patna', and attributed it to Patna mint—<i>Lahore Museum Catalogue</i>, p 200 But the epithet also belongs to Akbarābād—see Coin No 2018—which is the correct attribution</p>				
2107	برهانپور Burhān- pūr <i>Dāru-s- surūr</i>	— 1	As on No 2098	As on No 2098
2108	„	„	<p>جہاں نادرشاہ</p> <p>قران جهاندار شہ حب</p> <p>نرمہ چو صاحب سکہ</p>	As on No 2107
2109	بریلے Bareli	1124 1	<p>نادرشاہ جہاں شاه</p> <p>1124</p> <p>قران جهاندار سکہ</p> <p>نرد نرمہ چو صاحب</p>	<p>مانوس میمت احد سند حلوس یلہ صرب نر</p>
2110	بہادرگرہ Bahādur- garh	— 1	As on No 2099	As on No 2100, but mint بہادرگرہ
2111	„	1123 (sic) 1	<p>جہاں</p> <p>1123</p> <p>قران جهاندار حب</p> <p>سکہ نرمہ چو صاحب</p>	As on No 2110

Pl

Pl

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
R 2112	پشاور Peshawar	1124 1	<p> هاندان انوالقح غار ۱۱۲۴ حون مهر و ماه </p>	As on No. 2100 but mint پشاور
2113	تٹا Tatta	"	As on No. 2111 but date ۱۱۲۴	<p> مالوس میمن احد خلوس عرب کے </p>
2114	خجستہ بیاد Khujista Bunad	"	<p> هاندان ساء حون مهر و ماه انوالقح غار ۱۱۲۴ رد در افاق </p>	As on No 2100 but mint خجستہ تناد
2115	سورت Sūrat	— 1	<p> انوالقح غازی هاندان حون مهر و ماه رد افاق </p>	As on No. 2100 but mint سورت
2116	"	1124 1	<p> هاندان ساء بادشاہ صاحب قران ۱۱۲۴ مرد در ۲۲ </p>	As on No 2115 H 14
2117	سہرند Sahrud		<p> هاندان ۱۱۲۴ قران هاندان ساء باد حب مرد سکہ در ۲۲ </p>	As on No. 2100 but mint سہرند

Metal No	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
At 2118 2119 2120	شاه جہاں آباد Shāhja- hānābād Dāru-l- Khilāfat	1121 1	As on No 2099.	As on No 2099
2121	"	"	جہاں شاه ۱۱۲۴ جہاندار شاه ناد حب چو ما قران سب نرد نرد	احد مارك سہ جہاں آباد شاه دار الخلافہ صرب
2122	"	"	As on No 2121, but date to right above second line	As on No 2121.
2123	"	"	جہاندار شاه ۱۱۲۴ ابو الفتح عارے نرمہرو ماہ سب	As on No. 2121
2124	کسایت Kambāyat	— 1	جہاندار شاه چون مہرو ماہ ابو الفتح عارے	احد سہ خلوس مانوس میہب ب صر کسایت
2125 2126 2127 2128	لاہور Lāhor Dāru-s- saltanat	1024 1	عارے ۱۱۲۴ جہاندار شاه الفتح انو چون مہرو ماہ سب در افاق رد	لاہور دار السلطنت صرب سہ احد میہمت خلوس مانوس

The above reading is the result of a comparison of all four specimens

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
AR 2129	لکھنؤ Lakhnau	1124 1	As on No. 2100	As on No. 2100 but mint لکھنؤ
Æ 2129 a	بجپور Bijpūr Dārū-g rafr	— 1	غازی شاہ [حب] اندار باد	نار احد الظفر بجپور

Accession 14 : III : 1124 (Thursday April 10, 1712).

Deposition 16 XII : 1124 (Saturday January 2, 1713).

Death 17 I : 1125 (Monday February 2, 1713).

Earliest known coin } X 1124 AR 1124 Æ 1124
Latest

Unrepresented mints and metals :

X Akbarābād, Khujista Bunyād, Sūrat, Gulbarga, Gwallār Mu'azzamābād.

AR Ajmer Aḥmadnagar Akbarpūr Akbernagar Ujain Aurangābād, Ellīchpūr
Bhakhar, Bijpūr Haidarābād Fatḥābād, Karārābād, Gwallār, Murshidābād,
Multān.

Æ Aḥmadābād Sūrat, Kābul, Mu'azzamābād.

IX

FARRUKHSIYAR

A H 1121-1131

A D 1713-1719

Metal No	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
<i>N</i> 2130	الہ آباد Ilahābād	1131 7	<p>رد ار فصل حق سکہ</p> <p>۱۱۳۱</p> <p>شہر و در فرج سیر</p> <p>در سیم و در ناد</p>	<p>منار</p> <p>ل</p> <p>سہ خلوس^۷</p> <p>صرب</p> <p>الہ آباد</p>
<p>The couplet goes</p> <p>سکہ زد ار فصل حق در سیم و در</p> <p>نادرشہ شہر و در فرج سیر</p> <p>'Struck com on silver and gold by grace of the Truth, Monarch of sea and land, Farrukhsiyar'</p>				
2131	حکستہ بیاد <i>Khujista</i> Bunyād	1129 6	<p>شہر و در فرج سیر</p> <p>نادرشہ</p> <p>۱۱۲۹</p> <p>حق در سیم و در</p> <p>فصل</p> <p>سکہ رد ار</p>	<p>مانوس</p> <p>میمت</p> <p>سہ خلوس^۶</p> <p>صرب</p> <p>حکستہ بیاد</p>
2132	سیکاگل Sikākul	—	<p>In circle</p> <p>ار فصل شہر و سکہ</p> <p>رد در سیم و در</p>	<p>In circle with one of dots outside it</p> <p>مانوس</p> <p>میمت</p> <p>خلوس سہ</p> <p>صرب</p> <p>سیکاگل</p>

Pl.

Pl.

MUGHAL EMPERORS

	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
0	لکھنؤ Lakhnau	1124 1	As on No. 2100	As on No. 2100 but mint لکھنؤ
a	بجپور Bijpūr Dārū & zafr	— 1	غازی غازی [حمید] الدار باد	دار احد الظفر بجپور

Accession 14 : III : 1124 (Thursday April 10, 1712).

Deposition 16 XII : 1124 (Saturday January 3, 1713).

Death 17 : I : 1125 (Monday, February 2, 1713).

Earliest known coin } A 1124 A 1124 A 1124
Latest " " }

Represented mints and metals :

X Akbarābād, Khujista Bunyād, Sūrat, Gulbarga, Gwāliar Mu'azzamābād
A Ajmer Ahmadnagar Akbarpūr Akbarnagar Ujain, Aurangābād Ellēbpūr
Bhakhar Bijpūr Haidarābād Fathābād, Karārābād, Gwāliar Murehidābād,
Molān.
E Ahmadābād, Sūrat Kabul, Mu'azzamābād.

IX

FARRUKHSIYAR

A.D. 1123-1131

A.D. 1713-1719

Museum No.	Place	Date	Obverse	Reverse
2130	Isfahan	1121 7	<p>رد ار فضل حق</p> <hr/> <p>نعمت و در فرج سر</p> <p>در رسم و زر داد</p>	<p>منار</p> <p>سنه خلوص</p> <p>صرب</p> <p>اله اناد</p>
<p>The couplet goes</p> <p>سکه رد ار فضل حق در رسم و زر</p> <p>بادشاه نعمت و در فرج سر</p> <p>Struck coin on silver and gold by grace of the Truth, Monarch of sea and land, Farrukhsiyar</p>				
2131	حجسته بنیاد Khujesta Bunyād	1129 8	<p>نعمت و در فرج سر</p> <hr/> <p>حق در رسم و زر</p> <p>سکه رد ار</p>	<p>مانوس</p> <p>میمنت</p> <p>سنه خلوص</p> <p>صرب</p> <p>حجسته بنیاد</p>
2132	سیکاگل Sikākul	—	<p>In circle</p> <hr/> <p>ار فضل نعمت و زر</p> <p>رد در رسم و زر</p>	<p>In circle with one of dots outside it</p> <p>مانوس</p> <p>میمنت</p> <p>خلوص سنه</p> <p>صرب</p> <p>سیکاگل</p>

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
N 2183	سہا جہان آباد Shah- jahanabad Darw- khulafat	1124 1	بہار و برقع داد حق در رسم و ۱۱۲۴ ار قل سکہ رد W 168 S 8	قہ جہا آباد دار الخلافہ سہا سرب خلوس منبت مانوس سہا احد
2134	"	1125 1	۱۱۲۵ حق برقع سہا ار قل داد بہار و برقع رد در رسم و W 168. S 85	جہان آباد دار الخلافہ سہا سرب احد سہا مانوس منبت خلوس
2135	"	1131 7	As on No 2134 but date ۱۱۳۱ under سہا W 168 S 8	As on No 2133 but date ۷
2136	کشمیر Kashmir	1130 7	As on No 2131 but date ۱۱۳ W 167 S 9	مانوس منبت سہا خلوس ب سرب کشمیر
2137	مرشد آباد Murshid abad	1127 4	As on No 2130 but date ۱۱۲۷ to left of last line W 170 S 7	مانوس منبت سہا خلوس سرب مرشد آباد

Metal No	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
<i>A</i> 2138	معظم آباد Mu'az- zamābād	112- 5	فصل حق در سیم و زر شکر و در فرج سیر شاه - ۱۱۲ ناد W 168 S 8	مانوس میمت سه جلوس صرب معظم آباد Pl
<i>R</i> 2139	اتاوا Itāwā	— 1	ار فصل حق شاه ناد نکر و در فرج سیر رد در سیم و زر	مادوس میمت احد سه جلوس صرب اتاوا
2140	„	1125 2	As on No. 2139, but date 1125 to left of last line	„ ۲
2141	„	— 3	As on No 2139	„ ۳
2142	„	1128 5	„ 1128	„ ۵
2143	„	1129 5	Within triple circle, as on No 2131 1129	Within triple circle, as on No 2139 ۵
2144	„	„ 6	„ 1129	„ ۶
2145	„	1130 7	„ 1130	„ ۷
2146	اجمیر Ajmer Musta- qirru-l- khilāfat	1125 2	حق نکر و در فرج سیر شاه در سیم و زر ناد شاه 1125 رد ار فصل سه	مستقر الخلافة [احمیر] صرب میمت مانوس جلوس ۲ سه

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
R 2147	احمير Ajmer Musta qarru-l khilāfat	— 5	حی فرخ سراء باد بحر و بر سر ار فعل در رسم و در	As on No 2146 but mint name unmistakable. ° P]
2148	"	— 6	As on No 2131	" 7
2149	Ajmer Dāru-l khair	1130 7	۱۱۳	As on No 2146 but date and top line دار الخیر [احمير]
2150	احين Ujain Dāru l fatḥ	— 6	As on No. 2131	مانوس مست سه جلوس غرب دار الفتح احين
2151	"	— 7	"	"
2152	احمدآباد Ahmad ābid	— 1	بحر و بر فرخ سراء حی در رسم و در باد رد ار فعل	مانوس مست احد سه جلوس غرب احمدآباد
2153	ارکات Arkāt	— 1	حی فرخ سراء ار فعل باد بحر و بر سر رد در رسم و در Date to right of top line but cut.	ارکات مانوس مر مست احد جلوس سه

No.	Place	Date	Obverse	Reverse
2154	ایران اصفهان	1127 (^r) 3	حسن ارج ستر ارد ار قتل ترسم و بر نادر و نادر نادر و نادر	مانوس میمنت سه جلوس صرب ارکات
2155	"	— 4	حسن ارج ستر و نادر و نادر رد ارد قتل ترسم	" 4
2156	"	" 4	As on No 2155, date to right of top line, but cut	" 4
2157	"	— 7	As on No 2156	" v
2158	"	1130 8	" 1130.	" 8
2159	اسلام آباد Islām- ābād	— 6	As on No 2131	مانوس میمنت سه جلوس صرب اسلام آباد
2160	"	— 7	"	" v
2161	اکبر آباد Akbar- ābād Musta- qirru-l- mulh	— 1	As on No 2153.	جلوس مانوس میمنت مستقر الملك سه احد صرب [اکبر آباد]

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
2162	اکبر آباد Akbar Abād Munta qurru-l mulk	— 3	As on No 2153	As on No 2161 r
2163	"	— 8	"	" r
2164	,	1128 4	at top of coin	" r
2165		— 4		" r
2166	"	1128 5	" 11r	" e
2167	Akbar Abād Munta qurru-l <u>Khilafat</u>	1129 6	As on No 2131 11r	حلوس مالوس میسف مستقر الخلافة سنه ٦ قرب اکبر آباد
2168 2169	"	1130 7	" 11r	As on No. 2167 v
2170	برهانپور Barhān pūr Dārū s- sunūr	1129 6	" 11r	حلوس مالوس میسف سنه دار السور قرب برهانپور
2171	"	1130 7	" 11r	"

Metal No	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
R 2172	دری Bareli	1125 2	<p>زد ار فصل حق سکه</p> <p>نحرو در فرح سیر</p> <p>شیر</p> <p>ناد ۱۱۲۵</p>	<p>مانوس</p> <p>میمنت</p> <p>سه خلوس^۲</p> <p>صرب</p> <p>دری</p>
2173	„	1127 4	As on No. 2172 ۱۱۲۷	As on No 2172 ۳
2174	„	1129 6	As on No 2131 ۱۱۲۹	<p>خلوس</p> <p>میمنت</p> <p>مانوس سه ۶ یل</p> <p>صرب در</p>
2175	„	1130 7	As on No 2134 ۱۱۳۰	As on No 2174 ۷
2176 2177	پیشاور Peshāwar	— 2	As on No 2139	<p>مانوس</p> <p>میمنت</p> <p>خلوس^۲</p> <p>صرب</p> <p>پیشاور</p>
2178	تته Tatta	— 1	<p>نحرو در فرح سیر</p> <p>شیر</p> <p>در سیم و در ناد</p> <p>سکه</p> <p>زد ار فصل حق</p>	<p>مانوس</p> <p>میمنت</p> <p>احد خلوس سه</p> <p>صرب</p> <p>تته</p>
2179	„	— 2	As on No 2178	„ ۲
2180	,	1126 3	As on No 2178 ۱۱۲۶ to left of bottom line	„ ۳

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
At 2181	تٹہ Tatta	1127 4	حق فرخ سیر ۱۱۲۷ نرسیم و در باد ار فضل بحر و در	As on No 2178. ۳
2182	"	1129 5	بحر و فرخ سیر ۱۱۲۹ حق نرسیم و ار فضل ار سک	۵ Pl.
2183	جوند گڑ Jūnagar	1129 —	[بحر و فرخ سیر] ۱۱۲۹ ار فضل حق باد ود نرسیم و در	مانوس میمہ ۳۰ خلوس غرب جوند گڑ
2184	جہانگیر نگر Jahāngīr nagar	— 7	سہ و فرخ سیر	مانوس میمہ ۳۱ خلوس غرب جہانگیر نگر
2185	چٹان Chīnā patan	1126 3	سہ ۱۱۲۶ ار فضل حق باد ود نرسیم و در	مانوس میمہ ۳۲ خلوس غرب چٹان Five-rayed star over ح of خلوس
2186	"	1130 7	As on No. 218۵. In top line نرسیم و فرخ سیر and date ۱۱۳۰	As on No. 2185

Metal No	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
R 2187	حیدرآباد Haider- ābād <i>Far- khunda Bunyād</i>	1127 3	As on No 2132 Date ۱۱۲۷ under فصل	حیدرآباد میمہ جلوس ۳ مانوس صرب فرحدہ نیاد PI
2188	حکستہ نیاد <i>Khujista Bunyād</i>	1125 1	As on No. 2146, but date ۱۱۲۵ (without سہ)	مانوس میمہ احد سہ جلوس صرب حکستہ نیاد
2189	„	1126 3	As on No 2188 ۱۱۲۶	As on No 2188. ۳
2190	سرونج Sironj	— 7	As on No 2153	مانوس میمہ سہ جلوس ^۷ صرب سرونج PI
2191	سعدنگر Sa'dnagar	— 5	As on No 2146, but date missing	مانوس میمہ سہ جلوس ^۵ صرب سعدنگر PI
2192	سورت Sūrat	— 2	As on No 2186.	مانوس میمہ سہ جلوس ^۲ صرب سورت

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
R 2193	سورت Sūrat	1126 3	As on No. 2186 ۱۱۲۶ to left of middle line.	As on No. 2192 ۳
2194 $\frac{1}{2}$		— 4	"	" ۴
2195	"	1128 5	" ۱۱۲۸	" ۵ M. 52
2196	"	1129 6	" ۱۱۲۹	" ۶ M. 52
2197	"	1130 6	" ۱۱۳۰	" ۶ M. 52
2198		7	" ۱۱۳۰	" ۷ M. 52
2199	"	1131 7	" ۱۱۳۱	" ۷ M. 52
2200 2201	سهرند Sahrind	1125 2	As on No. 2131 Date ۱۱۲۵ under word سم	مالوس سم ۳ سمه خلوس سرب سهرند
2202		1127 4	As on No. 2200 ۱۱۲۷	As on No. 2200 ۴
2203	"	1129 6	As on No. 2131 ۱۱۲۹	" ۶ M. 53.

Metal No	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
Æ 2204	سهرند Sahrind	1130 6	As on No 2131 ۱۱۳۰	As on No 2200 ۶ M 53
2205	„	— 7	As on No. 2153.	„ ۷ M 53
2206	„	— 8	„	„ ۸
2207	شاه جهان آباد Shāh- jahānābād Dāru-l- Khilāfat	1125 1	As on No 2133 ۱۱۲۵	As on No. 2133
2208	„	„ 1	but date ۱۱۲۵ to left of last line	„
2209 2210	„	„ 2	As on No 2208 ۱۱۲۵	„ ۲
2211	„	1126 2	„ ۱۱۲۶	„ ۲
2212	„	„ 3	„ ۱۱۲۶	„ ۳
2213	„	1127 4	„ ۱۱۲۷	„ ۴
2214	„	1128 5	„ ۱۱۲۸	„ ۵
2215	„	„ 5	As on No 2131, but date ۱۱۲۸ under word سیم Large flat coin	„ ۵

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
2216	شاه جهان آباد Shah-jahanabad Daru-l-Khilafat	1129 8	As on No 2215 1129 Six foil at top of coin	As on No. 2208 1
2217			As on No 2131 1129 Six foil at top of coin.	1
2218	"	1130 8	113	" 1
2219	"		As on No. 2215 113	" 1
2220		1130 7	As on No. 2215 113	" v
2221	"	"	As on No 2131 113	" v
2222	"	"	As on No. 2134 113	v
2223		"	As on No 2134 but date 113 under word سر	
2224	"	1131 7	As on No. 2223 1131	
2225	"	" 8	1131	" A
2226	عالم گزین Alam gisrār	— 3	عمر و مرفع سرحد اور فعل نادک	مانوس مسب حلوس سب عالم گزین

Metal No	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
\mathcal{R} 2227	عظیم آباد 'Azīm- ābād	1124 1	در سیم و زر زد از فصل حق شکرو نر فرج سیر نادر ۱۱۲۴	مانوس میمت سنة احد جلوس عظیم صرب آباد
2228	"	— 1	As on No 2227	As on No 2227.
2229	"	1125 2	" ۱۱۲۵	" ۲
2230	'Azīm- ābād <i>Musta- qirru-l- mulk</i>	— 3	As on No. 2133.	عظیم آباد مستقر الملك صرب میمت مانوس جلوس ۳ سنة
2231	"	1127 4	but date ۱۱۲۷ to left of last line	" ۴
2232	"	1128 5	As on No 2231 ۱۱۲۸	" ۵
2233	"	1129 5	As on No 2131 ۱۱۲۹	" ۵
2234	"	" 6	" ۱۱۲۹	" ۶
2235	"	— 7	"	" ۷

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
2236	فرخ آباد Farrukh abad	— 6	As on No 2134	مانوس میںٹ سہ خلوس غرب فرخ آباد
2237		1130 7	113	، v
2238	"	— 7	"	" v
2239	کک Katak	1126 2	As on No 2226 Date 1126 under word نعل	مانوس میںٹ سہ خلوس غرب کک
2240	کھاب khabl yat	1125 1	As on No. 2134 Date 1125 under word نعل	مانو احد سہ خلوس س میںٹ غرب کھاب
2241	"	1127 3	As on No. 2183 Date 1127 under word نعل	مانوس میںٹ سہ خلوس غرب کھاب
2242	"	— 4	As on No 2183	" v
2243	"	1130 7	Date 1130 to left of middle line	

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
R 2244	گوالیار Gwāliār	— 1	As on No 2134	مانوس میمنہ احد سہ جلوس صرب گوالیار
2245	„	1125 2	Date ۱۱۲۵ under word سیر	„ ۲
2246	„	1127 —	As on 2245 ۱۱۲۷	„
2247	„	1131 8	In triple circle, as on No 2245 ۱۱۳۱	„ ۸
2248	لاہور Lāhor Dāru-s- saltānat	1125 1	ار فصل حق ۱۱۲۵ نادر شاہ نادر و در فرج سیر سیر [رد ترسیم و در]	لاہور دار السلطنت صرب سہ احد میمنہ جلوس مانوس
2249	„	„ 2	„ ۱۱۲۵	„ ۲
2250	„	1126 2	„ ۱۱۲۶	„ ۲
2251	„	1125 (sic) 3	„ ۱۱۲۵	„ ۳
2252	„	1126 3	„ ۱۱۲۶	„ ۳
2253	„	1127 3	„ ۱۱۲۷	„ ۳

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
At 2254	لاہور Lahor Daru-s-sallamat	1127 4	As on No. 2248 ۱۱۲۷	As on No. 2248 ۴
2255	"	1128 5	" ۱۱۲۸	" ۵
2256	"	1129 6	As on No. 2131 ۱۱۳۱	" ۶
2257	"	1130 7	" ۱۱۳۲	" ۷
2258	"	1131 7	" ۱۱۳۱	" ۷
2259	"	8	۱۱۳۱	" ۸
2260	لکھنؤ Lakhnau	1126 3	As on No. 2139 Date ۱۱۲۶ under word فعل	مانوس ممسا سہ خلوس عرب لکھو
2261	"	1128 5	As on No. 2260 ۱۱۲۸	" ۵
2262	"	— 7	As on No. 2131	"
2263	مرسد آباد Marsahid abad	1125 2	زد ار فعل ہی کر معدود فرخ سر و در ناد ۱۱۲۵	As on No. 2137 ۲

Metal No	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
At 2264	مرشد آباد Murshid- ābād	— 4	As on No. 2263.	As on No 2137 ۴
2265	”	— 6	”	” ۶
2266	”	— 7	”	” ۷
2267	ملتان Multān	1125 2	حق نادر شاه نحر و نروج سیر ۱۱۲۵ سکه رد از فصل در سیم و زر	مانوس میمب سنة خلوس صرب ملتان M. 47.
2268	”	1130 7	In triple circle, as on No. 2131 ۱۱۳۰	In triple circle, as on No 2267. ۷ M 50.
2269	”	1131 7	” ۱۱۳۱	” ۷ M. 50
2270	”	” 8	” ۱۱۳۱	” ۸ M 50
<i>Legal drachm</i>				
2271 sq	لاهور Lāhor	1129 6	Within border of double square containing one of dots لاهور ب صر ۶ W. 42 S. 55	Situate as obverse ۱۱۲۹ شرع درهم Pl

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
Æ 2271a	Purbandar	—	فرخ سر بادشاہ	سہ خلوس عرب [ن] [تندر]

PL

Accession 23: XII: 1124 (Saturday January 10, 1718).

Deposition 8: IV 1131 (Tuesday February 17, 1719).

Death 9: VII 1131 (Sunday May 17, 1719).

Earliest known coin X 1124 Æ 1124 Æ 1125.

Latest X 1131 A 1131 Æ 1128.

Unrepresented mints and metals

X Itāwā, Ajmer Arkat Islāmābād Akbarābād, Imtīyāgarh, Ujain, Burhānpūr Bareilly, Bijāpūr Patna, Purbandar Peshāwar Haidarābād, Sūrāt, Sahrind, 'Aẓīmābād, Gūzi, Lāhor Machhlipatan, Multān.

A Ahmadnagar 'Jamnagar Akbarnagar, Lahābād, Imtīyāgarh, Aurangnagar Ellīhpūr Bankāpūr Bahādurgarh, Bhakhar, Purbandar Toragal Fatḥābād, Kābul, Karārābād, Gulshanābād, Machhlipatan, Mumbal.

Æ Ahmadābād, Ahmadnagar, Akbarābād, Bahādurgarh, Bijāpūr Sūrāt, Sholāpūr Kābul Machhlipatan

X

RAFĪ'U-D-DARJĀT

A. H. 1131

A. D. 1719

Mon.	Mint	Dyn.	Obverse	Reverse	
2272	پیشاور Peshawar	— 1	رفیع ب شامشہ الدرجا ب و در نا ہزاراں درکا ..	مانوس میمت جاوس احد صرب پیشاور	Pl
2273	حسینہ نیاد Khujista Bunjad	1131 1	رفیع الدرجات ت کا شامشہ بحر و درکا ۱۱۳۱ نا ہزاراں	مانوس میمت احد سد جاوس صرب حسینہ نیاد	
			W. 170. S. 1		
			The couplet is سکہ رد بہد نا ہزاراں درکات شامشہ بحر و در رفیع الدرجات 'Struck coin in India with thousands of blessings, King of kings on sea and land, Rafi'u-d-darjāt.'		
2274	کابل Kābul Dāru-l- mulh	—	رفیع الدرجا ب کاب ہمشہ بحر و در	حلوس میمت مانوس دار الملک	Pl
			W. 170 S. 78		

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
A/ 2275	لاهور Lahor Dārū-s-salṭanat	— 1	ربع الدرا ت ساحه بحر و در ت مراوان درکا	حلوس مانوس ممنبت احد دار السلطنة لاهور عرب
			W 172. S. 8	
2276	ملتان Multan	1131 1	ب ربع الدرا ت فادسہ غار ت سکہ مبار 1131	مانوس ممنبت احد سہ حلوس ب عمر ملتان
			W 160 S 95	M. 54
				PI
A/ 2277	اٹارا Ilkwa	"	1131 ربع الدرا ب درکا ساحه بحر و در ت رد سکہ مہند نا مراوان	مانوس ممنبت احد سہ حلوس عرب اٹارا
2278	احمد آباد Ahmad Abad Fīnatu-l- bilād	— 1	As on No 2277	رہب البلاد عرب حلوس ممنبت مانوس سہ احد
2279	اکبر آباد Akbar Abad Murtā qirān-l- ilāhīyat	1131	" 1131	اکبر آباد مسلم الخلاء عرب حلوس ممنبت مانوس سہ احد

Metal No	Weight	Date	Obverse	Reverse
2280	خجسته نیاد Khujasteh Banyād	1131 1	ربیع الدرجات ت درگاه شامشه آفاق ۱۱۳۱ رد نهد تا هزاران	مانوس میمنت احد سه حلوس صرب خجسته نیاد
Here we have a variation 'king of kings of the horrors', instead of درگاه شامشه آفاق				
2281 2282	شاه جہاں آباد Shāhja- hānābād Dārū-l- Dhulōfat	"	As on No 2277 ۱۱۳۱	فہ جہا آباد دار الخلا شاہ صرب حلوس میمنت مانوس سه احد
2283	"	"	As on No 2277, but date ۱۱۳۱ over top line	"
2284	گوالیار Gwāhār	1131	As on No 2277. ۱۱۳۱	مانوس میمنت احد سه حلوس صرب گوالیار
2285 2286	لاہور Lāhor Dārū-s- saltanat	1131 1	ربیع الدرجات ت شامشه بحر و در ت تا هزاران درگاه ۱۱۳۱ نهد رد سکہ	As on No 2275

Pl

Pl

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
R 2287	لاهور Lāhor Dār-u-s-salṭanat	1131 1	As on No. 2284 1131	لاهور دار السلطنة شرب سہ احد میمنہ خوس مانوس Pl.
2288 2289 2290	ملتان Multān		As on No. 2276 1131	As on No. 2276 but Nos. 2289 and 2289 have M. 50
2291 ¹	?	— 1	As on No. 2277	مانوس سہ احد خوس پ

Accession 9: IV: 1131 (Wednesday February 15, 1719).

Death 23: VII: 1131 (Sunday May 31, 1719).

Earliest known coin } R 1131 R 1131 R 1131
Latest " " }

Unrepresented mints and metals:

Y Ahmadābād Akbarābād Sūrat Shāhjahānābād, Muazzamābād.

At Ajmer Ujain Burhānpūr Bareilly, Patna, Sūrat, Saharind Kābul Korā, Kambāyat, Lakhnau, Murchidābād.

At Sūrat, Kābul.

¹ The mint is off this coin but after comparing the reverse with that of Tatta rupees of Shāh Jahān II there can be little doubt that it is of Tatta mint.

XI

SHĀH JAHĀN II, RAFĪ'U-D-DAULA

A. H. 1131.

A D 1719

Metal No	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
<i>A</i> 2292	ارکات Arkāt	1131 1	<p>شاه جهان ۱۱۳۱ — نادرشاه عار ک سکه مبار</p> <p>W. 172 S .8.</p>	<p>مانوس میمب احد سه خلوس صرب ارکات</p> <p>Pl</p>
2293	حبسته نياد <i>Khujista</i> <i>Bunyād</i>	„	<p>As on No 2292, but date ۱۱۳۱ to left of bottom line</p> <p>W. 168 S 8</p>	<p>مانوس میمب احد سه خلوس صرب حبسته نياد</p>
2294	سورت <i>Sūrat</i>	„	<p>As on No 2293</p> <p>۱۱۳۱</p> <p>W. 170 S 1</p>	<p>As on No 2293, but mint سورت</p>
2295	شاه جهان آباد <i>Shāhja- hānābād</i> <i>Dāru-l- khilāfat</i>	„	<p>As on No 2292, but date ۱۱۳۱ to right of middle line</p> <p>W. 172 S 8.</p>	<p>As on No 2281</p>
<i>R</i> 2296	اتاوا <i>Itāwā</i>	— 1	<p>As on No 2292</p>	<p>مانوس میمب احد سه خلوس صرب اتاوا</p>

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
R 2297	اسلام آباد Islam abad	1131 1	As on No. 2292 but date 1131 above top line	اسلام آباد قرب حلوس سمب مانوس سہ احد
2298 2299	اکبر آباد Akbar abad Musta qarru-l khilafat	"	As on No. 2297 1131	As on No. 2279
2300	دہلی Darell		جہان شاه بادشاہ غازی 1131 سکہ مبارک	مانوس سمب احد سہ حلوس قرب دہلی
2301	تٹا Tatta		As on No. 2292, but date 1131 over middle line	مانوس سمب حلوس سہ احد قرب تٹا
2302 ¹	سورت Surat	— 1	As on No. 2291	As on No. 2294
2303	سہرند Sahrind	— 1	As on No. 2292	As on No. 2300 but mint سہرند

Pl.

Pl.

¹ This may be a coin of Shah Jahan III

No.	Place	Date	Obverse	Reverse
2294	شاه جہاں شاہ جہاں شاہ جہاں شاہ جہاں شاہ جہاں شاہ جہاں	1131 1	شاہ جہاں بادشاہ عار ن سکہ مار	As on No 2281.
2305 2306			As on No 2292, but date to right of middle line	"
2307	لکھنؤ Lahore	"	As on No 2292, but date to left of middle line	As on No 2281 Pl
2308 2309	لکھنؤ Lahore Lahore Lahore	"	As on No 2292, but date over bottom line	As on No 2275
2310	لکھنؤ Lahore	"	شاہ جہاں بادشاہ عار سکہ مار	As on No 2300, but mint لکھنؤ
2311	مرشد آباد Murshid- abad	1131	As on No 2292, but date over middle line.	مرشد آباد but mint
2312	ملتان Multan	1131 1	بادشاہ عار شاہ جہاں ن سکہ مار	مانوس میمن احد سہ خلوس ب مر ملتان M. 54

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
Æ 2313	ممبہ Mumbai	—	غازی ساز ساز جهان باد مبارک	مالوں ممبہ احد ساز خلوس عرب ممبہ

Accession 20: VII: 1181 (Thursday May 28, 1 19).

Death 22: X: 1181 (Thursday, August 27 1710).

Earliest known coin } A 1181 Æ 1181 Æ 1181
Latest " " }

Unrepresented mints and metals:

Æ Akbarābād, Ujain, Burhānpūr Haldarābād, Lāhor

Æ Ajmer Ahmadābād, Burhānpūr, Jōnagarh Khujista Bunyād, Azīmābād, Korā Kambūyat.

Æ Akbarābād, Sūrat.

MUHAMMAD IBRĀHĪM

A. R. 1132-1133

A. D. 1720

Æ 2314	ساز جهان آباد Shāhja hānābād Dārū-l khilāfat	1132 1	کریم محمد ابراهیم سامان بفضل سکه رد در جهان	فلل جهان آباد دار الخلا ساز عرب خلوس ممبہ مالوں سہ احد
The couplet is سکه رد در جهان بفضل کریم ساز سامان محمد ابراهیم				
Struck coin in the world through grace of the Bountiful One King of Kings Muhammad Ibrāhīm				
2315 2316 2317			As on No. 2314 but date 1133 to right of the middle line	

Usurpation 9: XII: 1132 (Saturday October 1 1720).

Defeat 15: I: 1133 (Tuesday November 8 1720)

Earliest known coin A 1132 I 1132

Latest " A 1132 I 1132

Unrepresented mint and metal

Æ Shāhjaḥābād

* I have a coin which distinctly shows the ل of the word کریم

XII

MUHAMMAD SHĀH

A.D. 1153-1161

A.D. 1719-1718

No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse	
2318	اکبر آباد Akbar abad Mint of Akbarabad	— ?	محمد شاه بن شاه سلطان عالم سکه مبارک Date to right of top line 'but' cut W. 165 S. 85.	اکبر آباد مستقر الخلافة صرب خلوس میمنت مانوس سکه ۲	Pl
2319	"	111- 17	— محمد شاه نادر شاه ن سکه مبارک W. 172 S. 85	خلوس مانوس میمنت مستقر الخلافة ۱۷ صرب اکبر آباد	
2320 ¹	اورنگ آباد Aurang- ābād	115- 8 (sic)	As on No 2318 115- W 168 S. 85	اورنگ آباد ن مانوس صر میمنت سکه خلوس ^۸	Pl

¹ Note this single known instance of the revival of the mint-name Aurangābād instead of Khujista Bunyād. A die of Aurangzeb was used for striking the reverse side of this coin. The Hijri and regnal dates do not agree.

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
A/ 2321	برهانپور Burhān pūr Dārū s- surūr	1152 23	As on No. 2319 1152 W 170 S. 85	خلوس مانوس ممنبت سنه دار السور ^{۲۲} عرب برهانپور
2322	پشاور Peshāwar	— 21	As on No. 2319 Date cut. W 172 S. 9	مانوس ممنبت خلوس ۲۱ عرب پشاور
2323	تٹا Tatta	1135 4	As on No. 2319 but date 1135 over bottom line. W 165. S. 8	مانوس ممنبت خلوس سنه ^۳ ب عرب تٹا
2324 1	سند Sind	— 12	محمد شاه دادشاه غازی صاحب قران W 80. S. 5	الزمان حب الا امر ما ^{۱۲} ب عرب سند
2325	سورت Sūrat	— 15	As on No. 2319 W 170 S. 85	As on No. 2323 but mint سورت and date 15
2326	ساح جہان آباد Shahja hān ābād Dārū-l- Āhīlī/11	— 10	As on No. 2318 W 168 S. 75	As on No. 2314. 1

Page	Text	Date	Manuscript	Inventory
2327	شاه محمود نور دارالملک ۱۱۵۶	1152 22	Ar on No 2318 1152 W. 167 S. 9	Ar on No 2311 1152
2328			Ar on No 2326, but 1152 of date visible to right of middle line W. 90 S. 5	"
2329	کابل Kābul Dār- al-M	1157 —	Ar on No 2319 1157 W. 173 S. 85	حکومت میسرت مانوس دارالملک صرب کابل ۱۱۵۶
2330	لاهور Lahor Dār- al-M	1156 20	" 1156 W. 165. S. 8	Ar on No 2287 1156
2331	معظم آباد Mu'azz- zamābād	1132 2	محمد شاه نور دارالملک ۱۱۳۲ W. 170 S. 85	مانوس میسرت نور صرب معظم آباد
2332	"	114- 11	but date 1132 - to right of top line W. 168. S. 85	" 11

Pl

Metal No	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
R 2333	اتارا Itāwā	— 1	محمد ساد نادر خان سکه مهار Date to right of top line, but cut.	مالوس منیب احد سکه خلوس عرب اتارا
2334		— 2	As on No. 2333	As on No. 2333
2335		1135 5	" 1135	" 5
2336	"	1142 11	" 1142	" 11
2337		1144 14	" 1144	" 14
2338		— 18	"	" 18
2339		115— 20	" 115—	" 20
2340		1156 25	" 1156	" 25
2341		115— 25	" 115—	" 25
2342	"	" 20	" 115—	" 20
2343		115— 27	" 115	" 27
2344	"	1156 28	" 1156	" 28

Plate	Obverse	Reverse
2345	114- 28	Maun Mim Maun Mab انك س ۲۸
		Pl
2346	114- 3	Dar al-Fur al-Hisr Mab Mim Maun Maun س
		Pl.
2347	— 8	"
2348	— 8	"
2349	— 14	"
2350	115- 20	" 115- ۲۹
2351	— 8	Maun Mim س ۸ Maun Mab دار الفتح احين
2352	114- —	" 114- "
2353	— 24	" ۲۴

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
R 2354 $\frac{1}{2}$	احمد آباد Ahmad abad	— 1	As on No. 2333	مانوس میمنہ احمد سہ خلوس قرب احمد آباد
2355	"	114— 13	" 114—	" 13
2356	"	— 14	"	13
2357 2358		115— 20	" 115—	2
2359	ارکات Arkāt	113— 1	" 113—	مانوس میمنہ احمد سہ خلوس قرب ارکات
2360	اسلام آباد Islam abad	— 18	"	اسلام آباد قرب میمنہ مانوس خلوس 17 سہ
2361	"	— 19	"	" 19
2362		—	"	"

No.	Part	Date	Observed	Reverend
2367	الجزء الاول الاول الاول الاول	1171 1	As on No 2425	مانوس ميمت جلوس : اعلم [نكر] مرب [كوكل لرو] p1
2368	الجزء الاول الاول الاول الاول	1171 1	As on No 2377	اكر انا مستقر الحلافة مرب جلوس ميمت مانوس سو احد
2369	"	1172 1	"	"
2370	"	" 2	"	"
2371	"	— 2	As on No. 2318.	As on No. 2318. r
2372	"	— 2	As on No 2333.	As on No 2319 r
2373	"	1131 3	"	"
2374	"	" 4	"	"
2375	"	1135 4	"	"
2376	"	— 5	"	"
2377	"	— 7	"	"

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
R 2374	اکر آباد Akbar ābād Musta qirru-l khilāfat	1139 9	As on No. 2333 1131	As on No. 2319 1
2375		1143 12	" 1137	" 12
2376		— 17		" 17
2377		— 18		1A
2378	"	— 20		2
2379	"	1158 28	1158A	2A
2380	اکر آباد Akbarābād	— 16	"	مانوس مسب سنة 16 حاکم ب سرالہ آباد
2381	"	1152 21	1152	1 21
2382	"	1153 23	1153	" 23
2383	"	1154 24	" 1154	" 24
2384	"	1155 25	" 1155	" 25

No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
2385	دہلی Dhili	1168 28	As on No 2375	As on No 2380. ۲۸
2386	"	31	"	" ۳۱
2387	دہلی Dhili	1169 6	"	احتر نگر اودہ صرب سہ جاوس میست مانوس
2388	"	6	"	" ۶
2389	"	1170 10	"	" ۱۰
2390	"	1171 11	"	" ۱۱
2391	"	1172 12	"	" ۱۲
2392	"	1158 27	As on No 2318, but date 1168 under middle line	احتر نگر اودہ صرب جلوس میست مانوس سہ ۲۷
2393	برہانپور Burhān- pūr Dārū-s- surūr	— 4	محمد شاہ نادر شاہ عار ک سکہ مبارک Date to right of top line, but cut	As on No 2321 ۴

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
R 2394 2395	برهانپور Burhān- pūr Dārū-s- sawūr	113— 6	As on No. 2393 ۱۱۳—	As on No. 2321 ۱
2396	بریلی Bareilly	1132 1	" ۱۱۳۲	مالوئس مہمند احد سہ خلوس عرب بریلی M. 55
2397		— 2	"	مالوئس مہمند خلوس ^۲ سہ پلج عرب ہر
2398	"	— 3	"	" ۳
2399		— 4	"	" ۴
2400		1138 8	" ۱۱۳۸	
2401		— 15	"	۱۵
2402	بنارس Banāras Mukarr mod. 1140	1140 10	۱۱۴۱ محمد ساء بادشاہ غار لک سکہ مار	محمد آباد مہمند سہ خلوس مالوئس ^{۱۱} عرب بنارس M. 56

Serial No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
2403	سرس	1150 20	As on No 2402 etc.	As on No 2402. ۲۰ M 56.
2404	"	20	"	محمد اناد میمنت حلوسند ^{۲۱} سن مابوس سرب سارس
2405	"	28	"	" ۲۸
2406	"	20	M. 57	" ۲۹
2407	"	1161 31	" 1161	" ۳۱
2407 a	Bhat har	1152 2-	ال نادشاه رمان محمد شاه سکه زد ر فصل ۵۲ W. 176 S. 8	مابوس میمنت سند ^{۲۷} حلوس سرب دهکهر Pl

The couplet is

سکه رد ز فصل ال
نادشاه رمان محمد شاه

'Struck coin through the grace of God,
Muhammad Shāh, Lord of the Age'

This couplet closely resembles that of Muhammad Shāh on Coins Nos. 2363 and 2425.

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
Al 2408	سار Peshāwar	— 1	As on No 2393	مانوس میست خلوس احد عرب سار
2409	"	— 2	"	۲
2410	"	1144 14	" ۱۱۴۴	۱۴
2411	"	1149 18	" ۱۱۴۹	۱۸
2412	"	1151 20	" ۱۱۵۱	۲۰
2413	"	— 21	"	" ۲۱
2414	تٹا Tatta	1133 3	As on No. 2393, but date err over middle line	مانوس میست خلوس ب عرب
2415	"	1140 —	but date err over bottom line	مانوس میست ستو خلوس ب عرب

Pl.

No.	Obverse	Revers.
2416	115 25 As on No 2393	مانوس میمت سنة حلوس ^{۲۵} صرب سوائی حی دور
2417	1156 28	" ۲۸
2418	King King	As on No 2416, but mint حکومت نیاد and date ۲
2419	4	" ۴
2420	دیرجات Dargah 1160 30	As on No 2393, but date 11۶۰ over middle line مانوس میمت سنة حلوس ^۳ صرب دیرجات
2421	رین البلاد Zarnu-l- bilād 1135 4	As on No 2393 11۳۵ مانوس میمت سنة حلوس ^۴ صرب رین البلاد
2422	" 5	" ۵ 11۳۵
2423	"	"
2424	6	" ۶

Pl

Pl

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
AR 2425	سورت Sūrat	1181 1	<p>بَلَطُفُ اَللّٰهِ مُحَمَّدٌ</p> <p>بَدَاؤُا رَمَانَ سَا</p> <p>رد در جهان ۱۱۸۱</p>	<p>مانوس</p> <p>میسب</p> <p>احد سنه</p> <p>سورت</p> <p>M 58</p>
<p>The couplet goes</p> <p>سکه رد در جهان بلطف الله</p> <p>بادشاه زمان محمد شاه</p> <p>Struck coin in the world by the favour of God, Muhammad Shāh, Lord of the Age.</p> <p>Compare the couplet on Coin No. 2407 a.</p>				
2426		1132 1	As on No. 2425 (۱۱۸۲) r	As on No. 2425 M. 58
2427	"	" 1	As on No. 2393 ۱۱۸۲ r	M. 58. "
2428	"	— 2	"	" M 58.
2429 1	"	"	"	" M 58
2430	"	— 3	"	" M 52
2431	"	1135 5	" ۱۱۸۵	"
2432	"	— 8	"	"

PL

Page No.	Month	Date	Obverse	Reverse
At 2433	May Sabit	12	Ar on No 2393.	Ar on No 2125. 12
2434	"	20	"	"
2435	May Sabit	1131 4	" 1131	مانوس میسٹ سہ حلوس مرک سہرند
2436	"	1135 6	" 1135	" 6
2437	"	— 10	"	" 10
2438	"	— 13	"	" 13
2439	"	— 18	"	" 18
2440	"	1152 22	" 1152	" 22
2441	"	— 24	"	" 24
2442	"	1158 28	" 1158	" 28
2443	"	1159 29	" 1159	" 29
2444	"	116— 30	" 116—	" 30

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
2445	ساز جہان آباد Shāhja- hānābād Dārū-l Khilāfat	1131 1	۱۱۳۱ محمد ساز بادشاہ غازی سکه مبارک M. 60 to right of top line.	فتہ جہا آباد دار الخلا ساز غریب خلوس منیب مالوس سہ احد
2446		1132 1	۱۱۳۲	,
2447		" 2	" ۱۱۳۲	" ۲
2448				
2449		1133 2	but date ۱۱۳۳ to right of top line.	" ۲
2450		2	محمد ساز ناساہ غازی صاحب قران غازی سکہ مبارک Date ۱۱۳۳ under top line.	" ۲
2451		3	۱۱۳۳	" ۳
2452				
2453	"	1134 3	" ۱۱۳۴	" ۳
2454	"	— 3	W 40 B 65	" ۳
2455	"	1135 4	but date ۱۱۳۵ over صاحب	" ۴
2456	"	— 4	but d. to right of top line	" ۴

No.	Date	Observations	In verso
2457	1155 5	As on No. 2450, but date over ^{طاب}	As on No. 2445.
2458	"	"	"
2459	113- 5	but date 113- to right of top line	"
2460	1156 6	but date 1156 over ^{طاب}	"
2461	113- 6	but date 113- to right of top line	"
2462	1137 7	As on No. 2458, but date 1137 to right of top line	"
2463	" 7	As on No. 2450, but date 1137 over ^{طاب}	"
2464	1138 7	" 1138	"
2465	" 8	As on No. 2462	"
2466	113- 8	" 113-	"
2467	1139 9	1139 over ^{طاب}	"

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
At 2468	سار جہان آباد Shahja hanabad Daru-l khilafat	1140 10	As on No. 2462 ۱۱۴۰	As on No. 2445 ۱
2469	"	۱۰	۱۱۴۰ to right of top line.	۱
2470		1141 11	" ۱۱۴۱	" 11
2471	"	114- 11	۱۱۴ - over صاحب	11
2472		۱۲	" ۱۱۴ -	" 1۲
2473		1142 12	۱۱۴۲ to right of top line	۱ 1۲
2474		1143 13	" ۱۱۴۳	" 1۳
2475		13	۱۱۴۳ over صاحب	1۳
2476		1144 13	" ۱۱۴۴	" 1۳
2477 ۱	"	— 13	" W 44 B -55	" 1۳
2478 2479	"	1144 14	۱۱۴۴ to right of top line	" 1۴
2480	"	114- 15	" ۱۱۴۵	" 1۵

Ms. No.	Ms.	Date	Observation	Revenue
2141	114	111	Ac on No 2162	Ac on No 2145
2142	115	112	W. 21 S. 55.	10
2143	116	113	"	"
2144	117	114	"	"
2145	118	115	"	"
2146	119	116	"	"
2147	120	117	"	"
2148	121	118	"	"
2149	122	119	"	"
2150	123	120	"	"
2151	124	121	"	"
2152	125	122	"	"
2153	126	123	"	"
2154	127	124	"	"
2155	128	125	"	"
2156	129	126	"	"
2157	130	127	"	"
2158	131	128	"	"
2159	132	129	"	"
2160	133	130	"	"
2161	134	131	"	"
2162	135	132	"	"
2163	136	133	"	"
2164	137	134	"	"
2165	138	135	"	"
2166	139	136	"	"
2167	140	137	"	"
2168	141	138	"	"
2169	142	139	"	"
2170	143	140	"	"
2171	144	141	"	"
2172	145	142	"	"
2173	146	143	"	"
2174	147	144	"	"
2175	148	145	"	"
2176	149	146	"	"
2177	150	147	"	"
2178	151	148	"	"
2179	152	149	"	"
2180	153	150	"	"
2181	154	151	"	"
2182	155	152	"	"
2183	156	153	"	"
2184	157	154	"	"
2185	158	155	"	"
2186	159	156	"	"
2187	160	157	"	"
2188	161	158	"	"
2189	162	159	"	"
2190	163	160	"	"
2191	164	161	"	"
2192	165	162	"	"
2193	166	163	"	"
2194	167	164	"	"
2195	168	165	"	"
2196	169	166	"	"
2197	170	167	"	"
2198	171	168	"	"
2199	172	169	"	"
2200	173	170	"	"

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
R 2495	ساز جہان آباد Shahja- hanabad Daru-l Khilafat	1152 22	As on No. 2458 110r to right of top line	As on No 2445 rr
2496	"	1153 22	" 110r	" rr
2497	"	23	" 110r	" rr
2498	"	1154 24	As on No. 2450 110r to right of top line.	" rr
2499	"	1155 24	As on No. 2458. 110r to right of top line.	" rr
2500	"	115 - 25	As on No. 2450 110 - to right of top line.	"
2501	"	1156 26	" 110r	" rr
2502 1		— 26	" W 87 E. 75	" rr
2503 2504	"	1157 27	As on No. 2458 110r to right of top line	" r
2505	"	— 28		" r
2506 2507	"	1159 29	" 110r	" rr
2508	"	116 - 30	111 -	" r

Metal No	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
AR 2509	شاه جہاں آباد Shāhja- hānābād <i>Dāru-l- khilāfat</i>	1161 31	As on No 2458 ۱۱۶۱	As on No 2445 ۳۱
2510	شولاپور Sholāpūr	1132 2	As on No. 2393 ۱۱۳۲	مانوس میمت سنة حلوس صرب شولاپور Pl
2511	عظیم آباد 'Azīm- ābād	1131 1	۱۱۳۱ محمد شاه نادرشاه عارکہ س مارک	عظیم آباد صرب حلوس میمت مانوس سه احد
2512	"	1132	"	"
2513	"	1	۱۱۳۲	"
2514	"	"	"	"
2515	"	2	۱۱۳۲	" ۲
2516	"	— 3	"	" ۳
2517	"	— 26	"	" ۲۶ M 61
2518	"	— 30	"	" ۳۰ M 61
2519	فرح آباد Farrukh- ābād	1156 25	As on No 2458, but date ۱۱۵۶ over صاحب.	مانوس میمت سنة حلوس صرب فرح آباد ۱۵

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse	
R 2520	فتح آباد Farrukh- abad	1160 29	As on No. 2458. 111	As on No. 2519 r1	PL
2521	قنوج Qanauj Shahabad	1142 12	As on No. 2393 1132	مانوس مست سء خلوس ¹² قرب سء آباد قنوج	
2522	,	1144 13	" 1132	" 13	
2523	"	1145 14	" 1136	13	
2524	"	1150 20	" 116	" 7	
2525 2526	"		"	AL 59	
2527	"	1152 23	" 1167	22	PL
2528	"	1153 23	" 1168	" 22	
2529	"	"	"	NI 28	
2530	کابل Kabal Daru / mulk	— 1	As on No. 2393	خلوس مست مانوس دار الملك قرب کابل سء احد	

Metal No	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
2531	کشمیر Kashmīr	— 14	As on No 2393	مانوس میمنت سہ ^{۱۴} حلوس ب صر کشمیر
2532	”	— 17	”	” ۱۷
2533	کورا Korā	1132 1	As on No 2393. ۱۱۳۲	مانوس میمنت احد سہ حلوس صر کورا
2534	”	” 2	” ۱۱۳۲	” Quatrefoil over سہ ۲
2535 2536	”	1140 10	” ۱۱۴۰	As on No. 2534 ۱۰
2537	”	— 11	”	” 11
2538	”	— 12	”	” 1۲
2539	”	1143 13	” ۱۱۴۳	” 1۳
2540	”	1144 13	” ۱۱۴۴	” 1۳
2541	”	— 14	”	” ۱۴

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
R 2542	کورا Korā	1148 18	As on No. 2393. ۱۱۴۸	As on No. 2534 ۱۸
2543	"	— 20	"	" ۲
2544	گوالیار Gwāliar	1132 1	As on No. 2393. ۱۱۳۲	مانوس میمب سہ احد خلوس عرب گوالیار
2545	"	— 7	"	" ۷
2546	"	— 18	"	۱۸
2547	"	— 20	"	" ۲
2548 2549 2550	لاہور Lāhor Dār-u-s- salṭanat	1132 1	۱۱۳۲ محمد ساء بانساء غار ک سکہ مبار	خلوس مانوس میمب احد دار السلطۃ لاہور عرب
2551 2552 2553	"	2	" ۱۱۳۲	" ۲
2554 ¹	"	— 3	محمد ساء بہانوس بانساء غار ک سکہ مبار	لاہور دار السلطۃ عرب سہ میمب خلوس مانوس

¹ Note the insertion of the title بہانوس anticipating its use on the coins of Muhammad Shah's successor. Three coins only of this type are known.

Metal No	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
<p>Ar 2555 2556</p>	<p>لاهور Lāhor Dāru-s-saltānat</p>	<p>— 3</p>	<p>محمد شاه نادر شاه عار ك سكه مبار Date to right of top line, but cut.</p>	<p>As on No 2554. ۳</p>
2557	„	1134 4	„ ۱۱۳۴	„ ۴
2558	„	1135 4	„ ۱۱۳۵	„ ۴
2559	„	„ 5	„	„ ۵
2560	„	— 5	„	„ ۵
2561	„	— 6	„	„ ۶
2562	„	— 7	„	„ ۷
2563 $\frac{1}{8}$	„	— 7	„ W. 21. S. .5.	„ ۷
2564	„	1138 8	„ ۱۱۳۸	„ ۸
2565	„	— 8	„	„ ۸
2566	„	— 9	„	„ ۹

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
R 2567	لاهور Lahor Daru-s- sallamat	— 11	As on No. 2555	As on No. 2554 11
2568	'	— 12		' 12
2569		1143 13	" 1177	" 13
2570		1144 14	" 1178	" 14
2571	"	1145 15	" 1179	" 15
2572		— 16		' 16
2573 2574		— 17	"	" 17
2575	"	1148 18	" 117A	" 1A
2576	"	— 18	"	" 1A
2577 2578	"	1149 19	" 1171	" 11
2579	"	— 20	"	" 20
2580	"	— 21		" 21
2581 2582	"	1152 22	" 1172	" 22

Metal No	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
AR 2583 2584	لاہور Lāhor <i>Dāru-s-saltānat</i>	1153 23	As on No 2555 1153	As on No. 2554 rr
2585	”	1154 23	” 1154	” rr
2586	”	— 24	”	” rr
2587	”	1155 25	” 1155	” ro
2588	”	— 25	”	” ro
2589 $\frac{1}{4}$	”	— 25	” W. 40 S. 6.	” ro
2590	”	1157 27	” 1157	” rv
2591	”	— 27	”	” rv
2592	”	1159 28	” 1159	” ra
2593	”	— 29	”	” r1
2594	”	— 30	”	” r.
2595	”	1161 31	” 1161	” -1

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
At 2596 2597	لکھنؤ Lakhnau	1132 1	محمد ساء بادشاہ غازی سکہ مبارک ۱۱۳۲	مانوس میمہ احد سکہ حلوس قرب لکھنؤ
2598	"	1133 2	" ۱۱۳۳	" ۲
2599	"	1135 5	محمد ساء بادشاہ غازی سکہ مبار ۱۱۳۵	" ۵
2600	مرید آباد Murahid Abad	— 1	As on No. 2599	مانوس میمہ احد سکہ حلوس قرب مرید آباد
2601		— 6		Cinquefoil over ⁿ سکہ A
2602	"	— 10		As on No. 2601 ۱۰
2603	"	— 10	Large flat ⁿ coin.	" ۱۰
2604	"	— 10	As on No. 2600.	" ۱۰
2605	"	— 20	"	" ۲۰

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
As 2616	ملتان Multan	1147 17	As on No. 2615 ۱۱۴۷	As on No. 2611 ۱۷ M. 47
2617	"	1148 18	" ۱۱۴۸	" ۱ M. 47
2618 2619	"	1152 22	" ۱۱۵۲	" ۲۲ M. 47
2620	"	1153 23	" ۱۱۵۳	" ۲۳ M. 47
2621 2622	"	1157 27	" ۱۱۵۷	" ۲۷ M. 63
2623	"	1159 28	" ۱۱۵۹	" ۲۸ M. 63
2624	"	" 29	" ۱۱۶۱	" ۲۹ M. 63
2625 2626	"	1160 30	" ۱۱۶۰	" ۳۰ M. 63
2627	ممبئی Mumbai	114- 11	As on No. 2610 ۱۱۴-	مالیس مست ۱۱ مست مست مست

Metal No	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse	
AR 2628	منبع Mumbai	— 12	As on No 2610.	As on No 2627. ۱۲	
2629	”	— 27	”	” ۲۷	
2630 $\frac{1}{2}$	”	113— —	” ۱۱۳—	”	Pl
Æ 2631 ¹	بہکھر Bhakhar	1147 17	محمد شاہ فلوس ۱۱۴۷ W. 268 S. 1.15	بہکھر ۱۷ ضرب	
2632	کابل Kābul	113— —	۱۱۳— محمد شاہ W. 208. S. .95.	کابل سنہ ^x	
2633 2634	کشمیر Kashmīr	— 19	محمد شاہ فلوس سکہ W. 275. S. .8	۱۹ سکہ کشمیر ضرب	Pl
2635	ملتان Multān	1133 3	محمد شاہ نادر شاہ عار فلوس ۱۱۳۳ W. 216 S 9	ملتان ضرب حلوس مارک ۳	Pl

¹ At first sight the mint-name appears to have been entirely rubbed away, but it can be read by adjusting the coin in a proper light. There are six similar specimens in the British Museum.

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
Æ 2636	ملتان Multān	1141 11	As on No. 2635 1171 W 216 S 8.	As on No. 2635. 11

Accession 15: XI: 1181 (Friday, November 18, 1719).

Death 27: IV: 1161 (Friday, April 18, 1748)

Earliest known coin X 1181 AR 1181 AE 1182.

Latest " " X 31 falls AR 1161 AE 1150.

Unrepresented mints and metals:

X Ilāwa, Ahmādābād, Awadh (Akhtarnagar), Arkāt, Islāmābād, Ilahābād, Imtliyāzgarh Ujain Balāpūr Banāras (Muhammādābād), Jalpūr Haidarābād, Khujista Bunyād, Sahrind, Qanauf (Shahābād), Azīmābād, Farrukhābād, Katak, Kashmir Korā, Gwāllār, Machhlipatan, Murahidābād Multān.

Æ Akbarnagar Awas, Ellchpūr Balwantnagar Purbandar Jūnagarh, Jahāngirnagar Chīnāpatan, Haidarābād Satāra, Sironj Ālamgirpūr Firuznagar Qamarnagar Qandahār (Dakhan), Katak, Kambāyat, Machhlipatan, Mu'azzamābād.

Æ Ahmādābād, Ellchpūr Balāpūr Haidarābād, Sūrat, Shāhjahānābād, Machhlipatan

XIII

AḤMAD SHĀH BAHĀDUR

A. H. 1161-1167

A D 1748-1754

Metal No	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
<i>N</i> 2637	دیرجات Derajāt	1161 1	<p>احمد شاه بهادر</p> <p>۱۱۶۱</p> <p>نادر شاه عار</p> <p>ک</p> <p>سکه مبار</p> <p>W. 165 S. 7</p>	<p>مانوس</p> <p>میمت</p> <p>احد</p> <p>سه جلوس</p> <p>ب</p> <p>صر دیرجات</p> <p>M. 46</p>
2638	شاه جهاں آباد Shāhja- hānābād <i>Dāru-l- khilāfat</i>	1166 6	<p>As on No. 2637, but date 1166 to left of middle line, and quatrefoil at top of coin</p> <p>W 172 S 8</p>	<p>قه جها آباد</p> <p>دار الخلا شاه ن</p> <p>صر</p> <p>جلوس میمت مانوس</p> <p>۶</p> <p>سه</p>
2639	عظیم آباد 'Azīm- ābād	1166 5	<p>احمد شاه</p> <p>بهادر</p> <p>نادر شاه عاز</p> <p>۱۱۶۶</p> <p>W. 170 S 75</p>	<p>میمت مانوس</p> <p>جلوس ۵</p> <p>سه</p> <p>M 65</p>
2640	لاهور Lāhor <i>Dāru-s- saltanat</i>	— 5	<p>As on No. 2637, date at top of coin, but cut</p> <p>W, 172. S. 8</p>	<p>لاهور</p> <p>دار السلطنة</p> <p>صر</p> <p>سه ۵</p> <p>میمت</p> <p>جلوس مانوس</p>

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
A/ 2641	ملتان Multan	1165 5	As on No. 2637 1170 W 170 E. 8	مانوس ميمب سه حوس ^o عرب ملتان M 47
R/ 2642 ¹	اتوا Itawa	— 2	احمد شاه بهادر — دادشاه غلز ك سكه مبار	مانوس ميمب سه حوس ^r عرب اتوا Pl
2643	اتوا Itawa	— 4		but mint name written اتوا r
2644	اکر آباد Akbar abad Musta qim-ul Khilafat	— 1	As on No 2642	حوس مانوس ميمب مسفر الخلافة سه احد عرب اکر آباد
2645	"	1163 2	but date 1171 ["] at top of coin	r
2646	"	1165 5	As on No. 2645 1170	" Letter d under m of مانوس

¹ Not the reverse in the original orth. graphy. I know of no other examples of the reverse of Itawa Mint.

Metal No	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
2647	الہ آباد Ilahābūd	1162 1	As on No. 2638, but date ۱۱۶۲, and M 66 at top of coin.	مانوس میمنت احد سہ جلوس ب صر الہ آباد
2648	”	1163 3	” ۱۱۶۳	” ۳
2649	بریلے Barelī	1166 6	As on No. 2637. ۱۱۶۶	مانوس میمنت جلوس سنہ ۶ صرب بر
2650	بلونت نگر Balwant-nagar	— 5	احمد شاہ ع بہادر نادر شاہ عار ک سکہ مبار Date to right of top line, but cut.	مانوس میمنت سنہ ۵ جلوس صرب بلونت نگر
2651	بنارس Banāras Muham- madābāul	1161 1	As on No. 2637, but date ۱۱۶۱ under top line	محمد آباد میمنت احد جلوس سنہ ۱ مانوس صرب بنارس
2652	”	1162 1	As on No. 2651. ۱۱۶۲	As on No. 2651
2653	”	” 2	” ۱۱۶۲ M 67	” ۲
2654	”	1163 3	” ۱۱۶۳ M 67	” ۳

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
R 2655	بنارس Banāras Muham- madābād	1164 3	As on No 2651 116P M. 67	As on No. 2651 P
2656	"	" 4	" 116P M. 67	" P
2657	"	1165 4	" 116o M. 67	" P
2658 ¹	بھکھر Bhakhar	1162 1	احمد شاہ بادشاہ غار ک سکہ مبار 1162	مانوس مہبت احد شاہ سہ مانوس غرب بھکھر
2659 ²	جودپور Jodhpūr Dārū-l- manpūr	1165 5	As on No 2637 116o	جودپور دار المنور غرب مہبت مانوس مانوس P.
2660	جہانگیر Jahāngīr nagar	— 1	احمد شاہ بہادر بادشاہ غار ک سکہ مبار	مانوس مہبت احد شاہ سہ مانوس غرب جہانگیر

¹ Note the absence of the epithet بہادر from this coin, as also from Nos 2661 to 2677 both issues are held to be misread as coins of Muhammad Shah. A reference is invited to Num. Pap. XV 462.

² The L. name of Jodhpūr used to be read as Dārū-l-manpūr but is now accepted as Dārū-l-manpūr. On this specimen it looks as if like the old reading.

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
R 2661	حي پور Jaipūr Swar	1162 1	As on No 2637. ۱۱۶۲	مانوس ميمنت احد سنه خلوس صرب سواتي حي پور
2662	"	" 2	" ۱۱۶۲	" ۲
2663	"	1164 4	" ۱۱۶۴	" ۴
2664	"	1165 5	" ۱۱۶۵	" ۵
2665	ديره Dera	1162 —	۴ در احمد شاه ۱۱۶۲ نادر شاه غاز ل سکه مبار	مانوس ميمنت سنه خلوس ^x ب صرب ديره
2666	"	1162 —	احمد شاه ۱۱۶۲ نادر شاه غاز ل سکه مبار	As on No 2665
2667	"	1163 2	" ۱۱۶۳	" ۲
2668	"	" 3	" ۱۱۶۳	" ۳
2669	"	— 5	"	" ۵

M 68

Pl

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
R 2670	سهرند Sahrind	1161 1	As on No. 2637 ۱۱۶۱	مالوس میست احد سه خلوس قرب سهرند
2671	"	1163 2	" ۱۱۶۳	" ۲
2672	"	" 4	" ۱۱۶۳	" ۳
2673	"	1164 4	" ۱۱۶۳	" ۳
2674	"	1165 5	" ۱۱۶۵	" 5
2675	"	1166 6	" ۱۱۶۶	" ۶
2676	سیکاکل Sikakul	116- 3	۱۱۶۴ سه احمد ساه بهار بادشاه غاز له سکه مهار	مالوس میست سه خلوس قرب سیکاکل M. 58
2677 2678	ساک جهان آباد Shah- Jahanabad Dargah Islafat	1161 1	As on No. 2638 ۱۱۶۱	As on No. 2638 سه احد
2679	"	1162 1	" ۱۱۶۲	"

Metal No	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
As 2680	شاه جہاں آباد Shāh- jahānābād Dāru-l- khilāfat	1162 2	As on No. 2638. ۱۱۶۲	As on No 2638 ۲
2681	„	1163 2	„ ۱۱۶۳	„ ۲
2682	„	„ 3	„ ۱۱۶۳	„ ۳
2683	„	1164 3	„ ۱۱۶۴	„ ۳
2684	„	„ 4	„ ۱۱۶۴	„ ۴
2685	„	1165 5	„ ۱۱۶۵	„ ۵
2686	„	1166 5	„ ۱۱۶۶	„ ۵
2687 2688	„	„ 6	„ ۱۱۶۶	„ ۶
2689 2690	„	1167 7	„ ۱۱۶۷	„ ۷
2691	عظیم آباد 'Azīm- ābād	1162 1	احمد شاه سہادر بادشاہ عارے ۱۱۶۲ سکہ مبارک	مانوس میمنت احد سہ جلوس عظیم ..

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
R 2692	عظیم آباد 'Agim Abad	1162 2	As on No. 2691, but large flat coin.	عظیم آباد قرب میمب مانوس سے فل 61
2693		1165 5	" 1170	As on No. 2692 but M 65 •
2694	فرخ آباد Farrukh- Abad	1164 3	As on No. 2640. 1177	مانوس میمب سے سے قرب فرخ آباد
2695	"	1167 7	" 117	
2696	کالپی Kalpi	— 4	As on No. 2637	مانوس میمب سے سے قرب کالپی
2697 2698	کک Katak	— 5	As on No. 2695	مانوس میمب سے سے قرب کک FL
2699 ¹	Katak	— (5)2	As on No. 2642.	As on No. 2697, but date r, in front of the numeral is a mark like the figure 9

¹ Coins Nos. 2699 to 2706 are of Maratha mintage. Orissa was a Maratha province from A.D. 1747 to 1763. See L. M. Guj., V. L. III p. 1711.

Metal No	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
R 2700	کتاک Katak	— (5) 7	As on No 2642.	As on No 2699. v
2701	”	— (5) 12 (sic)	”	” ۱۲ *
2702	”	— (5) 21 (sic)	”	” ۲۱
2703 2704 2705	”	—	”	As on No 2699, but M 69 under س of جلوس.
2706 ¹	کشمیر Kashmīr	1162 2	اله احمد شاه شاه عالم پناه ۱۱۶۲ نفصل سسه سکه در در زد	مادوس میمنت سه جلوس ۲ ص رکشمیر
<p>The couplet is</p> <p>سکه زد در در فصل اله شاه عالم پناه احمد شاه</p> <p>‘ Struck coin on gold by the grace of God, King Ahmad Shāh, refuge of the world ’</p>				
2707	لاهور Lāhor Dārū-s- saltanat	1161 1	As on No 2637, but date ۱۱۶۱ at top of coin.	As on No 2640, but سه احد
2708	”	1162 1	As on No 2707, but date ۱۱۶۲ over bottom line	As on No. 2707.
2709	”	” 2	” ۱۱۶۲	” ۲
2710	”	1163 3	As on No. 2707. ۱۱۶۳	” ۳

Pl.

¹ See Mint Note—Kashmīr.

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
R 2711 $\frac{1}{2}$	لاہور Lahor	— 3	As on No. 2707 W 22 S 55	As on No. 2707 r
2712 2713	"	1164 4	" 1112	" r
2714 2715	"	1165 4	" 1110	" r
2716 2717	"	1165 5	" 1110	" s
2718	"	— 6	"	"
2719	"	— 7	"	" v
2720	مرید آباد Murshid abad	— 3	As on No. 2637	مالوس میمنہ سہ حلوں عرب مرید آباد Cinquefoil over s
2721	"	— 3	As on No. 2720	As on No. 2720 r
2722	"	— 5	"	" s

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
\mathcal{R} 2723	مرشد آباد Murshid- ābād	1166 6	As on No 2720, but date 1166 to left of bottom line, and twelve-rayed star over \mathfrak{z} of بادشاه	As on No 2720. \mathfrak{z}
2724	„	1167 6	As on No 2723. 1167	„ \mathfrak{z}
2725	ملتان Multān	1162 1	احمد شاه بهادر 1162 بادشاه عاز ك سكه مبار	مانوس ميميت احد سه جلوس صرب ملتان M 63
2726	„	1163 2	As on No 2725 1163	As on No. 2725 \mathfrak{z} M. 63
2727	„	„	„	„ but M 47
2728	„	1164 4	„ 1164	As on No 2727 \mathfrak{z} M. 47
\mathcal{AE} 2729 ¹	پيشاور Peshāwar	— 4	احمد شاه بادشاه عاز ك سكه مبار Date to right of top line, but cut W. 195 S. 8	فلوس صرب پيشاور ⁴

¹ Read by Mr Rodgers as copper coins of Muhammad Shāh, but after comparison with each other and with more complete specimens, the present attribution appears to be correct

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
AR 2711 1	لاہور Lahor	— 8	As on No. 2707 W 22 S. 55	As on No. 2707 r
2712 2713	"	1164 4	" 1172	" r
2714 2715	"	1165 4	" 1170	" r
2716 2717	"	1165 5	" 1170	" o
2718	"	— 8	"	"
2719	"	— 7		" v
2720	مرید آباد Morshed abad	— 2	As on No. 2637	مانوس منیب r سہ حلوں عرب مرید آباد Cinquefoil over سہ
2721	"	— 3	As on No. 2720	As on No. 2720 r
2722	"	— 6	"	" s

Metal No	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
Æ 2723	مرشد آباد Murshid- ābād	1166 6	As on No. 2720, but date 1166 to left of bottom line, and twelve-rayed star over s of بادشاه	As on No. 2720. ۶
2724	„	1167 6	As on No. 2723. 116۷	„ ۶
2725	ملتان Multān	1162 1	احمد شاه بهادر 116۲ بادشاه عاز ك سكه مبار	مانوس ميمنت احد سنه جلوس صرب ملتان M 63
2726	„	1163 2	As on No. 2725 116۳	As on No. 2725 ۲ M 63.
2727	„	„	„	but M 47 „
2728	„	1164 4	„ 116۴	As on No 2727 ۴ M. 47
Æ 2729 ¹	پيشاور Peshāwar	— 4	احمد شاه بادشاه عاز ك سكه مبار Date to right of top line, but cut W 195 S. .8	فلوس صرب پيشاور ۴

¹ Read by Mr Rodgers as copper coins of Muhammad Shāh, but after comparison with each other and with more complete specimens, the present attribution appears to be correct.

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
Æ 2730 2731	سار Peshāwar	—	As on No. 2729 W 190 S 8	As on No. 2729. PL.

Accession 3: V: 1161 (Tuesday, April 19 1748).

Deposition 11: VIII: 1167 (Monday, June 8, 1754).

Death 28: X: 1183 (Sunday, January 1, 1775).

Earliest known coin K 1161 R 1161 Æ 1161

Latest " , K 1167 R 1167 Æ 4 *fulā*.

Unrepresented mints and metals:

Æ Itāwā, Islāmābād, Akbarābād Bareilly, Banāras, Jalpūr, Dera, Sahrind, Qanauj (Shahābād) Farrukhābād, Mujahidābād.

Æ Ajmer Ahmadābād, Arkāt, Akbarnagar Imtiazgarh, Toragal Khujista Dunyād, Derafāt Sūrat, Korā, Kambāyat, Gwāliar Machhlipatan, Murādābād, Mumbai, Mahindrapūr, Narwar

Æ Ellchpūr

XIV

'ĀLAMGĪR II

A. H. 1167-1173

A. D. 1754-1759.

Metal No	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
N 2732	اسلام آباد Islāmābād	1170 3	عالمگیر 1170 نادرشاه عار ن سکه مبار	اسلام آباد صرب میمت مانوس حلوس ۳ سسه Pl.
2733	شاه جہاں آباد Shāhja- hānābād Dāru-l- Khilāfat	1168 2	In square الله الرسول 1168 محمد لا اله الا Margins Top الصدق ابو نکر Rest cut. W. 170 S. 85.	In square محمد عالمگیر عزیز الدین نادرشاه عاز ن سکه مبار ابو العدل Margins Left حلوس میمت Top cut. Right دار الخلافه Bottom شاه جہاں آباد سسه Pl.
2734	„	1169 2	حلد الله ملکہ و سلطہ محمد 1169 عالم گیر نادرشاه عار ابو العدل عزیز الدین ن سکه مبار W. 168. S. 8	جہاں آباد شاه دار الخلافه سسه ب مانوس صر Pl

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
A/ 2785 2786	ساہ جہان آباد Shahja hānābād	— 3	As on No. 2784. W 168 S 8.	As on No. 2784 ۳
2787		1173 8	عالمگیر عزیز الدین حوتابان مہر Op. Nos. 2790-2798 W 172. S 65.	دارالخلا ساہ جہا عرب حلوس میمنت مانوس سہ ۶
2788	ملتان Multān Dār-ul amān	۷	عالمگیر ۱۱۷۳ بادشاہ غازی ن سکہ مبار W 170 S 85	دارالامان حلوس سہ عرب ملتان M 70
A/ 2789	ساہ Lahore	— 6	عالمگیر بادشاہ غازی ن سکہ مبار	مانوس میمنت سہ حلوس عرب الاورا

Metal No	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
AR 2740 ¹	ارکات Arkāt	1172 6	In dotted circle ۱۱۷۲ عزیر الدین محمد عالم گیر بادشاہ عار ن سکہ مبار Edge of coin obliquely milled. W. 173 S. 1	In dotted circle مادوس میمت سنہ ۱۱۷۲ صلوس صرب ارکات M. 71.
2741 $\frac{1}{2}$	"	"	As on No 2740 W. 87 S. 6	As on No. 2740. Tudoi rose over سنہ.
2742 $\frac{1}{4}$	"	"	In dotted circle ۱۱۷۲ شاه نادر سکہ عالم گیر Edge obliquely milled. W. 44 S. 5	سنہ ۱۱۷۲ صرب ارکات M 71.
2743 2744	"	— 6	عزیر الدین عا . . بادشاہ	میمت سنہ ۱۱۷۲ صلوس صرب ارکات M 71

¹ Coins Nos 2740-44 were struck by the East India Co.

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
AR 2745 ¹ 2746	ارکات Arkāt	— 1	As on No. 2739 Date to right of top line but cut.	مالوس میمت احد سنه حلوس قرب ارکات Crescent to left of احد
2747	,	— 2	As on No. 2745	As on No. 2745. r
2748	اکبر آباد Akbar- abad Musta qirru-l khilāfat	— 1	عالم گبره بادشاه طاهر ن سکه مهار Date to right of top line but cut.	حلوس مالوس میمت مسفر الخلفه احد سنه قرب اکبر آباد
2749		1169 2	As on No. 2748 1171	As on No. 2748. r
2750	"	3	1171	" r
2751	"	— 3	"	" r
2752	آله آباد Alahabad	117— 5	As on No 2748 117—	مالوس میمت سنه حلوس ب سر آله آباد

¹ Coins Nos. 2745-2746 were struck by the French East India Co

Metal No	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
Æ 2753	درہابور Burhān- pūr <i>Dāru-s- surūr</i>	1168 2	نادرشاه عارے عالم گیر ۱۱۶۸ ک سکہ مبار	جلوس مانوس میمنت سنہ دار السورور صرب درہابور Pl.
2754 2755	دریلے Bareli	— 1	As on No. 2748	مانوس میمنت احد جلوس سنہ یلع صرب نر M. 72 over ب of صرب
2756	”	— 2	As on No. 2754	As on No 2754. ۲
2757	”	— 3	”	” ۳
2758	”	— 4	”	مانوس میمنت جلوس سنہ صرب دریلے
2759	”	— 5	”	As on No 2754 ۵
2760 2761	”	117— 6	Date ۱۱۷— under top line.	” ۶

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
R 2762 ¹ 2763	بکائر Bikāner	— 1	As on No. 2748	بلد [سکا] نر عرب مہمب مانوس حلوس احد — Quatrefoil over word بلد PI
2764 2765	بلونت نگر Belwant nagar	1171 5	عزیز الدین ثانی ۱۱۷۱ ماہترا عالمگیر رد سکہ	مانوس مہمب سہ حلوس عرب بلونت نگر Quatrefoil in loop of س of حلوس
2766	بنارس Banāras Mukam madabād	1167 1	اعز الدین عالمگیر ثانی ۱۱۶۷ ماہب قرانی	محمد آباد مہمب حلوس احد سہ مانوس عرب بنارس M 56 PI
<p>The couplet is probably that on No. 2764, and (see No. 2844) runs as follows</p> <p>سکہ بررد چون ماہب قرانی عزیز الدین عالمگیر ثانی</p> <p>Struck coin on gold like the Šāhib i Qurān, Azizu-d-din, the second 'Alamgir'</p>				
2767	"	— 1	As on No. 2732.	As on No. 2766 same mark.
2768	"	1169 2	" ۱۱۶۹	" ۲

¹ The word (seen from left to right) in the mint name exhibits the full word بکائر

Metal No	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
2769	بنارس Banāras Muham- madābād	1169 3	As on No 2732. 1169	As on No. 2766. ۳
2770	”	1170 4	Date 11۷۰ under top line	” ۴
2771 2772	”	1171 4	As on No. 2770. 11۷۱	” ۴
2773 2774	”	— 5	M. 73. ”	” ۵
2775	”	1172 6	As on No 2770. 11۷۲	” ۶ M 74.
2776	”	— 6	As on No 2732 M 73	” ۶ M 12.
2777	جہانگیرنگر Jahāngīr- nagar	— 1	As on No 2732, but date to right of top line, and cut Twelve-rayed star over ۳ of بادشاہ	مانوس میمب احد سہ جلوس صرب جہانگیرنگر
2778	”	— 6	As on No. 2777.	” ۶
2779	جی پور Jaipūr Swar	— 2	As on No 2748	مانوس میمب ۲ سہ جلوس صرب سوائی جی پور

Pl

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
R 2780	دیره Dera	1173 7	As on No 2732, but date reversed. ۱۱۷۳	مانوس میست سده خلوس پ سر دیره
2781	سهرند Sahrind	1167 1	As on No. 2748 ۱۱۶۷	مانوس میست احد سده خلوس سرپ سهرند
2782		—	As on No. 2781	As on No. 2781
2783	شاه جهان آباد Shahja hansabad Darul Khilafat	1167 1	As on No. 2748 ۱۱۶۷	As on No. 2638 احد
2784	"	1168 3	As on No. 2733. Right margin visible عدل عمر	As on No. 2733
2785		— 3	As on No 2734	As on No. 2734 ۲
2786 2787 2788	"	1169 3	As on No 2734 ۱۱۶۹	۲ ۲
2789	"	1170 3	" ۱۱	۲ ۲

Obverse	Reverse
<p>1170 4</p> <p>عالمگیر عار نادشاه عزیز الدین شاه همچو تابان مهر و ماه زد بر تخت کشور</p>	<p>جلد الله ملکہ و سلطنت دار الخلافۃ شاہ جہاں اناد صرب جلوس میمنت مانوس سہ ۴</p>

Pl.

This reading becomes apparent from a comparison of coin No. 2790 to 2793, No 2737 is a specimen in gold. The couplet is

سکہ زد بر تخت کشور همچو تابان مهر و ماه
شاہ عزیز الدین عالمگیر عاری نادشاہ

'Struck coin in the Seven Climes like the shining sun and moon,
King 'Azīzu-d-dīn 'Ālamgīr, defender of the faith'

2791	1171 5	As on No 2790 1171	As on No. 2790 5
2795	1172 6	" 1172	" 6
2796	1173 6	" 1173	" 6
2797 ¹	— 4	<p>عالم گیر شاہ جہاں ناد زر چو مهر منیر یاف روی ار</p>	<p>الله ملکہ و سلطنت دار الخلافۃ شاہ جہاں اناد صرب جلوس میمنت مانوس سہ ۴</p>

Pl

The couplet runs thus

سکہ زر یاف روی چو مهر منیر
از نام شاہ جہاں نادشاہ عالم گیر

'Coin of gold obtained glory like the shining sun,
From the name of the lord of the world, the emperor
'Ālamgīr'

¹ I published this couplet in Num Sup X. Mr G. B. Bleazby had a specimen in gold, now in the British Museum.

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
Al 2798	عظیم آباد Azim abad	1167 1	As on No. 2748 but date 1167 over bottom line.	عظیم آباد عرب مسیت مانوس حلوس احد سد M 76a. PL
2799		1168 1	As on No. 2798 1168	As on No. 2798. Same mark.
2800		1169 2	" 1169	
2801		3	" 1169	۳
2802 2803		1170 4	" 11	۴
2804		1171 5	" 11 1	۵
2805 2806		1172 5	" 11۷۲	۵
2807	فرخ آباد Farrukh abad	1169 2	1169 عالم گریه دانشاء غار ک سکه مبارک	مانوس مسیت سد حلوس عرب فرخ آباد
2808	Farrukh abad (Farrukh abad)	1170 4	As on No. 2807 "	As on No. 2807 but date ۴ and mint احمدنکر فرخ آباد
2809	"	1171 5	" 11	۵

No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
2810	Farrukh- shāh Ahmad- shāh	1172 0	As on No 2807. 1172	As on No. 2808 1
2811	قنوج Qannauj شاهان	1168 2	" 1178	مانوس میمنت سنه جلوس صرب شاه اناد قنوج
2812	کشمیر Kashmir	1169 2	As on No 2807, but date 1171 to left of bottom line.	مانوس میمنت سنه جلوس کشمیر صرب
2813	"	1171 3	As on No 2812 1171	As on No 2812. 3
2814	"	1171 (sic) 5	عالم گیر نادر شاه عارک س مارک 1174	" 0
2815	گوالیار Gwalhār	— 5	As on No 2807	مانوس میمنت سنه جلوس صرب گوالیار
2816	لاهور Lāhor Dāru-s- saltanat	1168 1	" 1178	لاهور دار السلطنة صرب سنه احد میمنت جلوس مانوس

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
2817	لاہور Lahor Dārū-s-salṭanat	1168 2	As on No. 2816 ۱۱۶۸	As on No. 2816 ۲
2818	"	1169 2	" ۱۱۶۹	" ۲
2819	"	" 3	" ۱۱۶۹	" ۳
2820		1171 5	" ۱۱۷۱	"
2821 2822	"	1172 5	" ۱۱۷۲	" ۵
2823		" 6	" ۱۱۷۲	"
2824	مراد آباد Murād Abād	— 2	عالم گبرے بادشاہ غار سکہ مبارک Date under top line, but cut.	مالوس مہتاب خوس سے مر مراد آباد M 75
2825		— 6	As on No. 2824	As on No. 2824. Crescent to left of ۶
2826	مرید آباد Murāhid Abād	1167 1	As on No. 2732 but date ۱۱۶۷ to left of bottom line	مالوس مہتاب احد سہ خوس مرید مرید آباد
2827	"	1168 1	As on No. 2826 ۱۱۶۸	As on No. 2826 Cinquefil over ۱۱۶۸

Obverse	Reverse
As on No 2826 1168	As on No 2827. Same mark. ۲
" 1169	" ۳
" 1170	" ۴
" 1171	" ۵
" 1172	" ۶
" 1173	" ۷
" 1174	" ۸
" 1175	" ۹
" 1176	" ۱۰
" 1177	" ۱۱
" 1178	" ۱۲
" 1179	" ۱۳
" 1180	" ۱۴
" 1181	" ۱۵
" 1182	" ۱۶
" 1183	" ۱۷
" 1184	" ۱۸
" 1185	" ۱۹
" 1186	" ۲۰
" 1187	" ۲۱
" 1188	" ۲۲
" 1189	" ۲۳
" 1190	" ۲۴
" 1191	" ۲۵
" 1192	" ۲۶
" 1193	" ۲۷
" 1194	" ۲۸
" 1195	" ۲۹
" 1196	" ۳۰
" 1197	" ۳۱
" 1198	" ۳۲
" 1199	" ۳۳
" 1200	" ۳۴
" 1201	" ۳۵
" 1202	" ۳۶
" 1203	" ۳۷
" 1204	" ۳۸
" 1205	" ۳۹
" 1206	" ۴۰
" 1207	" ۴۱
" 1208	" ۴۲
" 1209	" ۴۳
" 1210	" ۴۴
" 1211	" ۴۵
" 1212	" ۴۶
" 1213	" ۴۷
" 1214	" ۴۸
" 1215	" ۴۹
" 1216	" ۵۰
" 1217	" ۵۱
" 1218	" ۵۲
" 1219	" ۵۳
" 1220	" ۵۴
" 1221	" ۵۵
" 1222	" ۵۶
" 1223	" ۵۷
" 1224	" ۵۸
" 1225	" ۵۹
" 1226	" ۶۰
" 1227	" ۶۱
" 1228	" ۶۲
" 1229	" ۶۳
" 1230	" ۶۴
" 1231	" ۶۵
" 1232	" ۶۶
" 1233	" ۶۷
" 1234	" ۶۸
" 1235	" ۶۹
" 1236	" ۷۰
" 1237	" ۷۱
" 1238	" ۷۲
" 1239	" ۷۳
" 1240	" ۷۴
" 1241	" ۷۵
" 1242	" ۷۶
" 1243	" ۷۷
" 1244	" ۷۸
" 1245	" ۷۹
" 1246	" ۸۰
" 1247	" ۸۱
" 1248	" ۸۲
" 1249	" ۸۳
" 1250	" ۸۴
" 1251	" ۸۵
" 1252	" ۸۶
" 1253	" ۸۷
" 1254	" ۸۸
" 1255	" ۸۹
" 1256	" ۹۰
" 1257	" ۹۱
" 1258	" ۹۲
" 1259	" ۹۳
" 1260	" ۹۴
" 1261	" ۹۵
" 1262	" ۹۶
" 1263	" ۹۷
" 1264	" ۹۸
" 1265	" ۹۹
" 1266	" ۱۰۰

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse	
R 2839	ناگور Nāgor Dārū-l barakāt	— 5	عالمگیر ثانی عزیز الدین بوری سکہ خون صاحبزادہ Couplet as on No. 2766	کا نا دارالہر گور عرب مسیت مانوس فلوس س	Pl.
2840	نحب آباد Najīb- ābād	— 3	As on No. 2732	آباد نحب عرب مسیت مانوس فلوس س	Pl
2841	"	1170 4	As on No. 2840, but date to right of top line.	As on No. 2840 س	
2842	"	— 4	"	" س	
2843	"	— 5	M. 70	" س	
2844	"	— 6	Quatrefoil in exergue	"	
Æ 2845	شہان آباد Shāhja hābād	— 1	عالمگیر فلوس W 18. S 8.	شہان احد عرب	Pl.
2846	"	1169 2	Date 1169 to left of فلوس W 210 S 8	" س	

Metal No	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse	
Æ 2847 2848	لاهور Lāhor	1172 5	عالم گیر 1172 ک سکه مبار	لاهور ه ب فلوس صر	Pl
			W. 175 S. 9		
2849	„	—	„	„	
			W. 170 S. 85		

Accession 11 VIII 1167 (Monday, June 8, 1754)

Death 20 IV 1178 (Tuesday, December 11, 1759).

Earliest known coin X 1 *gulīs* R 1167 Æ 1 *gulīs*

Latest „ „ X 1178 R 1180 Æ 1172

Unrepresented mints and metals

X Itāwā, Arkāt, Akbarābād, Imtiyāzgarh, Bareli, Banāras, Jaipūr, Sahrind, Farrukhābād (Ahmadnagar), Korā, Lāhor, Mahindrapūr, Najībābād.

R Ajmor, Ahmadābād, Islāmābād, Akbarnagar, Imtiyāzgarh, Ujain, Aurangnagar, Ausa, Bharochi, Jodhpūr, Khujista Bunyād, Dilshādābād, Sironj, Sūrat, Zafarābād, Kābul, Kālpī, Kalkatta, Kambāyat, Machhlipatan, Mumbai, Narwar

Æ Elīchpūr, Hāfizābād, Machhlipatan, Mahindrapūr, Najībābād

SHĀH JAHĀN III

A H 1173–1174

A D 1759–1760

Æ 2850	اسلام آباد Islām- ābād	— 1	شاهجہاں نادر شاہ عار ک سکه مبار Date at top of coin but cut, cp <i>B M Cat.</i> , Plate XXVI, No. 1086 W. 170 S 85	اسلام آباد صرب میمت مائوس حلوس احد سه	Pl
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XV

SHĀH 'ĀLAM II

A. H. 1173-1221

A. D. 1759-1806.

Metal No	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
<i>A/</i> 2858	احمد آباد Ahmad- ābād	1202 29	In triple circle الله محمد شاه عالم ناد [۱۲۰.] ^۲ .. فصل حامی دین . W. 168 S. 8	احمد آباد صرب میمنت مانوس جلوس ۲۹ سه M 78 Pl
			The full couplet is سکه رد نر هفت کشور سایه فصل الله حامی دین محمد شاه عالم نادشاه 'Struck coin in the Seven Climes, the shadow of the divine favour, The defender of the faith of Muhammad, the emperor Shāh 'Ālam.'	
2859 2860	اوده Awadh Sūba	1229 26 (sic)	الله محمد ناد شاه سایه حامی دین شاه عالم فصل هفت کشور W. 166. S. 8.	اوده میمنت ۲۶ جلوس سه مانوس صرب صونه Under word سه is repre- sentation of a fish; over س of جلوس are a star and flag Pl

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
A/ 2861	سہا جہان آباد Shāh- Jahānābād Dārū-l Khilāfat	1217 45	Within triple circle on flowered field الہ دین محمد سہا عالم نادشاہ ۱۲۱ سکہ صاحب قرا حای رد ر ناکند Over $\frac{1}{2}$ of $\frac{1}{2}$ M. 77 and M. 78 W 165 S. 13	Within triple circle on flowered field نہ حیا آباد دار لالا سہا ن قرب مہمب مانوس خاوس ۳۵ سہ
			The couplet is سکہ رد صاحب قرا حای ر ناکند الہ حای دین محمد سہا عالم نادشاہ Struck coin like the <i>Shāhīb i Qirān</i> by the help of God, Defender of the faith of Muhammad, the emperor <i>Shāh</i> <i>Alam</i> .	
2862	عظیم آباد Aḡim Abād	— 4	محمد سہا عالم سہا لعل حای دین حلف کور W 167 S. 8	قرب مہمب مانوس خاوس ۴ سہ M 76a.
2863	مہرا Mathura Jalim- Abād	1191 18	Within triple circle سہا لعل حای دین ناد رد مر حلف کور W 170 S. ۲5	اسلام آباد مہرا قرب مہمب مانوس خاوس ۱۸ سہ

Metal No	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
<i>A</i> 2864 ¹ 2865	مرشد آباد Murshid- ābād	1202 19 (sic)	<p>الہ حامی دین محمد شاہ سایہ فصل شاہ عالم ناد سسک ۱۲۰۲ زد نر هفت کشور Edge obliquely milled W. 190. S. 1</p>	<p>مانوس میمت سہ جلوس سرب مرشد آباد Cinquefoil over word سنہ.</p>
2866 2867	„	„	<p>As on No. 2864 W. 95-102 S. 9.</p>	As on No 2864
2868	نجف گڑھ Najafgāh	— 26	<p>As on No. 2862 M. 77. W. 165 S. 8.</p>	<p>نجف گڑھ سرب میمت مانوس جلوس ۲۶ سہ M 79</p>
2869	نجیب آباد Najībābād	1178 5	<p>As on No. 2862, date [۱۱۷]^۸ W. 168. S. 85</p>	<p>نجیب آباد سرب میمت مانوس جلوس ۵ سہ</p>
2870	—	— 3	<p>فصل عالم نادشاہ زد سسک In middle line quatrefoil, and M. 80 and M 81 W. 166 S. 75</p>	<p>مانوس میمت سہ جلوس سرب Quatrefoil over word سنہ</p>

¹ Coins Nos. 2864-7 struck by East India Co

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
R 2870 a	اتارا Itāwā	— 32	ساز عالم بادشاه غار ن سکه مبار M. 103	مالوس ممنبت ۳۲ سکه حلوس غرب اتارا
2871	احسن Ujain Dāru-l fakh	120- 35	فصل الہ حامی ۱۲ -	مالوس ممنبت ۳۵ سکه حلوس غرب دار الفخ احسن M 82
2872	"	— 38		" ۳۸ M. 82
2873	اکبر آباد Akbar آباد Musta qimru-l khilafat	1174 1	In triple circle اہد فصل آل ۱۱ ۳ ساز محمد ساز لم باد حامی دین عالم سکه رد فرغت کور B 11	In triple circle حلوس مالوس ممنبت مسقر للالاف احد سکه غرب اکبر آباد
2874 2875	"	1176 3	As on No. 2873 but a smaller coin poorer style ۱۱ ۱	As on No. 2873 ۳
2876	"	1176 4	" ۱۱ ۱	" ۳
2877	"	1177 5	" ۱۱	" ۳

Metal No	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
R 2878	اکر آباد Akbar- ābād <i>Musta- qirru-l- khilāfat</i>	1180 7	As on No. 2874. ۱۱۸۰	As on No 2874 ۷
2879	„	1184 11	„ ۱۱۸۴	„ ۱۱
2880	„	1188 15	„ ۱۱۸۸ M. 83	„ ۱۵ Quatrefoil in bottom line
2881	„	1210 38	„ ۱۲۱۰ M 84	„ ۳۸ Over ب of صرب is the representation of a fish
2882	„	1215 43	„ ۱۲۱۵	As on No 2881 ۴۳
2883	„	121- 44	„ ۱۲۱- M 59	„ ۴۴
2884	„	1220 —	اله دين محمد ۱۲۲۰ سکه صاحب قراں .	„
2885	انولہ Aonla	1175 3	اله محمد شاه عالم ناد شاه ایہ فصل حامی دین ۱۱۷۵ سکہ رد بر مہب کشور	مانوس میمت ۳ سہ خلوس صرب انولہ To left of mint-name, a sword

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
At 2886	انولہ Aonla (Anwala)	— 3	As on No 2885	As on No 2885. Pl.
2887	بالانگر گدھا Bilāna gar-gadhā	— 35	محمد عالم بادشاہ سکہ M. 80 and quatrefoil.	مانوس مسب سہ حلوں فرب بالانگر گدھا Quatrefoil to right of word سہ Pl.
2888	بریلے Bareli	1183 10	As on No. 2885 but سہ for ال, and date ۱۱۸۳	مانوس مسب حلوں سہ یلے فرب فر
2889		1184 11	As on No. 2888. ۱۱۳	As on No 2888 ۱۱
2890 2891	Bareli Qirā	1209 (sic) 31	الہ محمد ساد عالم بادشاہ سکہ صاحب قرا حادین یے رد ر تائم M 27	On a flowered field بریلی قطعہ فرب مسب مانوس حلوں ۳۱ سہ To left of top line repre- sentation of a fish. M 8۰
2892	"	1209 35	As on No 2890 ۱۲۱	As on No. 2890 ۳۲
2893	"	1211 30	but no mark. ۱۲۱۱	" ۳۱

Metal No	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
At 2894	Barelī <i>Qut'a</i>	1212 37	As on No 2893. ۱۲۱۲	As on No. 2890, with additional M 73 ۳۷
2895 2896	"	1213 37 (sic)	" ۱۲۱۳	As on No 2890, but with additional M 30 ۳۷
2897 2898	"	1214 37	" ۱۲۱۴	beats also M. 73 ۳۷
2899	"	1215 37	" ۱۲۱۵	As on No. 2890, but with crescent in loop of س of حلوس ۳۷
2900	"	1216 37	" ۱۲۱۶	As on No 2899, but with swastika (M 28) instead of the crescent. ۳۷
2901	"	1218 37	" ۱۲۱۸	As on No 2890 ۳۷
2902	Barelī <i>Āsafābād</i>	1209 35	As on No. 2890 ۱۲۹	مادوس میمت ۳۵ جلوس سه اصف اناد بر صرب یلح In left field, a fish, in loop of س of جلوس, star and crescent
2903	"	1210 35	In triple circle, as on No 2902 ۱۲۱۰	As on No 2902, but in place of the star and crescent is a swastika mark Pl

Metal No	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
2904	بلونب نگر Balwant nagar	1183 11	<p>آله محمد ۱۱۸۳</p> <hr/> <p>دين عالم باد ۱۱۸۳</p>	<p>مانوس مست</p> <p>۱۱ سنه حلوس عرب بلونب نگر</p>
2905		1184 12	As on No 2904 ۱۱۸۳	As on No. 2904 ۱۲
2906		1189 16	" ۱۱۸۹	" ۱۶
2907	بنارس Benāras Mukam maddābad	1174 1	<p>۱۱۳</p> <p>آله حامی دين محمد ۱۱۷۴</p> <hr/> <p>ساز عالم بادساز</p>	<p>محمد اباد مست</p> <p>احد حلوس سنه مانوس عرب [بنارس]</p>
2908	"	— 2	As on No. 2907	As on No. 2907 M 56 and star
2909		1177 4	<hr/> <p>حادي سنه ساز ۱۱۷۷</p> <hr/> <p>رد مر هف كور</p>	<p>" ۴</p> <p>M 56 and quastrefoil</p>
2910		5	<hr/> <p>ساز عالم باد</p> <hr/> <p>" رد مر هف</p>	Trefoil
2911	"	1178 5	As on No. 2910 "	Trefoil

Metal No	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
R 2912	بنارس Banāras Muham- madābād	1178 6	As on No 2910. ۱۱۷۸	As on No. 2907. ۶ M. 56, and trefoil
2913	"	"	" ۱۱۷۸	" ۶ M 27
2914	"	1179 6	" ۱۱۷۹	" ۶ M. 56, and M 86
2915	"	"	" ۱۱۷۹ S. 85	" ۶ M. 56, and M 27
2916	"	1189 16	اله حامی دین مصلح شاه عالم بادشاه ۱۱۸۹ رد بر هفت کشور S. 95	" ۱۶ M 56, and M 87
2917 ¹	"	1190 17	As on No 2916, but to left of middle line, a fish ۱۱۹۰	As on No 2916, same marks ۱۷
2918	"	1191 17	As on No 2917. ۱۱۹۱	As on No 2917 ۱۷
2919	"	1192 17	" ۱۱۹۲	" ۱۷
2920	"	1193 17 21	" ۱۱۹۳	Over word "سے" is ۱۷ as before, but also under it in small figures is numeral ۲۱

¹ After A H 1189 the Banāras coins were struck under the auspices of the East India Company See *I M Cat*, Vol III, pp lxxv and lxxvi

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
R 2921	نارس Banāras Afwāh madābad	1195 17 29	As on No 2917 1110	As on No. 2920 14 15
2922	"	1196 17 24	" 1111	" 1 15
2923	"	1198 17 26	" 1112	" 1 16
2924	"	1199 17 26	" 1113	" 14 16
2925	"	" 17 27	" 1114	" 1 17
2926	"	1200 17 27	" 1115	" 1 17
2927	"	1202 17 30	" 1116	" 14 17
2928	"	1203 17 31	" 1117	" 14 17
2929	"	1204 17 32	" 1118	" 1 17
2930	"	1205 17 33	" 1119	" 1 17
2931	"	1206 17 34	" 1120	" 1 17

Metal No	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
As 2932	نارس Banūias Muham- madābād	1207 17 34	As on No. 2917 ۱۲۰۷	As on No 2920 ۱۷ ۳۴
2933	"	1207 17 35	" ۱۲۰۷	" ۱۷ ۳۵
2934	"	1208 17 35	" ۱۲۰۸	" ۱۷ ۳۵
2935	"	" 17 36	" ۱۲۰۸	" ۱۷ ۳۶
2936	" *	1209 17 36	" ۱۲۰۹	" ۱۷ ۳۶
2937	"	" 17 37	" ۱۲۰۹	" ۱۷ ۳۷
2938	"	1210 17 37	" ۱۲۱۰	" ۱۷ ۳۷
2939	"	" 17 38	" ۱۲۱	" ۱۷ ۳۸
2940	"	1211 17 38	" ۱۲۱۱	" ۱۷ ۳۸
2941	"	" 17 39	" ۱۲۱۱	" ۱۷ ۳۹
2942	"	1212 17 39	" ۱۲۱۲	" ۱۷ ۳۹

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
2943	بارس Banāras Mukam madābād	1212 17 40	As on No. 2917 ۱۲۱۲	As on No. 2920. ۱۷ ۲۱
2944	"	1213 17 40	۱۲۱۳	۱۷ ۲۱
2945	"	17 41	" ۱۲۱۳	" ۱۷ ۲۱
2946	"	1214 17 41	" ۱۲۱۳	" ۱۷ ۲۱
2947	"	" 17 42	" ۱۲۱۳	" ۱۷ ۲۲
2948	"	1216 17 42	۱۲۱۶	" ۱۷ ۲۲
2949	"	" 17 43	۱۲۱۶	" ۱۷ ۲۳
2950	"	1216 17 43	۱۲۱۷	" ۱۷ ۲۳
2951	"	17 41	" ۱۲۱۷	" ۱۷ ۲۳
2952	"	1217 17 41	" ۱۲۱۷	" ۱۷ ۲۳
2953	"	" 17 45	۱۲۱۷	" ۱۷ ۲۳

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Metal No	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
As 2954	بنارس Banāras <i>Muḥam- madābād</i>	1218 17 45	As on No. 2917. ۱۲۱۸	As on No 2920. ۱۷ ۴۵
2955	”	” 17 46	” ۱۲۱۸	” ۱۷ ۴۶
2956	”	1219 17 46	” ۱۲۱۹	” ۱۷ ۴۶
2957	”	” 17 47	” ۱۲۱۹	” ۱۷ ۴۷
2958	”	1220 17 48	” ۱۲۲۰	” ۱۷ ۴۸
2959	”	1221 17 48	” ۱۲۲۱	” ۱۷ ۴۸
2960	”	1222 17 49	” ۱۲۲۲	” ۱۷ ۴۹
2961	”	1224 17 49	” ۱۲۲۴	” ۱۷ ۴۹
2962 $\frac{1}{2}$	”	1225 17 49	” ۱۲۲۵	” ۱۷ ۴۹
2963	”	1228 17 49	” ۱۲۲۸	” ۱۷ ۴۹
2964	”	1229 17 49	” ۱۲۲۹	” ۱۷ ۴۹

Metal No	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
At 2965	خاروس Bonāras Mukam- madabad	1229 17 49	As on No 2964, but a large flat coin containing entire legends on both sides. ۱۲۲۹	As on No. 2920 ۱۷ ۲۹
2966	"	1203 26 (no)	On flowered field. الہ محمد باد حامی دین ساء ۱۲۳ سانہ کوردر مرحمت سکہ	محمد آباد مہمب ۲۶ خاروس سنہ مالوس نرب خاروس Flag and star in loop of of خاروس trefoil over سنہ and fish under that word to right of آباد, M. 56
2967	"	1204 26	As on No 2966 ۱۲۳	As on No. 2966 ۲۶
2968	"	1206 26	۱۲۶	" ۲۶
2969	"	1207 26	" ۱۲	" ۲۶
2970	"	1208 26	" ۱۲۸	" ۲۶
2971	"	1209 26	۱۲۶	" ۲۶
2972	"	1210 26	" ۱۲۱	۲۶
2973	"	1211 26	" ۱۲۱۱	۲۶

This description is the result of comparing coin No 2966 with several of the succeeding specimens of the same type.

Metal No	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
R 2974	سارس Banūras <i>Muham- madābād</i>	1212 26	As on No 2966 ۱۲۱۲	As on No 2966 ۲۶
2975	"	1213 26	" ۱۲۱۳	" ۲۶
2976	"	1214 26	" ۱۲۱۴	" ۲۶
2977	"	1215 26	" ۱۲۱۵	" ۲۶
2978	"	1216 26	" ۱۲۱۶	" ۲۶
2979	"	1217 26	" ۱۲۱۷	" ۲۶
2980	"	1218 26	" ۱۲۱۸	" ۲۶
2981	"	1219 26	" ۱۲۱۹	" ۲۶
2982	"	1220 26	" ۱۲۲۰	" ۲۶
2983	"	1221 26	" ۱۲۲۱	" ۲۶
2984	"	1222 26	" ۱۲۲۲	" ۲۶
2985	"	1223 26	" ۱۲۲۳	" ۲۶
2986	"	1224 26	" ۱۲۲۴	" ۲۶

Metal No	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
At 3987	خارس Banāras Mukam madābād	1225 26	As on No 2966 ۱۲۲۵	As on No. 2966 ۲۶
3988	"	1226 26	۱۲۲۶	" ۲۶
3989		1227 26	" ۱۲۲۷	" ۲۶
3990	"	1228 26	" ۱۲۲۸	" ۲۶
3991	"	1229 26	۱۲۲۹	" ۲۶
3992		1230 26	" ۱۲۳۰	" ۲۶
3993		1231 26	۱۲۳۱	" ۲۶
3994	"	1232 26	" ۱۲۳۲	" ۲۶
3995	"	1233 26	" ۱۲۳۳	" ۲۶
3996	"	1234 26	" ۱۲۳۴	" ۲۶
3997	مدرن Lardra ban Mumam د'لا	— 37	محمد عالم نعل خانی دین ۱۱ ۳۷	موس اباد [مدرن] مدرن مسب مانوس خوس ۱۱ ۳۷

Metal No	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
R 2998	سدرن Bindra- ban <i>Mūmin- ābād</i>	— 37	As on No 2997.	As on No. 2997, but marks are different, M. 30, and a sword. Pl
2999 3000	پانی پت Pānīpat <i>Qut'a</i>	1198 25	As on No 2862. Date [11] to left of middle line M. 77	قطعه پانی پت صرب میمنت مالدوس جلوس ۲۵ سسسه Pl M 28
3001 ¹	حمون Jammūn <i>Dāru-l- amān</i>	1195 23	شاه عالم ۱۱۹۵ دادشاه عاز	دار الامان حمون صرب سسسه ۲۳ میمنت جلوس مالدوس
3002	„	1196 24	„ ۱۱۹۶	„ ۲۴
3003	„	1197 25	„ ۱۱۹۷	„ ۲۵
3004	„	1841 Sambat (A H 1199- 1200) 28	لجی نراین دل کرد دیواناد کرد رنجیت حانه سمیت ۱۸۴۱	„ ۲۶ Pl

حانه رنجیت دیواناد کرد
لجی نراین دل شاد کرد
'Ranjit Deo peopled this part,
Lachmī Narāyan made glad its heart'

¹ Coins Nos 3001-4 were struck by Ranjīt Deo of Kashmīr, first in the name of Shāh 'Ālam II, and then in his own name (No 3004)

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
At 3005	جودھپور Jodhpūr <i>Dārū-l manzil</i>	1218 —	سہ عالم ۱۲۱۸ — نادسہ غار — M. 88	دار المعصوم غرب مانوس
3008	جی پور Jaipūr <i>Sitwat</i>	1214 40	۱۲۱۴ سہ عالم بہادر — نادسہ غار ن سکہ مبار B 125.	مانوس مہمب سہ حوس غرب سوہی جی پور M. 89
3007	دولت آباد Daulat Abad	— 27	سہ عالم — نادسہ غار ن مبار Date to r of middle line but cut	In triple circle [مانوس] مہمب سہ حوس غرب دولت آباد M. 90.
3008	دہگڑھ Deogarh	1193 20	سہ عالم — ۱۱۹۳ نادسہ غار ن سکہ مبار	مانوس مہمب سہ حوس غرب دہگڑھ
3009 ‡	"	"	"	

Pl

17.

Metal No	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
Æ 3010	ساگر Sāgar Ravsh- nagar	1207 33	اله محمد شاه عالم ناد سایه فصل حامی دین ۱۲۰۷ M 80, and flag.	مانوس میمت ۳۳ سه خلوس صرب روشن نگر ساگر Quatrefoil over word سه Pl
3011	"	— 34	"	" ۳۴
3012	سرونج Sironj	1194 —	فصل اله محمد . ۱۱۹۴ حامی دین شاه عالم ناد رد در هفت کشور	مانوس میمت خلوس صرب سرونج سه Pl
3013	سهارنبور Sahāran- pūr Dāru- surūr	1209 36	اله محمد شاه عالم ناد شاه سایه فصل حامی دین ۱۲۰۹ رد در هفت کشور	سهارنبور دار السرور صرب میمت مانوس خلوس ۳۶ سه
3014	"	1212 38	" ۱۲۱۲	" ۳۸ Pl
3015	"	1215 42	" ۱۲۱۵	" ۴۰
3016	شاه حبان آباد Shāh- hānābād Dāru- Dilāfa	1175 2	As on No 3013 ۱۱۷۵	و حبان آباد دار الخا شاه صرب میمت مانوس خلوس سه

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
As 3017	ساز جہان آباد Shahja hanabad Daru-l khilafat	— 3 (1)	ساز عالم ناراض ظار ک سک مہار M 91	As on No 3016. r
3018		1176 4	As on No. 3016 but درخت کور instead of درخت کور 1171	" r
3019		1177 5	As on No 3018 11 7	" o
3020		1178 6	11	" 7
3021	"	1179 7	11 1	
3022		1181 8	" 11 1	1
3023		1184 12	" 11 2	12
3024		1185 12	" 11 2	" 12
3025		1186 13	" 11 2	12
3026	"	1186 13	" 11 1	12
3027	"	1187 14	" 11 1	" 12

Metal No	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
AR 3028	شاه جہاں آباد Shāhja- hānābād Dāru-l- khulāfat	1187 15	As on No 3018. 1187 M 90	As on No 3016 10
3029	"	1188 16	" 1188 M. 77	" 17
3030	"	1189 17	" 1189 M 77	" 17
3031	"	1190 18	" 1190 M 77	" 18
3032	"	1191 18	" 1191 M. 77.	" 18
3033	"	" 19	" 1191 M 77	" 19
3034	"	1192 19	" 1192 M. 77	" 19
3035	"	" 20	" 1192 M 77	" 20
3036	"	1193 21	" 1193 M 77	" 21
3037	"	1194 21	" 1194 M 77	" 21

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
AR 3038	ساز خان آباد Shāhja hānābād Dārū-l- Khilāfat	1194 23	As on No 3018 1194 ² M. 77	As on No 3016. rr
3039	"	1195 23	M 77 1195	" rr
3040		1196 23	M. 77 1196	" rr
3041		" 24	M 77 " 1197	rr
3042 $\frac{1}{4}$		1197 25	M. 77 " 1197 W 42 B. 55	" ro
3043		1198 25	M 77 " 1198	ro
3044		30	M 77 " 1199	ri
3045	"	1199 27	M -- 1199	r
3046	"	1200 27	M -- 1	" r

Metal No	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
3047	شاہ جہاں آباد Shāhja- hānābād Dāru-l- Khilāfat	1200 28	As on No 3018. ۱۲۰۰ M. 77.	As on No 3016. ۳۸
3048	"	1201 29	" ۱۲۰۱ M. 77	" ۳۹
3049	"	1202 29	" ۱۲۰۲ M. 77	" ۳۹
3050	"	" 30	الہ دین محمد شاہ عالم نادر شاہ ۱۲۰۲ سکہ صاحب قرا حایہ رد ز تائید M. 77	In triple circle, as on No. 3016. ۳۰
3051	"	1205 32	As on No 3050. ۱۲۰۵ M. 77.	" ۳۲
3052	"	" 33	" ۱۲۰۵ M 77.	" ۳۳
3053	"	1206 34	" ۱۲۰۶ M. 77	" ۳۴
3054	"	1209 37	In triple circle ۱۲۰۹ M. 77	In triple circle ۳۷
3055	"	1210 38	" ۱۲۱۰ M. 77	" ۳۸

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
At 3056	ساز جهان آباد Shahja hānābād Dārū-l Khilāfat	1212 39	As on No. 3050. ۱۲۱۲ M. 77	As on No. 3016 ۲۱
3057	"	1217 45	" ۱۲۱۷ M. 77 and M. 78 S 11	" ۲۰
3058		1218 46	۱۲۱۸ M. 77, and a cinquefoil.	" ۲۱
3059		1220 47	Within wreath of roses, thistles, and shamrocks, as on No. 3050 ۱۲۲۰ M 77	Contained as obverse as on No. 3050 ۲۷
3060 1	"		As on No. 3059 ۱۲۲۰	As on No. 3059 ۲
3061		" 48	۱۲۲۰	۲
3062		1221 48	" ۱۲۲۱	۲
3063 3064	"	" 49	As on No. 3050 ۱۲۲۱ M 77 and cinque foil.	As on No. 3050. ۲۱

Metal No	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
Æ 3065 ¹	شاه جہاں آباد Shāhja- hānābād Dāru-l- khilāfat	— 17	عارے نادرشاه شاه عالم در سکه مبارک Date to right of top line, but cut	As on No 3016 ۱۷
3066	عظیم آباد 'Azīm- ābād	1174 2	الہ محمد شاه عالم نادر شاه سایہ فصل حامی دین ۱۱۷۴ رد بر هفت کشور	عظیم آباد صرب میمنت مانوس جلوس ۲ سہ M 76 a.
3067	"	1175 3	As on No. 3066. ۱۱۷۵	As on No. 3066, same mark ۳
3068	"	— 4	"	" ۴
3069 3070	"	— 5	"	" ۵
3071 3072	"	— 9	"	" ۹
3073	فرح آباد Farrukh- ābād Aḥmad- nagar	1175 3	In a circle الہ محمد شاه عالم نادر شاه ۱۱۷۵ ایہ فصل حامی دین سہ رد بر هفت کشور S. 11	مانوس میمنت ۳ سہ جلوس صرب احمدنگر فرح آباد

¹ The die from which the obverse of this coin was struck is one of Shah 'Ālam I.

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
As 3074	فرخ آباد Farrukh- abad Akmad nagar	1177 4	As on No. 3073 ۱۱۷۷	As on No. 3073. ۴
3075	"	1184 21	" but different style. ۱۱۸۴	" ۲۱
3076		1196 22	As on No. 3075 ۱۱۹۶	۲۲
3077	"	" 23	" ۱۱۹۷	" ۲۳
3078 3079	"	1197 24	" ۱۱۹۸	" ۲۴
3080	"	1198 24	" ۱۱۹۸	" ۲۴
3081		1199 27	" ۱۱۹۹	۲۷
3082		1200 27	" ۱۲۰۰	" ۲۷
3083		1203 30	" ۱۲۰۳	" ۲۹
3084		— 31	آلہ محمد سادہ عثمان آباد رد رنگہ حامی دین ہے سکہ صاحب فرا	" ۳۱
3085	"	1212 30	As on No. 3081 ۱۲۱۲	" ۳۱

Metal No	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
Æ 3086	فرح آباد Farrukh- ābād Ahmad- nagar	1215 39 (sic)	As on No. 3084. ۱۲۱۵	As on No 3073. ۳۹
3087	”	1216 39	” ۱۲۱۶	” ۳۹
3088	,	1217 39	” ۱۲۱۷	” ۳۹
3089	”	1218 39	” ۱۲۱۸	” ۳۹
3090 3091	”	1219 39	” ۱۲۱۹	” ۳۹
3092	”	1220 39	” ۱۲۲۰	” ۳۹
3093	کورا Korā	— 20	.. فصل شاه عالم ناد . هفت سکه رد در کشور M 91	مانوس میمنت ۲۰ سکه جلوس سکه صرب کورا هتری Pl
3094	گوالیار Gwālīār	1179 6	دین محمد عالم . ۱۱۷۹ ایه فصل الہ حامی سکه رد در .	مانوس میمنت ۶ سکه جلوس صرب گوالیار

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
3095	گوکل نگر Gokul- garh	— 10	الہ محمد ساء عالم — سانہ فضل حامی دین — رد برہمت	گوکل نگر عرب مسیت مانوس حوس ۱ —
3096	"	1184 12	As on No 3095 Date 1184 to left of middle line	As on No. 3095 12
3097	"	1188 16	" 1188	" 16
3098 3099 3100	"	1189 17	" 1189	" 17
3101	"	1197 25	" 1197	" 25 SI 55
3102	"	" 26	" 1197	" 26
3103	"	— 29	"	" 29
3104	"	1204 31	" 1204	" 31
3105	محمد نگر Meham madnagar	1183 11	As on No. 3093 11 "	محمد نگر نا عرب مسیت مانوس حوس 11 —

Metal No	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
AR 3106	مراد آباد Murād- ābād	— 2	As on No. 3095.	حلوس میمنت مانوس سه صرب مراد آباد M. 90.
3107	„	1176 4	شاه عالم ۱۱۷۶ نادر شاه عار ك سکه مبار	مانوس میمنت سه حلوس صرب مراد آباد
3108	„	1180 8	As on No 3107. ۱۱۸۰	مانوس میمنت حلوس سه صرب مراد آباد M 90, and quatrefoil.
3109	„	1182 10	„ ۱۱۸۲	As on No 3108. ۱۰
3110 3111	مرشد آباد Murshid- ābād	1177 5	اله حامی دین شاه سایه فصل شاه عالم ناد ۱۱۷۷ شاه Star under word W. 180 S 9	مانوس میمنت سه حلوس صرب مرشد آباد Cinquefoil over word سه.
3112	„	1180 7	As on No 3110 Same mark ۱۱۸۰	As on No 3110. Same mark ۷

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
AR 3113	مرسد آباد Murahid abad	1181 9	As on No 3110 IIAI	As on No. 3110 1
3114	,	1182 9	" IIAF	" 1
3115	"	1183 10	but M. 90 IIAF	" 1
3116	"	1185 12	As on No. 3115 IIAO	, 12
3117		1187 12	IIA	12
3118	"	1180 12	IIAI	" 12
3119		— 12	"	12
3120	"	— 15	"	" 15
3121	"	— 19	,	11
3122	مصطفیٰ آباد Mustafa abad	1184 12	ساز حکم بادشاہ غز ن کہ ملر ۳۳	مصطفیٰ آباد نرب مسب مانوس خوس ۱۲ [مسب]

Metal No	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
AR 3123	مظفرگڑہ Muzaffargarh	1209 36	.. دین شاہ عالم . ۱۲۰۹ سکہ صاحب قر. رد ز تائید . . M. 77.	مظفرگڑہ صرب میمت مانوس حلوس ۳۶ سسہ
3124	„	1212 40	As on No. 3123 ۱۲۱۲	As on No 3123 ۴۰
3125	„	— 47	„	„ ۴۷
3126	ملہارنگر Mulhār-nagar (Indor)	1200 27	. . . ۱۲۰۰ .. بادشاہ عا لک سکہ مہار	مانوس میمت ۲۷ سسہ جلوس صرب ملہارنگر In loop of س of حلوس, a sun-face. Also in field M. 90, and M. 73
3127	„	—	As on No 3126 Date illegible	As on No 3126 Date cut
3128	مہہ اندرپور Mahin-drappūr	1174 1	الہ محمد شاہ عالم شہ ناد ایہ فصل حامیدیں ۱۱۷۴ سکہ رد در حق کشور S 1.	مہہ اندرپور صرب میمت مانوس حلوس احد سسہ
3129	„	„ 2	As on No 3128 ۱۱۷۴	As on No. 3128 ۲

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
R 3130	سہ اندر Mahin drapūr	1175 3	As on No. 3128 1175	As on No. 3128 r
3131	"	1176 3	1176	" r
3132	"	" 4	" 1177	" r
3133	"	1177 4	1177	" r
3134		" 5	1177	" r
3135		1178 5	1178	" r
3136		1181 8	1181	" r
3137		— 9		As 1
3138	"	— 11	"	" 11
3139		— 13	"	" 13
3140	"	1185 14	" 1185	" 14
3141	"	1186 14	" 1186	" 14
3142	"	1187 15	" 1187	" 15

Metal No	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
AR 3143	مہہ اندرپور Mahin- drapūr	1188 15	As on No 3128. ۱۱۸۸	As on No 3128. ۱۵
3144	”	1189 16	” ۱۱۸۹	” ۱۶
3145	”	1206 34	” ۱۲۰۶	” ۳۴
3146	مہی سور Mahisor	— [7]4	۔ ۔ سایہ فصل شاہ عالم سکہ زد در ہفت کشور S. 9	مادوس میمت ۷۴ سسہ جلوس صرب مہی سور M 90.
3147	ناگور Nāgor Dāru-l- barakāt	1194 —	شاہ عالم ۱۱۹۴ نادشاہ عار ک سکہ مار	دارالمرکات ناگور صرب جلوس میمت مادوس ۔ ۔
3148	نجف گرہ Najafgarh	1198 26	As on No 3149. ۱۱۹۸ Mark similar to M. 91. S 85	نجف گرہ صرب میمت مادوس جلوس ۲۶ سسہ
3149	نجیب آباد Najīb- ābād	1177 4	الہ محمد شاہ عالم ناد شہ ۱۱۷۷ سایہ فصل حامی دین سکہ رد در ہفت کشور S. 85	اناد نجیب صرب میمت مادوس جلوس ۴ سسہ

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Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
3150	نجیب آباد Najib-abad	1177 5	As on No. 3149 ۱۱۷۷	As on No. 3149 ۵
3151		1178 6	۱۱ ۸	۶
3152		— 7		۷
3153		1180 8	۱۱	۸
3154		1206 32	۱۲ ۶ M 90	۱۲ M 92
3155		1207 33	As on No. 3154 Same mark. ۱۲ ۷	As on No. 3154 Same mark ۳۳
3156		1212 36	۱۲ ۱۲	but without ۱۲ 92 ۳۸
3157	نر Narwar	1205 33	عالم باد ۱۲ ۵ الد حامی دین سکه	مالوئیں مسک سنہ خلوس عرب نر M 93
3158	دکنہرس Dithras	— 26	As on No. 3128 Date to r of middle line but cut. B 9۰	دکنہرس عرب مسک مالوئیں حوس ۲۶ سکہ

PL

F.

Metal No	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
Al 3159	ہاتھرس Hāthias	— 29	As on No. 3128.	As on No 3158. ۲۹
3160	„	— 30	„	„ ۳۰
3161	ہردوار Hardwār <i>Tirath</i>	1212 39	As on No 3149 ۱۲۱۲ S. 8.	تیرتہردوار صرب میمت مانوس جلوس ۳۹ سے
3162	„	1214 41	„ ۱۲۱۴	„ ۴۱
<i>Name of Mint not clear</i>				
3163	Ahmad- ābād (?)	—	شاہ عالم نادرشاہ عار ک . . . Date to r of top line, but cut	مانوس میمت سے جلوس ^x صرب اناد .
3164	ābād Pūna (?)	15 (?)	شاہ علی گھر نادرشاہ عار ک سکہ مبار	مانوس میمت سے جلوس ^{۱۵} صرب اناد پونہ

M 94

This coin bears the name of 'Alī Gauhar, Shāh 'Ālam II's name before his accession Mr C J Rodgers suggested Pūna as the mint, and the mark undoubtedly points to a Maratha mint-town

Pl

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
Al 3165	?	1188 18	ساز عالم بادشاہ غازی ک سکہ مبارک ۸۸ [۱۱]	؟ قرب مہمبت مانوس چاروس ۱۶ M. 95
3166	?	1196 24	ساز عالم ۱۱۹۶ بادشاہ غازی	؟ چاروس قرب ۱۴ سہ
3167	Ahād	118- 15	۱۱۸- ساز عالم بادشاہ غازی ک The mint mark shows that this coin was struck at Ahmadabad under British auspices.	مانوس مہمبت ۱۵ سہ چاروس قرب اہاد M. 96.

COINS OF THE EAST INDIA COMPANIES

French East India Company

3168	ارکات Arkāt	— 4	حامی دین اللہ محمد سایہ فضل ساز عالم باد فلت کور W 175. B 83	مانوس مہمبت ۳ سہ چاروس قرب ارکات M. 00
3169 Two c. 1750	~	— 5	As on No. 3168	As on No. 3168. Same mark.

Metal No	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
AR 3170	ارکات Aḱkāt	1206 31	As on No 3168. ۱۲۰۶	As on No. 3168. ۳۱
3171	"	1221 43	" ۱۲۲۱	" ۴۳
3172	"	— 44	"	" ۴۴
3173	"	— 45	"	" ۴۵
<i>British East India Company</i>				
3174 Two coins	سورت Sūrat	— 4-	شاه عالم — نادر شاه عار ک W. 180 S. 8	مانوس میمنت ۴۰ سنه خلوس . . M. 97. One specimen bears the date A D 1825
3175 $\frac{1}{2}$	"	—	As on No. 3174 W. 88	As on No 3174
3176 3177	فرح آباد Farrukh- ābād	45	Within raised rim اله حامی دین محمد شاه سایه فضل شاه عالم نادر س رد در هفت کشور M. 90. W. 175 S 1.	Within raised rim مانوس میمنت ۴۵ سنه خلوس سرب فرح آباد Cinquefoil over word سنه.

Pl.

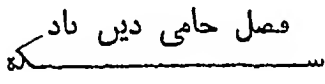
Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
R 3178- 82	فرخ آباد Farrukh ābād	45	As on No. 3176, but no rim, coin obliquely milled. W 174 S 1	As on No. 3176 Same mark. ۴۵ Pl.
3183 3184	مرسد آباد Murahid ābād	19	As on No. 3176 no rim, perpendicular milling W 180 S 1	مانوس میما ۱۹ سه حلوس عرب مرسد آباد Cinquefoil over word سه
3185- 87	"	19	As on No. 3183, but obliquely milled. W 180 S 1	As on No. 3183 ۱۹
3188 3189 1/2		19	As on No. 3183 but raised rim and no milling W 96 S 9	۱۹
3190 1/2		19	As on No. 3188, but no rim and perpendicular milling	" ۱۹
3191 1/2		19	As on No. 3190 but oblique milling	" ۱۹
3192 3193 1/2		1204 10	۱۲ ۴ س عالم بادشاه Oblique milling W 44 S -	۱۹ سه عرب مرسد آباد Cinquefoil.

Metal No	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
Æ 3194 3195 $\frac{1}{4}$	مرشد آباد Murshid- ābād	1204 19	As on No 3192, but perpendicular milling ۱۲۰۴	As on No. 3192. ۱۹ Pl
Æ 3196	اسلام آباد Islām- ābād	—	— نادرشاه عا ک	اسلام آباد صرب Mark similar to M 89
3197	اسمعیل گره Isma'īl- garh	1194	عالم شاه ۱۱۹۴	اسمعیل گره [ره] صرب
3198	بروده Baroda	— 44	— فصل اله حامی ..	مانوس میمت ۴۴ سه حلوس
3199 3200	"	— 46	As on No 3198 W. 101 S 75	As on No 3198, but date "۴۶", and mint-name [برودا] visible M 30
3201	بندربان Bindra- ban	— 27	شاه عالم نادرشاه عار ک	بندربان صرب ۲۷ M 90, and M 75
			W. 141 S 75	

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse	
Æ 3202	چہرولی Chhach rauli	1216 41	عالم سا ۱۲۱۶ م فلوس M 99 W 230 S. 1	چہرولی عرب ۳۱ سنة M 72 and sword.	PL
3203	حسن آباد Hasan- abad	1176 8	ساز عالم ۱۱۷۶ فلوس W 185 S 75	آباد حسن ۳ عرب	
3204		1179 7	As on No. 3203 ۱۱۷۹ S 7	As on No. 3203. ۷	PI
3205	"	1219 —	۱۲۱۹ M 30 W 135 S -8	Date indistinct	
3206	دولت آباد Daulat abad	1213 —	عالم سا ۱۲۱۳ م فلوس W 101 S -5	[دولت آباد] عرب Below word عرب a fish.	PI
3207 3208	سہارنپور Saharan- pur	1212 30	عالم سا ۱۲۱۲ م فلوس W 10 -11- S. -۸-۸	سہارنپور عرب ۳۱ سنة M 9۰	

Metal No	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
Æ 3209	سہارنپور Sahāran- pūr	1214 40	عالم گیر ۱۲۱۴ فلوس (sic) M 100 W. 102 S. 8	As on No 3207. ۴.
3210 3211	„	1217 44	As on No 3207 ۱۲۱۷ M 100 W. 257-278 S. 95-1 1	As on No 3207 ۴۴ Mark similar to M 91, and star Pl
3212	„	„	As on No 3210 W. 62 S. 7	As on No. 3210
3213	شاہ جہاں آباد Shāhja- hānābād	1186 13	عالم شاہ ۱۱۸۶ فلوس W. 187 S 75	آباد جہاں شاہ صرب ۱۳
3214	„	1206 —	As on No. 3213 ۱۲۰۶ W 127 S 75	شاہ جہاں آباد صرب Fish
3215	„	1207 32	شاہ عالم [ناد] شاہ عار ۷ [۱۲] سس W. 124 S. 8	As on No 3214 ۳۲

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
Æ 3216	سہ جہان آباد Shahjahanabad	1209 32	As on No. 3213 ۱۲۱۱	As on No. 3214. ۳۲
3217	"	— 40	سہ عالم سامی فلوس W 187 S -85.	As on No. 3213 ۳
3218		1210 46	۱۲۱۱ W 191	۳۱
3219	"	" 47	۱۲۱۱ W 187	" ۳
3220	مہرا Mathura Islam abad	— 44	سہ بادشاہ غار ن سہ W 140 S 75	اسلام آباد مہرا سہ فلوس ۳۲ Sword
3221 3222	مومن آباد Mumin abad	— 3	سہ عالم بادشاہ غار ن سہ Flowered field. W 120 S 75	مومن آباد سہ فلوس ۳ سہ Flowered field.
3223	"	1212 36	In circle as on No. 3221 1212 W 117 S -۲۰	As on No. 3221 but in field representation of a fish ۳۱

Metal No	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
Æ 3224	مومن آباد Mūmin- ābād	1216 -4	As on No 3221 ۱۲۱۶ W 124 S. 8	As on No 3221, but in field cinquefoil, and M 101
3225	مہہ اندرپور Mahin- drapūr	— 27	 M 77 W. 145 S. 8	مہہ اندرپور صرب میہمت مابوس حلوس ۲۷ سسہ M 80
3226	نجیب آباد Najib- ābād	1184 12	عالم شا ۱۱۸۴ھ فلوس W. 194. S 8	آباد نجیب صرب ۱۲ سسہ
3227 3228	”	1213 38	As on No 3226. ۱۲۱۳ W. 91 S 75	As on No 3226, but in field a fish horizontal ۳۸
3229	”	1212 41	” ۱۲۱۲ W 60 S. 65	As on No 3227 Fish upright ۴۱
3230 3231	”	”	Quatrefoil ” W. 109-115 S. 8	” ۴۱

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
Æ 3232	نصیب آباد Najib- abad	1199 (sic) 42	As on No. 3228 M. 90 W 131 S. 75	As on No. 3227 r
3233	,	— 43	M 100 W 63. S. 7	" r
<i>Mint-name missing or not clear</i>				
3234		1205 81	Within geometrical figure r o W 320 S 85	Within geometrical figure r
3235	!	— 10	نعل حامی دین بر هفت کور W 169 S 8	طوس ۱۹ س
3236	!	— 30	ساز عالم کد مبار W 101 S 85	عرب طوس r س
3237	Najib- abad (l)	120۵ 32	As on No 3227 W 123 S 75	As on No. 3227 but mint cut.
3238	!	— 35	Illegible W 107 S 75	As on No. 3227 r

Metal No	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
Æ 3239	?	— 37	عالم شا ۱۲۱۱ هـ فلوس M 90 W. 243 S. 85	سنة ۳۷
3240	?	— 37	As on No. 3233 W. 123 S. 75	As on No 3233, but mint cut.
3241		1202 —	In area contained by concentric circles ۱۲۲ W 264 S 9	Situate as obverse M 102
3242	?	1215 43	شاه عالم ۱۲۱۵ نادر شاه عا ک W. 130 S 75	J W H حلوس ۴۳
3243	Mūmin- ābād (?)	1216 44	As on No 3224 W. 121 S. 75	As on No 3224
3244 ¹	?	—	عالی شاه W. 223 S 1 05	Leaf and snake

¹ Mr Rodgers read the mint of this specimen as Bhakhar, but I think this is very doubtful

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
Æ 3245- 47	!	1211 38	<p>شاہ عالم</p> <p>1711</p> <p>بادشاہ غار</p>	<p>وان نکر</p> <p>عرب</p> <p>حلوس</p> <p>A fish.</p>
			W 121 S 75	P1

Accession 5:V:1173 (Tuesday December 25, 1759).

Death 7:IX:1221 (Tuesday November 18 1806).

Earliest known coin N 1174 AR 1174 Æ 1175

Latest N 1221 AR 1231 Æ 1219

Unrepresented mints and metals

A Ajmer Arkat, Islāmābād, Akbarābād, Burhānpūr Banāras, Bahādurpātan, Jaipūr
Sūrat Zafarābād Farrukhābād (Ahmadnagar), Mumbai, Mahindrapūr.

AR Ajmer Ahmadābād, Islāmābād, Isma'īlgarh Ilahābād, Orchha Aurangnagar
Brajindrapūr Baroda, Burhānpūr, Biscall, Bhartpūr Bhopal, Jahāngirnagar, Chhatarpūr
Hasanābād, Dīlshādābād Srinagar (Garhwāl), Sūrat Firoznagar Qanauj (Shahābād), Kalpi,
Katak Kalkatta, Kūnch, Gohad, Mathura (Islāmābād), Machhlipatan, Numbal, Mandloor,
Anūpnagar (Shahābād), Mūngir Nawrullānagar Ilāsi (Sūlīhābād)

Æ Ahmadābād, Azamnagar, Akbarābād, Akbarpūr Orchha, Ellchpūr Burhānpūr
Bareilly Balwantnagar Banāras, Bhartpūr Pūnīpat, Jhānsi, Jaipūr Dādar, Dāmīa, Dīlshādābād,
Farrukhnagar Kānsū, Kalkatta, Gohad, Machhlipatan, Nāhan, Najafgarh Nawar

BEDĀR BAKHT

A. H. 1202-1203

A. D. 1788

AR 3246 ¹	احمد آباد Ahmad Abid	1203 1	<p>محمد بطار تخت</p> <p>1788</p> <p>تاج و تخت جهان</p>	<p>احمد آباد</p> <p>عرب</p> <p>مسب مالوس</p> <p>حلوس احد</p>
			W 163 S 75	P1

¹ Mr. Elgers read the mint of this coin as Muhammadābād, but there is no reason to suppose that it is not Ahmadābād. Its style closely resembles that of Coin No. 24.

Metal No	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
<i>A</i> 3249	شاه جهان آباد Shāhjahānābād <i>Dāru-l-khilāfat</i>	1202 1	بیدار بخت شاه ۱۲۰۲ تاج و محمد جهان W. 166 S. 75	دار الخلا شاه صرب خلوس میمب مانوس احد سسه Pl
			The full couplet is سکه رد در و ارث تاج و تخت شاه جهان محمد بیدار بخت 'Struck coin on gold, the heir of crown and throne, Lord of the world, Muhammad Bedār Bakht'	

Usurpation 27 XI 1202 (Friday, August 29, 1788)

Dethroned 8 I 1203 (Thursday, October 9, 1788)

Earliest known coin *A* 1202 *AR* 1202 *Æ* 1 *gulūs*

Latest ,, ,, *A* 1203 *AR* 1202 *Æ* 1 *gulūs*

Unrepresented mints and metals

AR Ahmadābūd, Shāhjahānābād

Æ Ahmadābād

XVI

MUHAMMAD AKBAR II

A. H. 1221-1253

A. D. 1806-1837

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
A/ 3250	سہ جہان آباد Shahja hanabad Daru-l khilafat	1221 1	In triple circle, on flowered field محمد اکبر سہ بادشاہ غار 1771 صاحب قرآن خان سکہ مبارک M 77 and cinquefoil. W 105 S 1-05	In triple circle on flowered field جہان آباد دار الخلافۃ سہ شرب حلوس صفت مانوس احد سکہ PL
3251	"	1234 13	As on No. 3250 Same marks 1777 W 229 S 1 15 (Looped.)	As on No. 3250 17
H 3252	"	1221 1	As on No. 3250 Same marks. 1771 W 172 S 1	As on No. 3250
3253 1			1771 W 86 S -5	
3254	"	122- 3	1771	"

Metal No	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
R 3255	شاه جهان آباد Shāhja- hānābād Dārū-l- <u>Ḥulāfat</u>	1222 2	As on No 3250 ۱۲۲۲	As on No 3250. ۲
3256	"	1223 3	" ۱۲۲۳ W. 172 S. 1 15	" ۳
3257	"	1224 3	" ۱۲۲۴	" ۴
3258	"	1225 4	" ۱۲۲۵	" ۵
3259	"	1226 5	" ۱۲۲۶	" ۶
3260 3261	"	1227 6	" ۱۲۲۷	" ۷
3262	"	— 6	"	" ۸
3263	"	1227 7	" ۱۲۲۷	" ۹
3264	"	1228 7	" ۱۲۲۸	" ۱۰
3265 $\frac{1}{4}$	"	— 7	" W 42	" ۱۱
3266	"	— 11	"	" ۱۲

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
R 3267 ¹	ساز جهان آباد Shāhja hānābād Dārū-l Khilāfat	1239 19	As on No. 3250 ۱۲۳۹ W 173 S 125	As on No. 3250 ۱۹
3268	"	1240 20	" ۱۲۴۰ S. 125	"
3269	"	1241 21	" ۱۲۴۱ S 125	"
3270	"	1248 28	" ۱۲۴۸ S 125	"
3271	"	1249 29	" ۱۲۴۹ S 125	" ۲۹
3272	"	1252 32	" ۱۲۵۲ S 125	" ۳۲
A 3273 3274	ساز جهان آباد Shāhja hānābād	1222 1	ساز اکبر سام ۱۲۲۲ W 172 S 125	اناد جهان احد ساز

¹ This and the five succeeding beautiful specimens are worthy for use

Metal No	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
Æ 3275	شاه جہاں آباد Shāhja- hānābād	1225 5	As on No 3273. ۱۲۲۵ W 178. S. 8	As on No. 3273. S ۵ [S = سہ]

Accession 7 IX 1221 (Tuesday, November 18, 1806)

Death 28 VI 1253 (Friday, September 29, 1837)

Earliest known coin Y 1221 R 1221 Æ 1221

Latest „ „ Y 19 julūs R 36 julūs Æ 1251

Unrepresented mints and metals None (see Preface).

XVII

BAHĀDUR SHĀH II

A. H. 1253-1274

A. D. 1837-1858

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
At 3276	سہا جہان آباد Shāhjahān hānābād Dārū-l Khilāfat	1258 8	In triple circle on flowered field ۱۲۵ محمد بہادر شاہ نادر شاہ غازی سراج الدین اکبر انوار M 77 and cinquefoil W 172 S 115	In triple circle, on flowered field جہان آباد دار الخلافہ شاہ عرب طوس ممیت مانوس ۱۲۵ Pl.

Accession 23: VI: 1163 (Friday September 29, 1837).

Deposition 13: VIII: 1274 (Monday, March 29 1858)

Earliest known coin At 1254

Latest " At 1274.

Unrepresented mints and metals: None (see Preface).

Unassigned

At 3277 ¹	1	1203	ال محمد اکبر شاہ ۱۲۰۳ فضل حامی دین شاہ W 176 S 85	عرب طوس ممیت مانوس احد ۱۲۰ Pl.
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¹ Mr Falcner remarks that the author of the تذکرہ شجرہ سرگلشن gives the following copy of a coin of Akbar II:

سکہ زد در جہان رفیع ال
حامی دین محمد اکبر شاہ

But the date is not on this coin. I put it back Mr Falcner's reading of the mint as Akbar II's was the first one.

SUPPLEMENTARY COINS (ILLUSTRATED IN PLATE XXI)

AKBAR

- (i) 'Havel' mohar of Achr mint *B. M. Cat.*, Pl. V, 166
 (ii) Half mohar bearing figures of Sita and Rama Cabinet de France
 (iii) Square rupee of Urdū mint *Cf. B. M. Cat.*, Pl. V, 172
 (iv) 1/20 rupee of Agra mint bearing the word روم *B. M. Cat.*, Pl. IV, 128
 (v) 1/20 quarter-rupee of Fathpūr mint Bodleian Library Collection

JAHANGİR

- (vi) The rarer of the two types of portrait mohar struck at Ajmer mint *B. M. Cat.*, Pl. IX, 318
 (vii) Mintless portrait mohar. *B. M. Cat.*, Pl. IX, 312
 (viii) Zodiacaal mohar of Ajmer mint Cabinet de France
 (ix) Zodiacaal mohar of Lāhor mint bearing name of Nūr Jahān " " "
 (x) Square gold *nisār* of Ajmer mint *B. M.* (from Bleasby Collection)
 (xi) Silver *nisār atālī* of Ajmer mint Bodleian Library Collection
 (xii) Mintless silver *khair qabūl* *B. M.*
 (xiii) Silver *khair qabūl* of Lāhor mint Cabinet de France

DĀWAR BAKHSH

- (xiv) Rupee of Lāhor mint *B. M. Cat.*, Pl. XIV, 527

SHĀH JAHĀN

- (xv) Large silver *nisār* of Akbarābād mint Cabinet de France
 (xvi) Silver *nisār* of Akbarnagar mint " " "

SHĀH SHUJĀ'

- (xvii) Rupee, mint cut *B. M. Cat.*, Pl. XVIII, 691

AURANGZEB 'ĀLAMGĪR

- (xviii) Small silver coin of Jahāngīrnagar mint Cabinet de France

'AZĪMU-SH-SHĀN

- (xix) Rupee of Jahāngīrnagar mint *B. M. Cat.*, Pl. XXIII, 903

JAHĀNDĀR

- (xx) Silver *nisār* of Shāhjahānābād mint *B. M. Cat.*, Pl. XXII, 889

APPENDIX A

COMPARATIVE TABLE OF THE YEARS OF THE HIJRI
AND CHRISTIAN ERAS

A. H.	A. D.	A. H.	A. D.	A. H.	A. D.
932	1526 Oct. 18	970	1562 Aug 31	1008	1599 July 24
933	1526 " 8	971	1563 " 21	1009	1600 " 13
934	1527 Sept. 27	972	1564, " 9	1010	1601 " 2
935	1528, " 16	973	1565 July 29	1011	1602 June 21
936	1529 " 5	974	1566 " 10	1012	1603, " 11
937	1530 Aug 25	975	1567 " 8	1013	1604, May 30
938	1531 " 15	976	1568 June 20	1014	1605, " 19
939	1532, " 3	977	1569, " 16	1015	1606, " 9
940	1533 July 23	978	1570 " 5	1016	1607 April 28
941	1534 " 13	979	1571 May 20	1017	1608, " 17
942	1535 " 2	980	1572, " 14	1018	1609 " 6
943	1536 June 20	981	1573, " 3	1019	1610 Mar 20
944	1537 " 10	982	1574, April 23	1020	1611 " 16
945	1538 May 30	983	1575 " 12	1021	1612 " 4
946	1539 " 10	984	1576, Mar 31	1022	1613 Feb. 21
947	1540 " 8	985	1577 " 21	1023	1614 " 11
948	1541 April 27	986	1578 " 10	1024	1615 Jan. 31
949	1542 " 17	987	1579 Feb. 28	1025	1616 " 20
950	1543 " 0	988	1580 " 17	1026	1617, " 9
951	1544 Mar 25	989	1581 " 5	1027	1617 Dec. 29
952	1545 " 15	990	1582 Jan 20	1028	1618, " 19
953	1546, " 4	991	1583 " 25 ¹	1029	1619, " 8
954	1547 Feb 21	992	1584 " 14	1030	1620 Nov 26
955	1548 " 11	993	1585 " 3	1031	1621, " 16
956	1549 Jan. 30	994	1586 Dec 23	1032	1622 " 5
957	1550 " 20	995	1586 " 12	1033	1623 Oct. 25
958	1551 " 0	996	1587 " 2	1034	1624 " 14
959	1551 Dec. 29	997	1588 Nov 20	1035	1625 " 3
960	1552 " 18	998	1589 " 10	1036	1626 Sept 22
961	1553 " 7	999	1590 Oct. 30	1037	1627 " 12
962	1554 Nov 26	1000	1591 " 19	1038	1628 Aug 31
963	1555 " 16	1001	1592 " 8	1039	1629 " 21
964	1556 " 4	1002	1593, Sept. 27	1040	1630 " 10
965	1557 Oct 24	1003	1594 " 16	1041	1631 July 30
966	1558 " 11	1004	1595 " 6	1042	1632 " 19
967	1559 " 3	1005	1596 Aug 25	1043	1633 " 8
968	1560 Sept 22	1006	1597 " 14	1044	1634 June 27
969	1561 " 11	1007	1598 " 4	1045	1635 " 17

¹ It is the 1st day of the New Style year.

A. H	A. D.	A. H	A. D.	A. H	A. D.
1046	1636, June 5	1099	1687, Nov. 7	1152	1739, April 10
1047	1637, May 26	1100	1688, Oct 26	1153	1740, Mar 29
1048	1638, „ 15	1101	1689, „ 15	1154	1741, „ 19
1049	1639, „ 4	1102	1690, „ 5	1155	1742, „ 8
1050	1640, April 23	1103	1691, Sept 24	1156	1743, Feb 25
1051	1641, „ 12	1104	1692, „ 12	1157	1744, „ 15
1052	1642, „ 1	1105	1693, „ 2	1158	1745, „ 3
1053	1643, Mar 22	1106	1694, Aug 22	1159	1746, Jan 24
1054	1644, „ 10	1107	1695, „ 12	1160	1747, „ 13
1055	1645, Feb 27	1108	1696, July 31	1161	1748, „ 2
1056	1646, „ 17	1109	1697, „ 20	1162	1748, Dec 22
1057	1647, „ 6	1110	1698, „ 10	1163	1749, „ 11
1058	1648, Jan. 27	1111	1699, June 29	1164	1750, Nov. 30
1059	1649, „ 15	1112	1700, „ 18	1165	1751, „ 20
1060	1650, „ 4	1113	1701, „ 8	1166	1752, „ 8
1061	1650, Dec 25	1114	1702, May 28	1167	1753, Oct 29
1062	1651, „ 14	1115	1703, „ 17	1168	1754, „ 18
1063	1652, „ 2	1116	1704, „ 6	1169	1755, „ 7
1064	1653, Nov 22	1117	1705, April 25	1170	1756, Sept 26
1065	1654, „ 11	1118	1706, „ 15	1171	1757, „ 15
1066	1655, Oct 31	1119	1707, „ 4	1172	1758, „ 4
1067	1656, „ 20	1120	1708, Mar 23	1173	1759, Aug 25
1068	1657, „ 9	1121	1709, „ 13	1174	1760, „ 13
1069	1658, Sept 29	1122	1710, „ 2	1175	1761, „ 2
1070	1659, „ 18	1123	1711, Feb 19	1176	1762, July 23
1071	1660, „ 6	1124	1712, „ 9	1177	1763, „ 12
1072	1661, Aug 27	1125	1713, Jan 26	1178	1764, „ 1
1073	1662, „ 16	1126	1714, „ 17	1179	1765, June 20
1074	1663, „ 5	1127	1715, „ 7	1180	1766, „ 9
1075	1664, July 25	1128	1715, Dec 27	1181	1767, May 30
1076	1665, „ 14	1129	1716, „ 16	1182	1768, „ 18
1077	1666, „ 4	1130	1717, „ 5	1183	1769, „ 7
1078	1667, June 23	1131	1718, Nov 24	1184	1770, April 27
1079	1668, „ 11	1132	1719, „ 14	1185	1771, „ 16
1080	1669, „ 1	1133	1720, „ 2	1186	1772, „ 4
1081	1670, May 21	1134	1721, Oct 22	1187	1773, Mar. 25
1082	1671, „ 10	1135	1722, „ 12	1188	1774, „ 14
1083	1672, April 29	1136	1723, „ 1	1189	1775, „ 4
1084	1673, „ 18	1137	1724, Sept 20	1190	1776, Feb 21
1085	1674, „ 7	1138	1725, „ 9	1191	1777, „ 9
1086	1675, Mar 28	1139	1726, Aug 29	1192	1778, Jan 30
1087	1676, „ 16	1140	1727, „ 19	1193	1779, „ 19
1088	1677, „ 6	1141	1728, „ 7	1194	1780, „ 8
1089	1678, Feb. 23	1142	1729, July 27	1195	1780, Dec 28
1090	1679, „ 12	1143	1730, „ 17	1196	1781, „ 17
1091	1680, „ 2	1144	1731, „ 6	1197	1782, „ 7
1092	1681, Jan 21	1145	1732, June 24	1198	1783, Nov 26
1093	1682, „ 10	1146	1733, „ 14	1199	1784, „ 14
1094	1682, Dec 31	1147	1734, „ 3	1200	1785, „ 4
1095	1683, „ 20	1148	1735, May 24	1201	1786, Oct 24
1096	1684, „ 8	1149	1736, „ 12	1202	1787, „ 13
1097	1685, Nov 28	1150	1737, „ 1	1203	1788, „ 2
1098	1686, „ 17	1151	1738, April 21	1204	1789, Sept 21

A. H.	A. D.	A. H.	A. D.	A. H.	A. D.
1205	1790 Sept. 10	1229	1813 Dec. 24	1253	1837, April 7
1208	1791 Aug. 31	1230	1814 " 14	1254	1838 Mar. 27
1207	1792 " 19	1231	1815 " 3	1255	1839 " 17
1208	1793 " 9	1232	1815, Nov. 21	1255	1840, " 5
1209	1794 July 29	1233	1817 " 11	1257	1841 Feb. 23
1210	1795 " 18	1234	1818, Oct. 31	1258	1842, " 12
1211	1796, " 7	1235	1819, " 20	1259	1843, " 1
1212	1797 June 25	1238	1820 " 9	1250	1844, Jan. 22
1213	1798, " 15	1237	1821, Sept. 28	1251	1845, " 10
1214	1799 " 5	1238	1822 " 18	1262	1845 Dec. 30
1215	1800 May 25	1239	1823 " 7	1263	1846, " 20
1215	1801 " 14	1240	1824 Aug. 26	1264	1847 " 9
1217	1802 " 4	1241	1825 " 18	1265	1848, Nov. 27
1218	1803 April 23	1242	1828 " 5	1258	1849, " 17
1219	1804, " 12	1243	1827 July 25	1267	1850 " 8
1220	1805 " 1	1244	1828 " 14	1268	1851 Oct. 27
1221	1806 Mar. 21	1245	1829, " 3	1269	1852, " 15
1222	1807 " 11	1246	1830 June 22	1270	1853 " 4
1223	1808 Feb. 28	1247	1831 " 12	1271	1854 Sept. 24
1224	1809 " 16	1248	1832 May 31	1272	1855, " 13
1225	1810 " 6	1249	1833, " 21	1273	1855 " 1
1226	1811 Jan. 25	1250	1834 " 10	1274	1857 Aug. 22
1227	1812 " 16	1251	1835 April 29	1275	1858 " 11
1228	1813 " 4	1252	1836 " 18		

NOTE.—This table is taken from the British Museum Catalogue 'Suljans of Dehli', for which it was compiled by Mr Stanley Lane-Poole from sources there quoted.

APPENDIX C

GLOSSARY OF THE WORDS AND PHRASES USED
ON THE COINS

بادشاه	suzerain king	An Indian form of the Persian بادشاه
غازى	fighter of infidels. Cp	defender of the faith
سلطان الاعظم الخاتان المكرم	the most great sultan, the illustrious emperor	
حفظ الله تعالى ملكه و سلطه	may God most high perpetuate the kingdom and sovereignty	
امير المؤمنين	Commander of the Faithful.	
ضرب	struck.	
حظه مبارك	blessed district	
سكه مبارك	auspicious coin.	
(بلاد pl) بلدة or قصبه	town.	
ناصر الدنيا و الدين	defender of the world and of the Faith	
ابو الفتح or ابو المظفر	father of victory	
ابو العدل	father of justice.	
قطاع	district.	
صاحب قران	The phrase صاحب قران ḥāshib-i qirān means lord of the planetary conjunctions	

The term قران qirān indicates in the astrology of Persia a conjunction of two or more planets. Some of these such as that of the two fortunate planets Jupiter and Venus, are considered auspicious while others of which that of Mars and Saturn is an example are deemed to exert a malignant power. Beneficent conjunctions are termed قران الحسن and those of a sinister aspect are known as قران النحس. The phrase صاحب قران indicates one who is master of the planetary conjunctions or aspects and so may be regarded as an omnipotent emperor a lord of the supernatural powers. This title was apparently first borne by Taimurān (Taimūr) from whom Ḥāshir the founder of the Mughal Empire in Hindustan was sixth in descent. Shāh Jalāl son of Jalālگیر was the first to revive the use of this old title on the coinage though there is reason to believe that it had already been assumed by Jalālگیر. Shāh Jalāl calls himself صاحب قران لای. The phrase ḥāshib-i Qirān. The title ḥāshib-i Qirān in its alternative forms Ḥāshib-i Qirān Ḥāshib-i

TABLE

OF

THE RELATIVE WEIGHTS OF ENGLISH GRAINS AND
FRENCH GRAMMES

Grains.	Grammes.	Grains.	Grammes.	Grains.	Grammes.	Grains.	Grammes.
1	·004	41	2 656	81	5·248	121	7 840
2	129	42	2 720	82	5 312	122	7 905
3	194	43	2 785	83	5·378	123	7 970
4	250	44	2 850	84	5·442	124	8·035
5	324	45	2 915	85	5·508	125	8 100
6	388	46	2 980	86	5·572	126	8 164
7	453	47	3·045	87	5·637	127	8 229
8	518	48	3 110	88	5·702	128	8 294
9	583	49	3 175	89	5·767	129	8 359
10	648	50	3 240	90	5·832	130	8 424
11	712	51	3 304	91	5·896	131	8·488
12	777	52	3 369	92	5·961	132	8 553
13	842	53	3·434	93	6·026	133	8 618
14	907	54	3 498	94	6·091	134	8·682
15	972	55	3 564	95	6·156	135	8 747
16	1·036	56	3 628	96	6·220	136	8 812
17	1 101	57	3 693	97	6·285	137	8 877
18	1 166	58	3 758	98	6·350	138	8·942
19	1 231	59	3 823	99	6·415	139	9·007
20	1 296	60	3 888	100	6·480	140	9·072
21	1 360	61	3 952	101	6·544	141	9·136
22	1·425	62	4·017	102	6·609	142	9·200
23	1 490	63	4·082	103	6·674	143	9·265
24	1 555	64	4 146	104	6·738	144	9·330
25	1 620	65	4 211	105	6 801	145	9·395
26	1·684	66	4 276	106	6·868	146	9·460
27	1 749	67	4 341	107	6·933	147	9·525
28	1 814	68	4 406	108	6·998	148	9·590
29	1 879	69	4·471	109	7·063	149	9 655
30	1 944	70	4 536	110	7 128	150	9 720
31	2·008	71	4 600	111	7 192	151	9 784
32	2·073	72	4·665	112	7 257	152	9 849
33	2 138	73	4 729	113	7 322	153	9 914
34	2 202	74	4 794	114	7 387	154	9 978
35	2 267	75	4 859	115	7 452	155	10 043
36	2 332	76	4 924	116	7 516	156	10 108
37	2 397	77	4 989	117	7 581	157	10 173
38	2 462	78	5 054	118	7 646	158	10 238
39	2 527	79	5 119	119	7 711	159	10 303
40	2 592	80	5 184	120	7 776	160	10 368

RELATIVE TABLE OF INCHES AND MILLIMETRES

Inches.	Millimetres.	Inches.	Millimetres.	Inches.	Millimetres.
25	635	70	1778	115	2921
30	762	75	1905	120	3048
35	889	80	2032	125	3175
40	1016	85	2159	130	3302
45	1143	90	2286	135	3429
50	1270	95	2413	140	3556
55	1397	100	2540	145	3683
60	1524	105	2667	150	3810
65	1651	110	2794		

Marks on Mughal Coins

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36
37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45
46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54
55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63
64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72
73	74	75	76	76^A	77	78	79	80
81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89
90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98
		99	100	101	102	103		

PLATES



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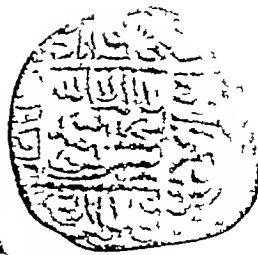


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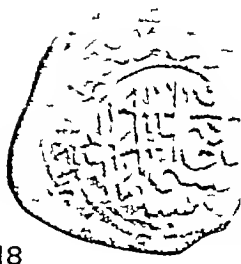




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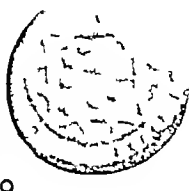
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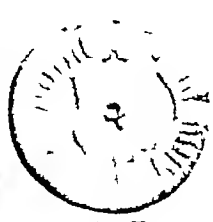
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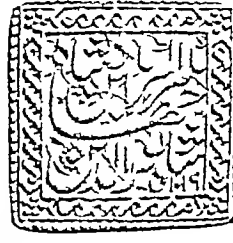
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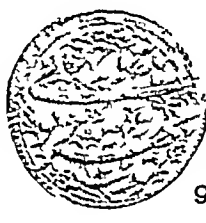
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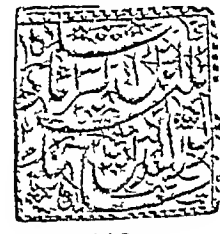
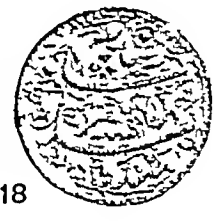
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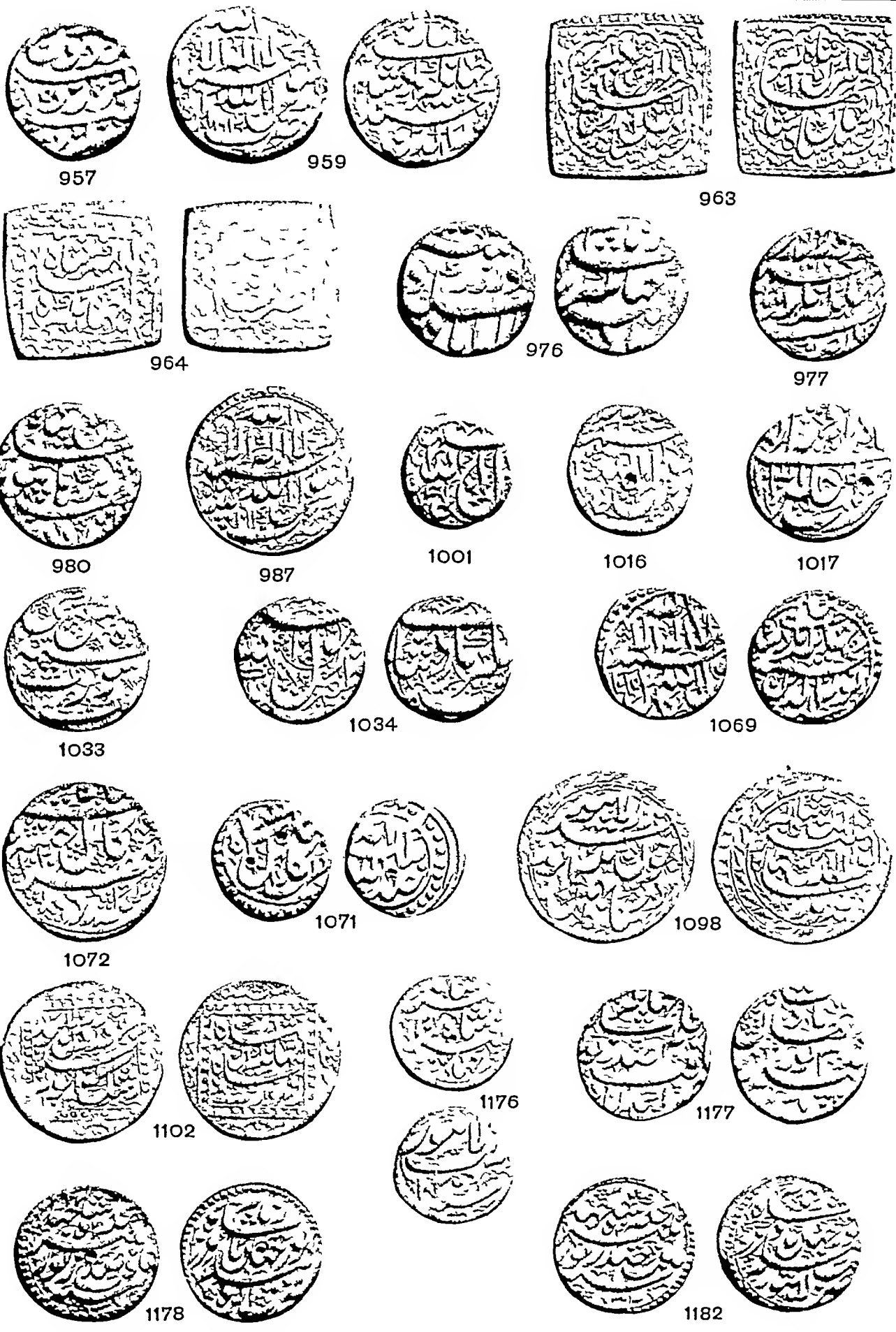
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JAHĀNGĪR, JAHĀNGĪR WITH NŪR JAHĀN



1184



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1186



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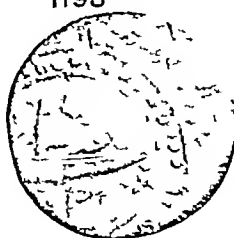
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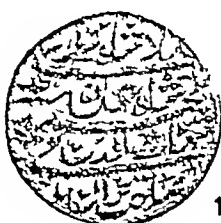
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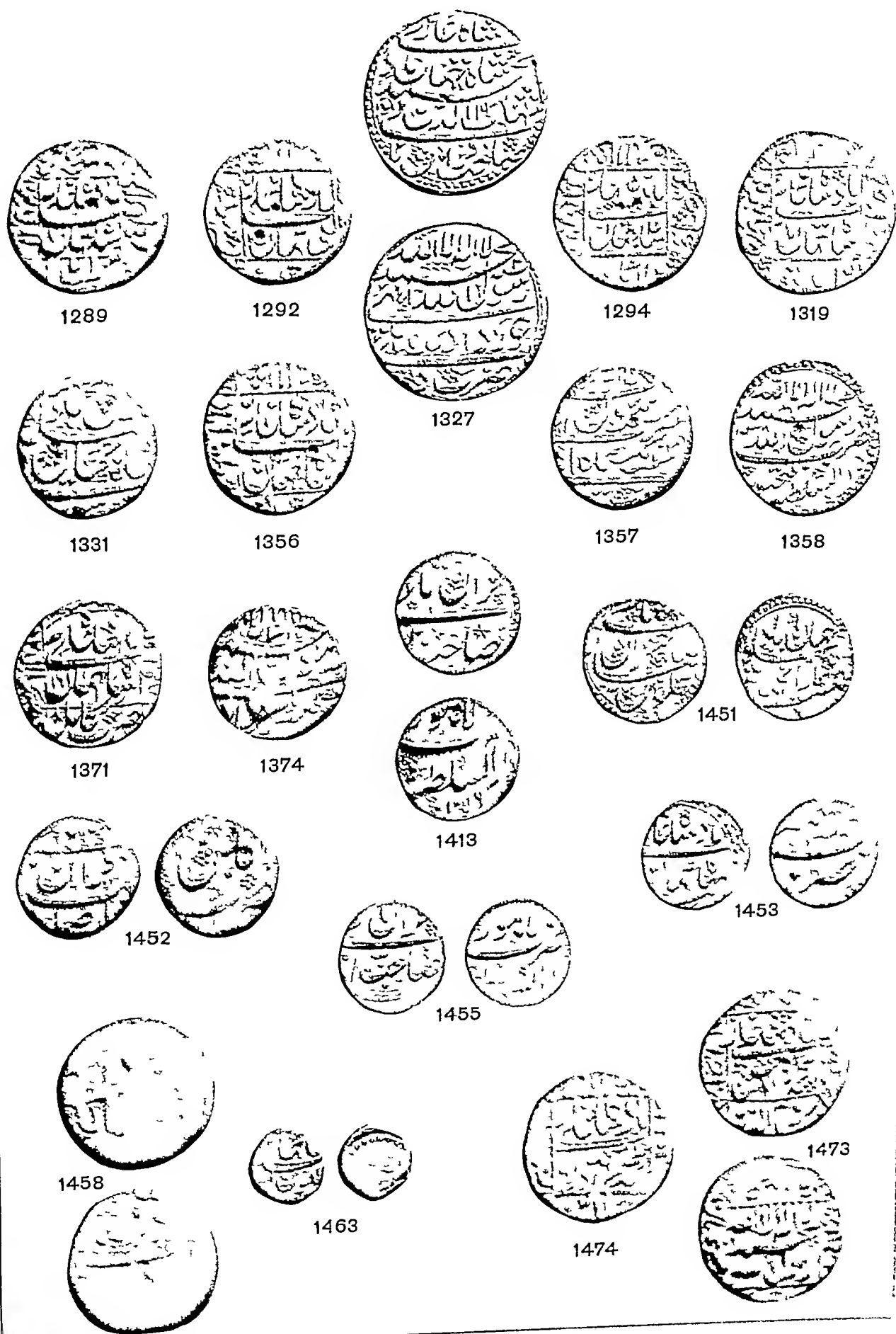
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SHĀH JAHĀN, MURĀD BAKHSH



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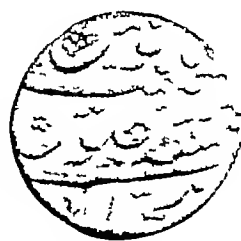
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1501



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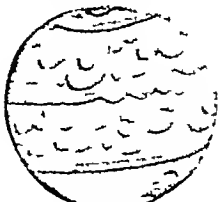
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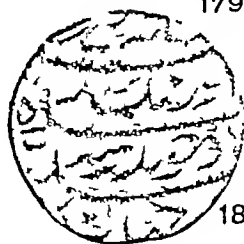
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1948



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1954



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1960 A



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1982



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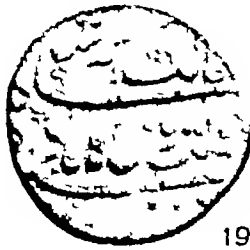


1986



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1993



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1996



1998



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2023



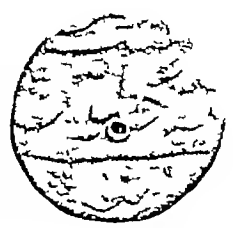
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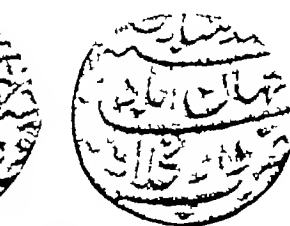
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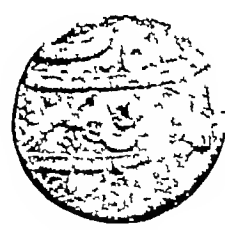
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2153



2182



2187



2190



2191



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2287



2292



2301



2303



2307



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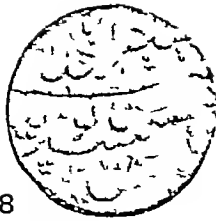


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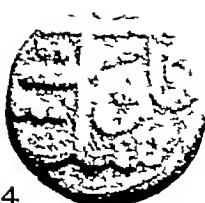




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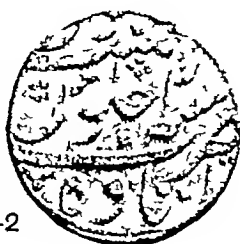
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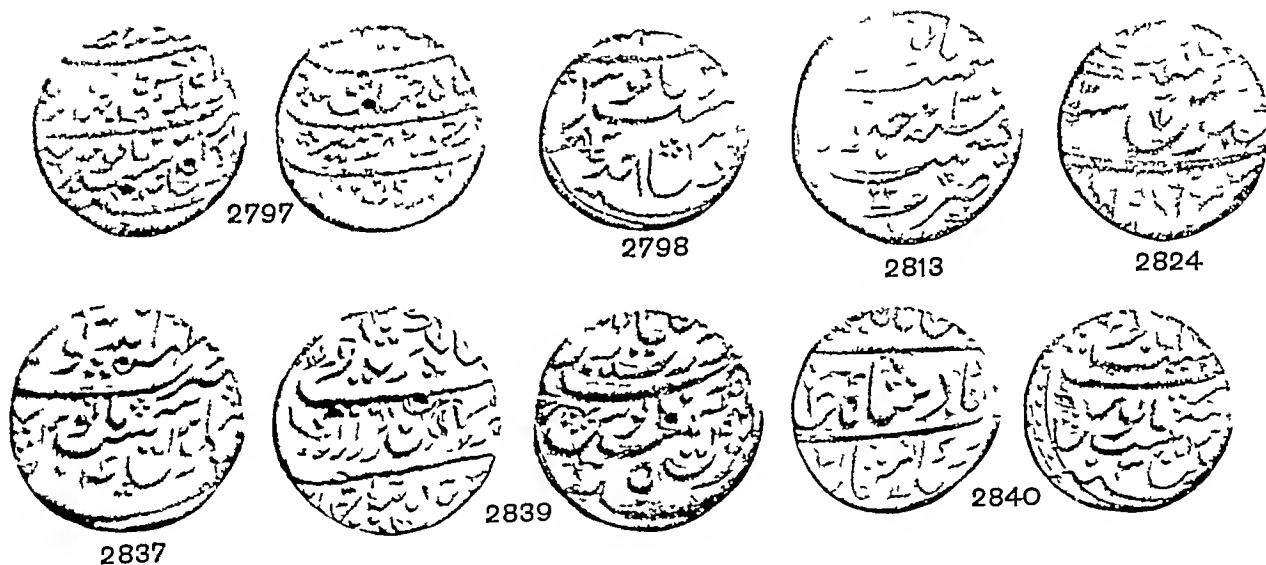
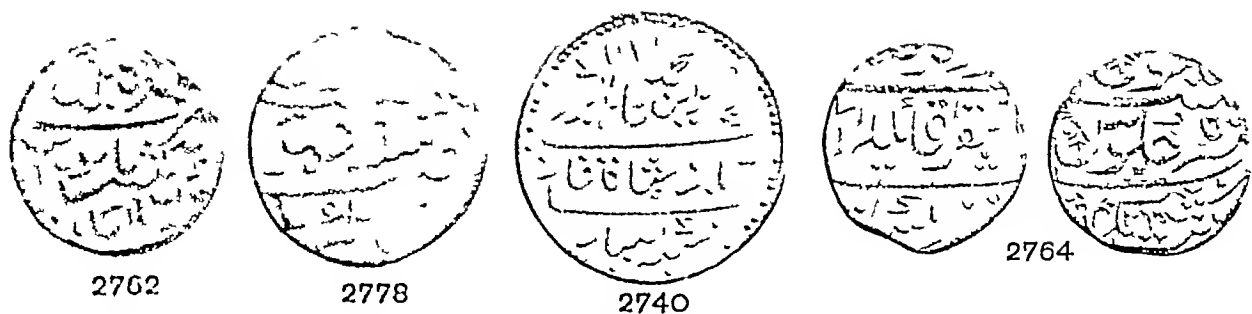


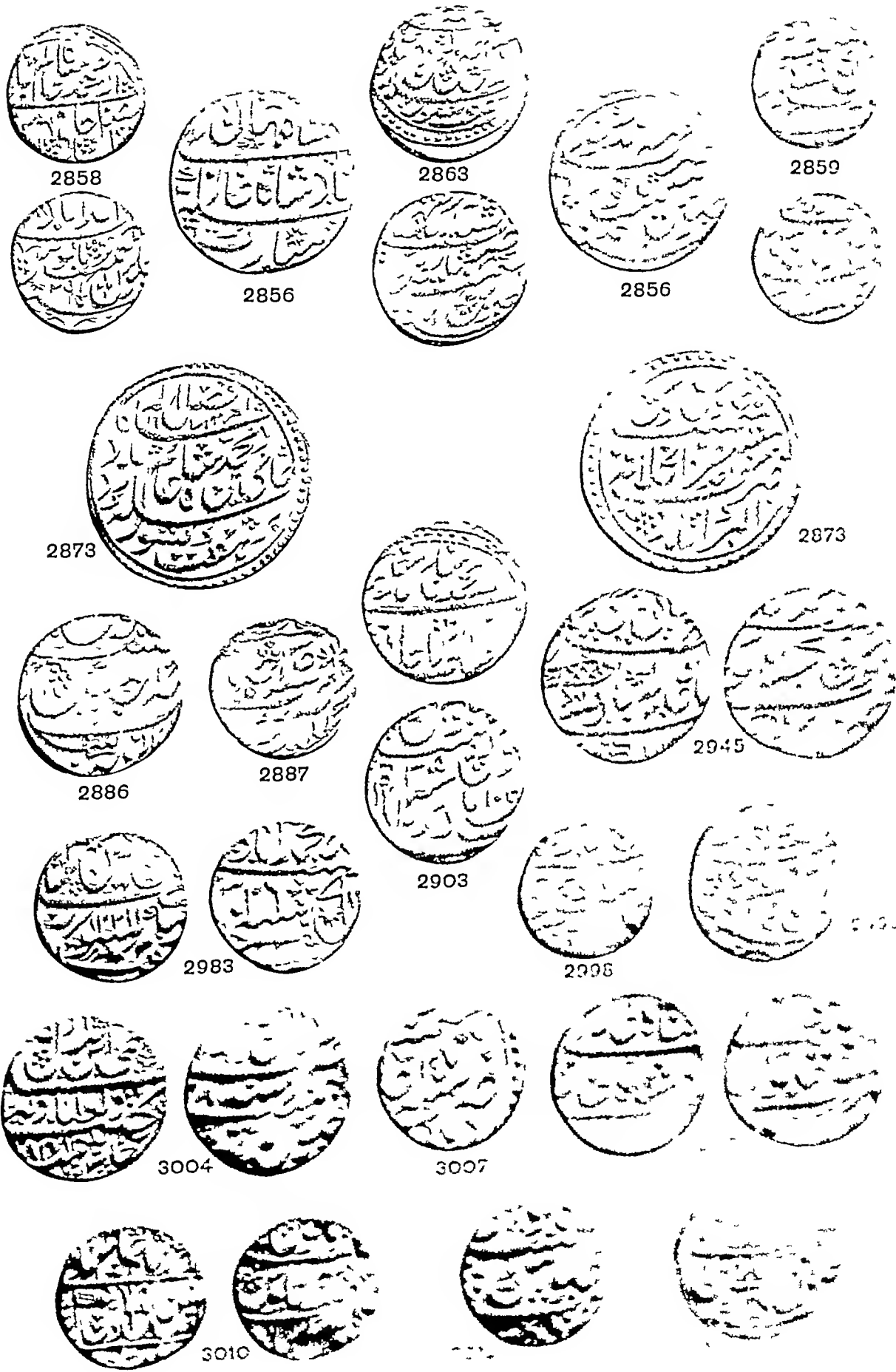
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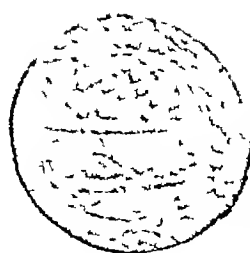


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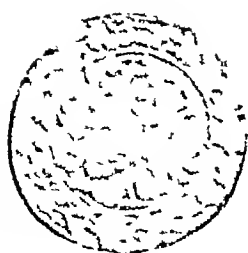








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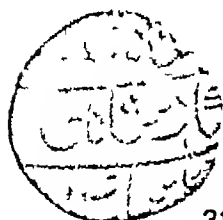
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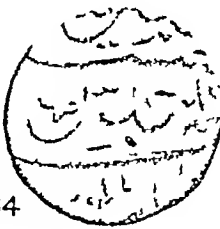
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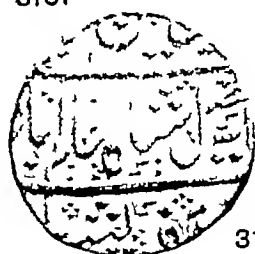
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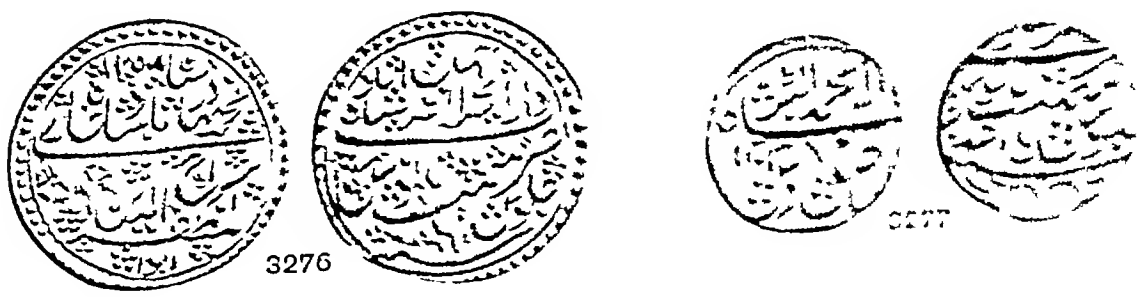
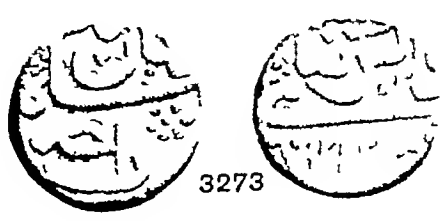


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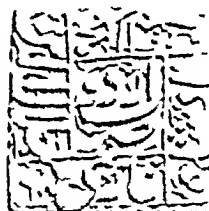
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III



IV

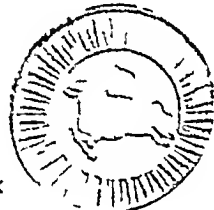
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VII

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XI

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XII



XIV

XV

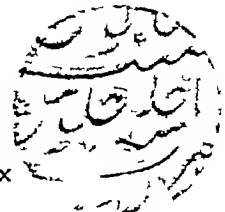
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XVII

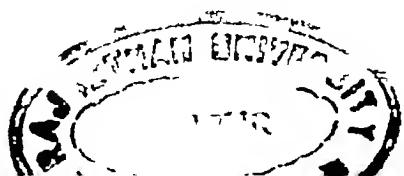


XX



XIX

XVII



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